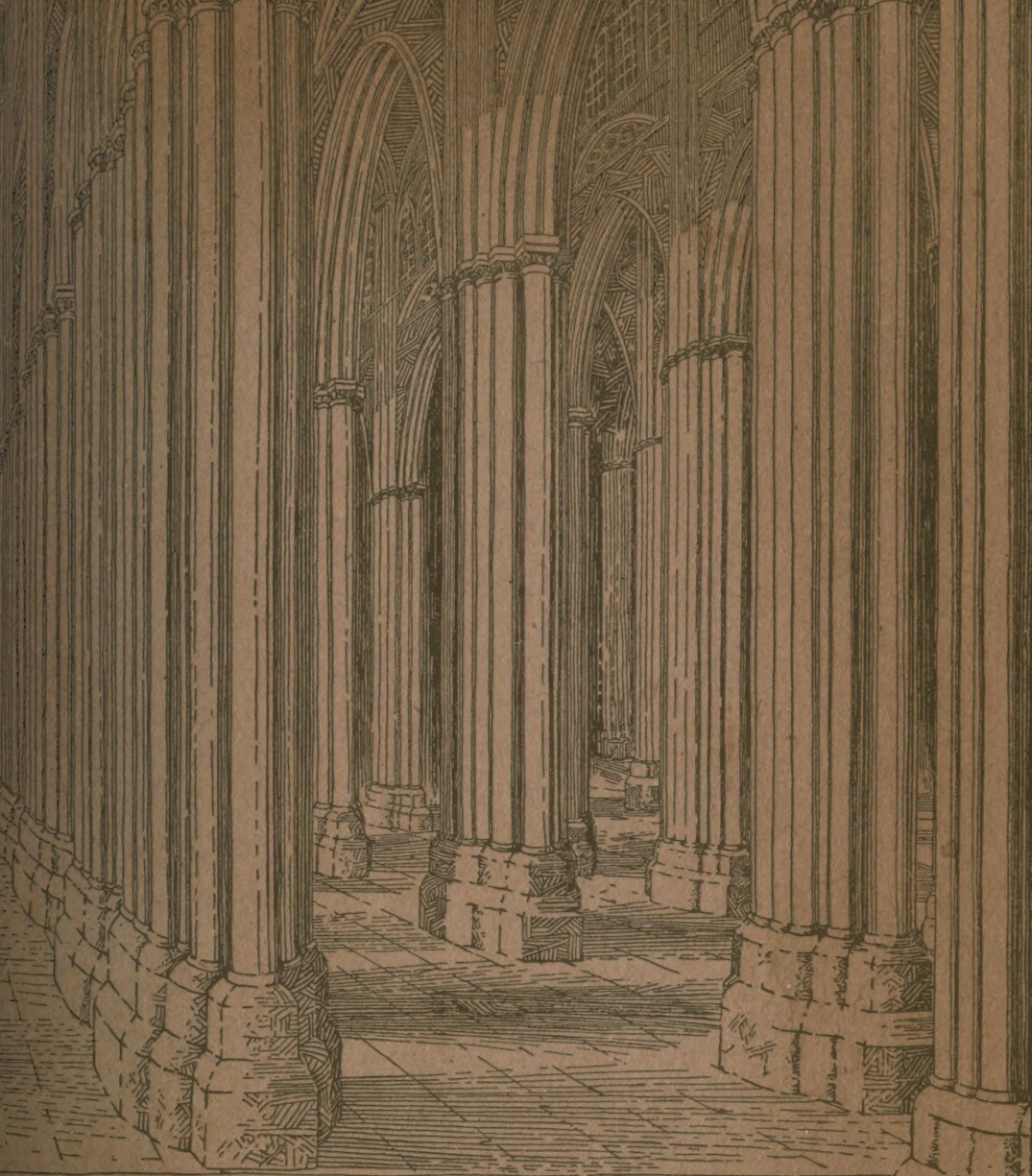




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THE NEW
STUDENT'S REFERENCE WORK

FOR

TEACHERS, STUDENTS AND FAMILIES

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VOLUME V

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THE STUDENT'S CYCLOPAEDIA

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V

V (*vē*), the twenty-second letter, is a vocal consonant. Being made by the lips or by the upper teeth and lower lip, it is classed as a labiodental, as in *vain*, *vivid*, *lived*. Nearly every English word beginning with *v* comes from French or Latin. No English word ends with *v*, nor is *v* ever doubled. The Romans used *V* as a numeral (5) as well as a letter. Until recently words beginning with *u* or *v* were grouped together. *V* is more easily engraved than *U*, especially on stone.

Vacation Schools are the result of a recent extension of the public-school system in New York City, Chicago, Newark and a very few other progressive centers of population. They originated in New York as a philanthropic experiment conducted by a private society. It was recognized by the city authorities that the success of the experiment was worthy of public recognition; and playgrounds and vacation schools were accordingly established in connection with the public-school system. The vacation schools of New York are administered by a district superintendent and a number of special directors under his supervision. In the vacation schools manual and artistic activities are exercised to a high degree. Music and dancing are provided for on roof-gardens where the open, fresh air may be enjoyed. There are even baths where swimming is taught. But the vacation school is by no means a place for recreation merely, unless the term recreation be extended so as to include many branches of useful work. In New York there were in 1902 54 vacation schools, a number now somewhat increased. In these schools are taught basketry, benchwork, Venetian iron-work, chair-caning, carpentry, fret-sawing, whittling, work in burned wood and leather, sewing, embroidery, crocheting, millinery and domestic science. Often so much taste and ability are shown in one or another of these directions that a youth or girl finds his or her natural vocation through the vacation school. There are classes in the vacation schools even in the care of the sick, of the accidentally injured and of babies. Already there are indications in city tenement life that the art and culture disseminated by the vacation schools are entering into the lives of the people. Home conditions improve; and it is much, moreover, to give healthy and happy occupation to the youth who would else be sub-

jected to the idle and vicious influences of the streets. In 1902 the schools cost the city \$275,000; but this sum was applied to the maintenance of the evening recreation centers and afternoon playgrounds as well as the vacation schools properly so called. The latter essentially are summer institutions which meet for five mornings a week during a term of six weeks. The evening recreation centers, whose work is elsewhere described, are open during all the year. (See PLAYGROUNDS.) The afternoon playgrounds are open for systematic sports during two months of the school vacation. At the back of the movement for vacation schools is the feeling that, in large cities at least, the prolonged summer vacation is not without its mental and moral dangers, springing chiefly from the lack of occupation of the young.

Vaccination (*văk'sī-nă'shūn*) is the process by which the disease termed *vaccinia* or cowpox, from the Latin word *vacca*, a cow, is introduced into the human system to protect it against the attack of the more severe disease of smallpox. In his *Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ* Jenner, the discoverer of this remarkable remedy, establishes the following facts: (1) That this disease when communicated to man is a sure protection from smallpox; (2) that the cowpox alone, and not other eruptions affecting the cow, which might be confounded with it, has this power of protection; (3) that the cowpox may be communicated at will from the cow to man by the hand of the surgeon; and (4) that the cowpox once ingrafted on the human subject may be transferred from person to person, giving each one the same immunity from smallpox as was enjoyed by the person infected directly from the cow. See JENNER.

Vacuum (*văk'ū-ūm*), the region in a closed vessel from which the air has been largely removed. To completely remove all gases from a closed vessel is impossible. To obtain a complete vacuum appears therefore to be a hopeless task. With an ordinary air-pump, in good working condition, one may produce a vacuum in which the pressure is not more than two or three millimeters of mercury. But by means of a mercury pump one may easily exhaust a vessel until its pressure is only one-millionth that of the atmosphere. If, however, elaborate precautions are taken with a Sprengel pump, a vacuum of only one hundred

millionth that of the atmosphere may be obtained. See AIR-PUMP, and read Kimball's *Physical Properties of Gases*, chap. v.

Valdai (*val-ai'*) **Hills**, a range of hills in western Russia, midway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, 300 feet in height, but rising in Mount Popovagora to 1,080 feet. They extend about 250 miles; were formerly forested; but now are mostly cleared and cultivated. They form a watershed between the Volga, Dnieper and Duna.

Valen'cia, an ancient city and seaport of Spain and formerly its capital, stands on the shores of the Mediterranean, 300 miles by rail from Madrid. The Huerta, 35 square miles in extent, which surrounds the city, resembles an immense orchard, and is watered by an intricate network of pipes and rivulets laid down by the Moors 800 years ago and answering its purpose down to the present day. There are numerous picture-galleries in the city, in the chief of which only the productions of the great Valencian school are to be seen. There are a museum, a botanical garden and a fine old cathedral. The university, with its library of 50,000 volumes, has 39 professors and 1,728 students. The custom-house, dating from 1758, is now the cigar-factory, which employs more than 3,000 persons and produces 120,000 pounds of tobacco yearly. Valencia is connected with Madrid by rail, and is a famous summer resort of the more prosperous classes. Population 233,348.

Valencia, a town of Venezuela, South America, in the province of Caracas, two miles east of Lake Valencia. The city is situated in an exceedingly fertile district, in which cattle and horses are raised in great numbers. Population 38,654.

Val'entine, **Basil**, a celebrated German alchemist of whom so little is known that it is even disputed whether he lived in the 12th or in the 13th century. It has been maintained that he was a monk of the order of St. Benedict in St. Peter's convent at Erfurt; but his name does not appear on the Erfurt list nor on the general lists at Rome. His works were mostly written in the old Upper-Saxon dialect, and were not printed until 1602, after which many of them were published in the form of French translations.

Valentine or **Valenti'nus**, presbyter and martyr, according to the Roman legend, was arrested and thrown into chains at the instance of Emperor Claudius about 270 A. D. He was handed over to Calphurnius, who employed one Asterius to win him back to idolatry, but, instead of this, Asterius was won over to the Christian faith on account of the healing of his blind daughter by Valentine. The saint was kept in prison for a long time, but was finally beheaded. The custom of sending valentines is the survival of a practice connected with the worship of Juno on or

about Feb. 14, and its association with this saint is purely accidental.

Valentin'ian I, emperor of the Western Roman empire from 364 to 375 A. D. As a military officer under Julian and Jovian he rose to a high position, and on the death of Jovian was chosen emperor by the officers of the army at Nicæa. Soon after this he named his brother Valens as his colleague, and the two brothers divided the empire between them, Valentinian, as emperor of the west, taking Italy, Illyricum, Spain, Britain, Gaul and Africa. During Valentinian's reign there were wars in Africa and Germany, and Rome also came into collision with peoples of whom we now hear for the first time—Burgundians, Saxons and Alemanni. The emperor's headquarters were at Treves during the greater portion of his reign. His general administration was wise and able and, in many respects, beneficent. Although hard and exacting in the collection of taxes from his people, the money was spent in defending and improving his dominions, and not in idle show or luxury. He died of apoplexy in 375, and was succeeded by Gratian and Valentinian II, his sons.

Valentinian II, an infant four years of age, and his half-brother Gratian, a lad of 17, became joint emperors of the Western Roman empire in 375 A. D. They made Milan their residence, while the empire was at least nominally divided between them, Valentinian taking Italy and a part of Africa. Gratian died in 383, and four years later Maximus, who had commanded a Roman army in Britain, crossed the Alps into the valley of the Po and threatened Milan. The emperor and his mother Justina fled to Theodosius, emperor of the East, and besought his assistance, and in accordance with their request Theodosius marched into Italy with an army, defeated Maximus, and again set Valentinian on the throne. He was assassinated in 392 A. D.

Valentinian III, grandson of Theodosius the Great, was declared Emperor of the West in 425 A. D. His reign of 30 years was a period of great and terrible events, associated with the names of Attila, Genseric and Ætius, "the last of the Romans." Valentinian's usual residence was at Ravenna; but he fled to Rome in 452 on the approach of Attila, who, after ravaging Italy, died in the following year. In 454 Ætius, who had won the great victory over Attila at Chalons in 451, and who alone could have saved Rome from the destruction which hung over her, was treacherously murdered by Valentinian; and the next year the crime was avenged by the murder of the emperor himself while he was viewing some games in the Campus Martius. With the death of Valentinian the family of Theodosius became extinct.

Valentinus was the most important Christian theologian before Origen. He sought to combine the results of Greek philosophy with the doctrines of the Gospel, and treated the manifestation of Jesus as the keystone in the structure of thought which Greek science had reared. He may be regarded as superior to Philo in many respects and as having surpassed Origen in delicacy of perception and vigor of style, although he was far behind him in the extent of his learning. He came to Rome from Egypt about 138 A. D., and died about 160.

Valet'ta, an important fortress and beautiful city, capital of the island of Malta. The city was founded by John Parisot de la Valette, who so gallantly defended the island of Malta against the Turkish fleet in 1565. Alone and unsupported by any of the Christian powers, La Valette held the island under circumstances of great difficulty and distress; and at the end of four months the Turks were compelled to withdraw, after suffering a loss of several thousand men. The city contains many relics of the occupation by the Knights of Malta. Population 60,000. See MALTA.

Valhalla (*väl-häl'lá*), in Scandinavian mythology, the "hall of the slain" — the abode of Odin in Asgard, the palace of Immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle. In the old Norse or Viking era, the *Eddas* relate, Odin and his chiefs dwelt in a sort of Olympus (Asgard) — the Norse Pantheon — which had two mansions, Gladsheim for the gods and Vingolf for the goddesses. There also was Valhalla, wherein Odin placed one half of the heroes slain in battle, the other half being received by Freja, the wife of Odin, who presided over smiling nature, sending sunshine, rain and harvest. The roof of Valhalla was resplendent with gold; spears, shields and armor adorned its walls. Out of this abode rode forth Valkyrs (or choosers of the slain) on invisible horses, to the battles of men on earth, and with their spears pointed out the heroes who should fall, whom they caught as they fell and bore to Valhalla in their arms. Troops of these invisible horsemen issued daily to engage in combat and return at night to be entertained with the never-ending hospitality of Odin. See the Norse prose *Edda*. Figuratively, Valhalla (or Walhalla) has come to mean a hall or temple adorned with statues and memorials of a nation's great ones, especially its soldier heroes.

Val'jean', Jean, the hero of *Les Misérables*, one of the best known and loved of the romances of Victor Hugo, is a former galley-slave whose life becomes changed through the goodness and kindness of a bishop. The bishop entertains Valjean, who escapes with the precious candlesticks of his host! Valjean is captured

and brought back; but the bishop declares he has given him the candlesticks, and makes him a convert. Hereafter, Jean Valjean becomes the guardian of a beautiful girl, Cosette, to whom he devotes his life. The story of Jean Valjean is that love begets love and works miracles. "His whole heart melted in gratitude, and he loved more and more."

Valladolid (*väl'yá-thô-lêth'*), a famous city of Spain, at one time capital of the whole country and still capital of the province of Valladolid, stands on the left bank of the Pisuerga, 150 miles northwest of Madrid by railway. It is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and has a healthful climate, the air being pure and genial and the sky generally cloudless. As Valladolid was the residence of the court prior to its removal to Madrid in the 16th century, it contains many large and decayed dwellings, although many new mansions have been erected and the streets have been paved enlarged and multiplied. There are a noted university, founded in 1346, a palace and an unfinished cathedral. Here Ferdinand and Isabella were married and here Columbus died. The city communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the Douro and with various portions of Spain by canal and railway. Population 68,789.

Valladolid, a town of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan, 90 miles southeast of Merida, stands in the midst of a highly cultivated tract of country. It is the best-constructed and healthiest town in Yucatan, and is the seat of cotton manufactures. Population 14,000.

Vallejo (*väl'yá'hô*) **Cal.**, a city in Solano County, at the mouth of Napa River, which empties into the northeast part of San Pablo Bay. Vallejo is connected by steamship lines with San Francisco (30 miles to the southwest); it is also reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad and an electric line. Adjacent to both is the Mare Island Navy-Yard (U. S.), which gives employment to about 2,500 men. There is also a quicksilver mine in the vicinity, while the region is a fertile one for farming and fruit-growing. Besides its lumber yards, planing-mills and fish-packing establishments, it has flour-mills, brick-yards, a tannery, beer-bottling works, a cement-works and carbonated water factories. It has a Sailor's Club house, a Home for Orphans, a Carnegie Library and the St. Vincent's Convent and school. Founded in 1851, the city was designed at one time as the capital of the state and here for a couple of years (1851-3) were held the annual sessions of the state legislature. Population, 14,000.

Valley Forge, Pa., a small village on the Schuylkill River, Chester County, 24 miles west of Philadelphia. The American army of about 11,000 encamped there on December 17, 1777, after the battles of Brandy-

wine and Germantown. The place was chosen partly for its defensibility and partly to protect Congress, then in session at York, Pa. Many of the men died from exposure because of inadequate supplies. Here Baron Steuben disciplined and reorganized the army. From this camp Washington reoccupied Philadelphia in June of 1778. In 1893 Pennsylvania appropriated \$25,000 towards making Valley Forge a state park, but the project was dropped because of the inadequacy of the fund.

Vallombrosa, a celebrated abbey of Tuscany, situated among the Apennines in a valley surrounded with forests of fir, beech and chestnut trees. Here an Order of Benedictine monks was founded about the middle of the 11th century, who were called Vallombrosians from the name of the site. This monastery was suppressed in 1863, and its buildings used for a royal academy of forestry, but it is still much visited by artists and tourists.

Valois (*vāl'wā'*), **House of**, a branch of the Capetian dynasty, which occupied the throne of France from 1328 to 1589, when it was succeeded by the house of Bourbon. It comprised the following princes: Philip VI, John the Good, Charles V, Charles VI, Charles VII, Louis XI, Charles VIII, Louis XII, Francis I, Henry II, Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III. (See articles under these titles.) The Valois monarchs of the early line generally were able rulers, who by valor and wise policy resisted the invasions of the English and firmly established the royal authority over their nobility; but those of the later lines, with the single exception of Francis I, were weak and feeble princes, under whose rule the country was distracted by contests between the nobles and by religious dissensions among the people at large, and only saved from greater calamities by the ability of the ministers of the crown, upon whom the government of the country devolved.

Valparaiso (*vāl-pā-rī'sō*), the most important commercial town of Chile (*q. v.*) and

with the Transandine Railway, which will give connection with Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Steamship lines connect the city directly with Europe and with Panama. Except for a narrow, level strip along the bay, the site consists of a series of hills from 300 to 1,000 feet in height. The city has handsome government buildings, fine hotel, office and business buildings, extensive wharves and warehouses, 12 parks, ten newspapers, professional and high schools, primary schools and extensive manufacturing establishments of various kinds. Valparaiso has been visited by destructive earthquakes at various times. The latest occurred in August, 1906, when the city was devastated, involving an appalling loss of life and a property loss estimated at \$200,000,000. Population 175,000.

Valparaiso, Ind., county-seat of Porter County, 44 miles southeast of Chicago, Ill., is on the Fort Wayne, Grand Trunk and "Nickel Plate" railroads. It is in a fertile farming district, and trades largely in agricultural productions. The chief manufactures consist of dairy-products, machine-shop goods and mica-paint. The town has been made well-known by Northern Indiana Normal School. This was founded in 1874 by Henry Brown for those who can not avail themselves of courses in regular colleges. It has over 5,000 students of both sexes, who obtain board, lodging and higher education for about \$125 a year. The secret of the low prices lies in the elimination of the middleman and the purchase of food in enormous quantities at wholesale rates. The college has seven acres of gardens cultivated mainly by the students, and these are housed almost as economically as they are fed. For 22 cents a day students obtain good lodging and excellent meals. From the profits on board, lodging and teaching this school has acquired 50 acres of land, bought or built nine substantial buildings, earned and saved nearly \$1,000,000 and formed a faculty of 162 instructors. Common-sense ideas are put to use in the educational work. The institution has \$200,000 of productive funds, and in 1907 its income was \$295,000. There is a library of 12,000 volumes. The population of the city in 1910 was 6,987.

Vambéry, Arminius, a distinguished Hungarian traveler and professor of Oriental languages at Budapest, was born in 1832. He has traveled widely in Persia and Central Asia, and published many works narrating his wanderings in Persia, in India, in Bokhara and in Central Asia. His more notable works are *History of Bokhara*, *The Central Asian Question*, *Story of Hungary*, *The Coming Struggle for India* and *Western Culture in Eastern Lands*.

Vampire, according to a superstitious belief, which still prevails in some European



chief port on the west coast of South America, is situated on Valparaiso Bay, on which it has a frontage of four and one half miles. It is 62 miles west from Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. It is also connected

countries, a ghost which comes out of the grave at night and sucks the blood of men and women. In the mythology of the ancient Greeks beings of a similar nature existed, called the Lamias. These were beautiful women who allured youths to their embrace in order to feed on their flesh and blood. During the middle ages there was a prevailing belief that all persons who died under the ban of the church were sent forth by the devil at night to destroy other people; and it was thought that the only way to escape these vampires was by digging up their unwashed corpses and burying them.

Van, a fortified town and province of Turkey in Asia, stands near the southeast shore of Lake Van, 140 miles from Erzurum. It is overlooked by a citadel now much dilapidated, but which from its lofty height could easily be rendered almost impregnable. The principal public buildings, in addition to the citadel, are the mosques, the Armenian churches, the caravansaries and the bazaars. Van contains numerous ancient ruins, and cuneal inscriptions are found in which the name of Xerxes frequently occurs. Population 30,000. Lake Van is an inland sea, 80 miles in length and 50 miles in extreme breadth. It is fed by about eight streams, and has no visible outlet. Its waters are salt, and the only fish caught are a kind of sardines, which are salted and exported throughout Asia Minor.

Van Bu'ren, Martin, eighth president of the United States, was born at Kinderhook,



MARTIN VAN BUREN

N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. He commenced the practice of law at a very early age, and was elected to the New York state senate in 1812. After filling a number of other offices and taking an active part in the politics of the state, in 1821 he was chosen United States senator. He served a term of six years in that capacity, and was then chosen governor of New York. When General Jackson became president in 1829, Mr. Van Buren was appointed secretary of state, but he resigned the office in 1831 in order to accept the position of minister to England. This appointment being made during the recess of Congress, Mr. Van Buren proceeded to England, but as the senate refused to confirm the appointment he returned home soon after. This rejection by the senate probably caused his nomination and election to the office of vice-president in 1832, General Jackson being re-elected president at the same time. In 1836 he was elected president of the United States, receiving 170 electoral

votes out of 283; but, although nominated for a second term by his party in 1840, he was overwhelmingly defeated by Gen. William Henry Harrison, the electoral vote standing for Harrison, 234; Van Buren, 60. Mr. Van Buren was brought before the Democratic national convention of 1844 as a candidate, but his nomination was prevented by the adoption of the rule requiring a vote of two thirds of the delegates to secure a nomination. In 1848 he was the candidate of the Free Soil party, but received no electoral votes. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862.

Vancouver, Can., the largest city in British Columbia. It was founded by James Douglas in 1843. It is situated on Burrard Inlet, and is one of the best deep-water harbors on the Pacific coast. It is the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway; also a terminus of the Seattle and Vancouver branch of the Great Northern Railway. Its population exceeds 60,000 and is rapidly increasing. Steamers for all ports, China, Japan etc., regularly leave Vancouver. Vancouver is destined to be a large city. It is a gateway of world-wide commerce. The first Canadian Pacific Railway steamer arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama in 1887. The surveys of the Canadian Pacific Railway which made Vancouver accessible were begun in 1871. A visitor to Vancouver, noticing wide streets and handsome structures, a score of chartered banks, with vessels from many lands in the harbor and business active everywhere, wonders at the change wrought in a single generation.

Vancouver Island, not the least important portion of British Columbia, which, from its great wealth of natural resources and its commanding position on the Pacific coast, is fast becoming one of the richest and most prosperous districts of the province. Coal-mining and lumbering are the chief industries, and fishing, quartz-mining, copper-smelting, ship-building, whaling and other branches are being rapidly developed. The Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway, running from Victoria to Wellington, serves a section of country which it will be difficult to surpass anywhere in the world for beauty of scenery and natural wealth. There are prosperous agricultural communities along the railway and in the Comox District, and several mines are being developed. There is quite a large area of agricultural land, but it is heavily timbered and costly to clear by individual effort. The Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway Company has arranged for the clearing of large blocks of its land-grant (which consists of about 1,500,000 acres) and it is expected, through the exercise of economical methods in removing the timber, that the company will be enabled to sell the cleared land to settlers at moderate prices.

Vandals, a race of European barbarians who contributed very largely to the overthrow of the Roman empire. They made their first appearance as an historic people in the 2d century A. D., and in the first part of the 5th century, in company with the Suevi, Alani and other German tribes, invaded Gaul and ravaged and wasted it for three or more years. In 429 they crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, 50,000 to 80,000 strong under their leader Genseric, and carried devastation and ruin over northern Africa from the shores of the Atlantic to the frontiers of Cyrene. In 439 Genseric broke the peace which he had concluded with Valentinian III and conquered Carthage, when a new peace was concluded which recognized the authority of the Vandals over northern Africa and also over Sardinia, Corsica and part of Italy. In 455 the Vandals captured Rome and plundered it for several days. The manner in which they mutilated and destroyed the works of art collected in the city has caused the term vandalism to be applied to all similar acts of barbarity. After the death of Genseric his son, Hunneric, cruelly persecuted the orthodox Christians and kept the Mediterranean in almost constant alarm by his piracies. The Vandals continued to occupy northern Africa until 533, when the emperor, Justinian, sent an expedition against them under the great general, Belisarius, with the result that they were completely conquered, and their chief-tain, Gelimer, was captured and carried to Constantinople in triumph. Most of the Vandals were then drafted into the Roman army and "used up" in the wars with Persia, the few who remained in Africa rapidly disappearing among the natives.

Van'derbilt, Cornelius (commonly called Commodore Vanderbilt), was born on Staten Island, N. Y., May 27, 1794. At the early age of 16 he showed signs of his genius and enterprise by running a boat of his own between New York and the island, and at 23 had accumulated nearly \$10,000. In the year 1817 he associated himself with Thomas Gibbons in running the first steamer between New York and New Brunswick, N. J., serving as captain for several years. In 1829 he withdrew from the management of Gibbons' steamers, and for more than 20 years afterward built and operated steamers of his own from New York to various points, all of which proved very profitable. In 1851 he established a line from New York to San Francisco, which he sold to a company of which he himself became president two years later. During the Civil War he presented the government with his finest steamship, *The Vanderbilt*, which cost nearly \$1,000,000, and about the close of the war withdrew his capital — amounting to many millions — from steamships and invested it in the stock of various

railroads. He soon had control of the New York Central, the Harlem, the Erie and other roads, all of which he conducted with consummate ability and made more and more profitable. In 1873 he gave \$1,000,000 to the endowment of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., for the education of southern youth. He died at his home in New York, Jan. 4, 1877, having bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his son, William H. Vanderbilt.

Vanderbilt University, a coeducational institution founded in 1872 at Nashville, Tenn., as a Methodist college. The university received its present name in the following year, in honor of Cornelius Vanderbilt's gift of a million dollars to it, since supplemented by other monetary donations from members of the Vanderbilt family and by contributions from the Nashville citizens. In 1912, Andrew Carnegie gave one million dollars for the School of Medicine. It has a fine equipment in buildings, laboratories, etc., besides college-grounds 73 acres in extent. The university prepares for the bachelor's degree in arts, divinity, law, engineering and science; for the M. A. degree in arts, science and pharmacy; and for the doctor's degree in medicine and dental surgery; besides courses with degrees in civil, mechanical engineering. Its teaching staff, with the faculty, numbers 125; while in 1915 it had an attendance of 960 students. It is one of the best of the southern universities.

Vanderlyn (vār'dēr-līn), John, an American painter, was born at Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1776, and, after taking lessons in painting from Gilbert Stuart, visited Paris at the age of 20 and studied his art in that city for a number of years. He returned home in 1801, but in 1803 made another journey to Europe, where he remained till 1815. Among his works executed while in Europe were *The Murder of Jane McCrea by the Indians* and *Marius sitting among the Ruins of Carthage*. His *Landing of Columbus* can be seen in the rotunda of the national capitol, and his portrait of Washington in

the hall of the house of representatives. Died at Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1852.

Van Die'men's Land. See TASMANIA.

Van Dyke or Van Dyck, Sir Anthony, was born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599. It is said that his talent for painting was fostered by his mother, who painted landscapes and was highly



SIR ANTHONY VAN DYKE

skilled in embroidery. After making considerable progress under Van Balen, he became a pupil of Rubens at the age of 16, who was not slow to discover his remarkable genius. In 1621, by advice of Rubens he visited Italy, remaining there five years. In 1632 he came to England on the invitation of the earl of Arundel, where a pension of \$1,000 a year was settled on him. He died at London in 1641, leaving property to the amount of \$100,000. It was only 20 years from the time when Van Dyke left the studio of Rubens until his death; and in that short period nearly 1,000 pictures of various kinds were executed by him. His best known works are representations of the crucifixion.

Van Dyke, Henry Jackson, D.D., LL.D., American author and preacher, was born at Germantown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1852, and graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institution, and Princeton College and Theological Seminary. After taking a post-graduate course at Berlin University, he entered the ministry and held the charges successively of the United Congregational church at Newport, R. I., and of the Brick Presbyterian church, New York. The latter charge he resigned in 1899, to accept the Murray chair of English literature at Princeton University. In 1889 he was appointed preacher to Harvard University, and in 1893 delivered the Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching at Yale. He also delivered a memorial ode at the 150th anniversary of Princeton University, of which he is a trustee. He has been a contributor to many of the contemporary magazines, and taken active part in religious work among the colleges. His writings embrace *The Poetry of Tennyson*, *The Reality of Religion*, *The Story of the Psalms*, *The Christ-Child in Art*, *The Gospel for an Age of Doubt*, *Straight Sermons to Young Men*, *The Ruling Passion* and *The School of Life*.

Van Hise, Charles Richard, American geologist and author, was born at Fulton, Wis., on May 29, 1857. He studied at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1879 graduated, after which he became a member of the faculty, acting first as instructor in chemistry and metallurgy, then as professor of metallurgy and petrology, and finally was elected president of the institution. While acting in the latter capacity, he accepted the post of non-resident professor of structural geology in the University of Chicago, and later served as assistant on the Wisconsin State geological survey and subsequently became consulting geologist to the survey. He was also a member of the United States Geological Survey, and took charge, in 1888, of its operations in the Lake Superior district. Two years later he was appointed geologist in charge of the division of the archæan and metamorphic rocks of the United States. He has been made honorary member of a number of foreign scientific

societies, as well as member of the National Academy of Sciences, and editor for a time of his own department of the *Journal of Geology*. His published works embrace *Principles of North American Pre-Cambrian Geology*, *Some Principles Controlling the Deposition of Ores*, *A Treatise on Metamorphism and Concentration and Control*, dealing with the trust problem.

Van Horne, Sir Wm. Cornelius, K. C. M. G., president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad since 1888, was born in Will County, Ill., Feb. 3, 1843, and entered railway service in 1857. After filling various junior posts, he rose to be general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton and subsequently of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. In 1884 he became general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and in 1888 was elected to the presidency. He was knighted in 1894. He died Sept. 11, 1915.

Vanilla, the generic as well as the common name of plants which yield the aromatic extract of commerce. The genus is a member of the orchid family, and is native to Mexico and Brazil, and is cultivated in various tropical countries. The aromatic extract is obtained from the long pods, known as vanilla beans, and their seeds.



VANILLA

Van Rensselaer (*vân ren' se - lër*), **Stephen**, known as "the Patroon," an American statesman, was born at New York, Nov. 1, 1765. He was educated at Princeton and Harvard Colleges, and married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War. He early gave his attention to politics, and in 1795 was elected to the New York legislature, afterwards becoming lieutenant-governor and canal commissioner. At the beginning of the War of 1812 he was in command of the state militia, and led the assault on Queenston; but the refusal of a portion of his troops to cross the Niagara River enabled the British to repel the attack, and Van Rensselaer retired from the service in disgust. At his own cost he employed Professors Eaton and Hitchcock to make geological surveys of a large portion of New York and New England; he also employed Professor Eaton to deliver geological lectures throughout the state. In 1824 he established an institution at Troy for the education of teachers, with free pupils from every county in the state. About this time also he entered the lower house of Con-

gress, and served several terms in that body with honor and distinction. He died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1839.

Vane, Sir Henry, was born at London in 1612, and was educated at Oxford, where he appears to have embraced the republican principles for which he became so famous. His travels in France and Switzerland strongly confirmed him in his opposition to the Church of England; and in 1635 he sailed for New England—the refuge of freedom-loving spirits in those days. He was chosen governor of Massachusetts, but his supposed heretical opinions soon destroyed his popularity among the Puritan settlers, and after a residence of a year or two in the new colony he returned home and entered upon a political career. When the war between Charles I and Parliament broke out, no man was more active among the leaders of Parliament than Vane. In 1646 Vane was one of the English commissioners for the preservation of peace with Scotland, and in 1648 was appointed to negotiate with Charles I at the Isle of Wight. But he did not view with satisfaction the increasing power of Cromwell and the army, and was strongly opposed to the execution of the king. His views as to the rights and powers of Parliament brought him into pretty sharp conflict with Cromwell, who is said to have exclaimed, when he dissolved his Parliament in 1653: "The Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!" When the restoration of Charles II took place, Vane was one of the 20 persons exempted from the act of general amnesty; and in July, 1660, he was arrested and committed to the Tower. Two years later he was brought to trial at London, and, although he defended himself with great ability and eloquence he was found guilty and condemned to death. In response to a petition that Vane's life should be spared, Charles wrote to Clarendon, declaring that he is "too dangerous a man to let live, if we can honestly put him out of the way." He was accordingly beheaded on June 14, 1662.

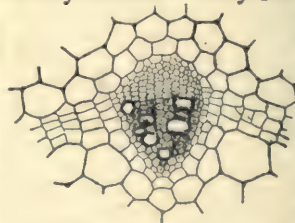
Var'nish, a solution of some resinous material in any proper solvent, alcohol and oils being the ones chiefly employed. The solution must be of such a consistency as to be thinly and smoothly spread over the surface intended to be varnished, so that, when it dries, it will leave a thin, resinous coating, which is either glossy or can be made so by mechanical polishing.

Var'ro, Marcus Terentius, "the most learned of the Romans," was born at the Sabine town of Reate in 116 B. C., and received his education first under Præconinus and then under Antiochus, a philosopher of the Academy. He served with distinction against Mithradates, king of Pontus, and also against the Mediterranean pirates, but afterwards, as legate of Pompey in Spain, he was compelled to surrender his forces

to Julius Cæsar. He continued to share the fortunes of Pompey till after his defeat at Pharsalia, when he was pardoned by Cæsar and employed by him to collect and arrange the great library designed for the public. When the second triumvirate was formed by Antony, Lepidus and Octavian, his name was on the list of the proscribed, but, after some time spent in concealment, he was received under the protection of Octavian, and the remainder of his life was spent in the prosecution of his studies. He died in 28 B. C. Varro was not only the most learned of the Romans, but the most prolific Roman author. He himself confesses to have written no less than 490 books; but only two have survived, and one of these only in a fragmentary state.

Vasari, Giorgio (jör'jō vā-zā'rē), an Italian architect, painter and writer, was born in Tuscany in 1511, and died at Florence in 1574. He studied under Signorelli, Michael Angelo and Sarto. He had great architectural ability, and his Arezzo church and Uffizzi palace stand beside the best buildings of their time. His paintings, however, have every fault of the late Florentine style. His *Lives of Painters, Sculptors and Architects* have great value and singular charm, though he made many mistakes about the earlier artists and perhaps was prejudiced in favor of his fellow-Tuscans. The work has frequently been translated and is delightful reading.

Vas'cular Bundles (in plants), often called woody bundles. They form the great conducting systems of fern-plants and seed-plants, by means of which water with whatever it contains in solution passes from the roots which absorb it to the leaves which use it; and by which elaborated materials pass to points of use and storage.



A COLLATERAL VASCULAR BUNDLE

The movement of water from roots to leaves is commonly spoken of as the ascent of sap (but see WATER, ASCENT OF). This great conducting system, composed of vascular bundles, is found only in fern-plants and seed-plants, which are often called vascular plants to distinguish them from moss-plants and thallus-plants, which do not possess vascular bundles. Each bundle consists of two distinct regions: (1) xylem or wood, that which contains the tracheæ or tracheids (see both); and (2) phloem or bast, that which contains the sieve-vessels (*q. v.*). The xylem is concerned in the water conduction and the phloem in food conduction. In an ordinary tree the whole wood-mass is an aggregate of xylem tissue, while the

fibrous inner bark is the phloem tissue (see BARK). Different types of bundles are distinguished by the arrangement of their xylem and phloem masses with reference to one another. Those bundles, in which the xylem and phloem lie side by side on the same radius, the phloem always being on the outside, are called collateral bundles, and are characteristic of the stems of seed-plants. Those in which the xylem is completely surrounded by the phloem are concentric bundles, and are characteristic of the stems of fern-plants. Those in which the xylem and phloem alternate with each other around a common center are radial bundles and are characteristic of all roots.

Vases form a very ancient class of vessels, used formerly for domestic purposes but now chiefly for ornamentation. Usually they are circular in shape, have one or two handles, and are hollow within, and variously decorated without. In architecture, however, vases need not be hollow. The ancient Greek vases found in catacombs throughout Sicily, southern Italy and Greece were used to receive the ashes of the dead. Such vases are usually of pottery, though some have been found of metal, ivory and bronze. The study of ancient terra-cotta vases has shed a great deal of light upon Greek and Roman life; but unfortunately the Egyptian vases are upon the whole of little interest, perhaps because good clay was so abundant in Egypt that it cheapened the art of pottery. The oldest Greek vases are marked by geometrical patterns. At a later stage plants and animals are used in decoration. A finer clay and a more lustrous pigment indicate the progress of the art. The greatest masters of pottery were the Athenians, who in the 6th century B. C. invented a brilliant black glaze, used for figures upon a red ground. At a later stage the Athenians frequently depicted red figures upon a black ground. A period of decadence in the potter's art appears to have begun in Athens as early as the fourth century B. C. The vases of Sicily and southern Italy were more gay and less classic than those of Athens.

Among the Greek vases the type best known perhaps is the *amphora*, in which oil and wine were kept. The *pinos* was a large and comparatively coarse vase for grain or the cheaper fluids. The *hydra* was a water-pitcher which possessed an extra handle for pouring. The *crater* was a bowl from which wine was served to the company at table. The *cylix* is a very shallow, broad cup. The figures upon these and other Græco-Roman vases reveal to the modern observer scenes from the myths, the industries, the festivals, the ceremonies and the sports of ancient life. The Portland (q. v.) vase in the British Museum is one of the most famous examples. The workmanship of this vase is peculiar, for it is

constructed of two layers of glass, of which the outer and opaque layer is cut down in such a way that figures are left standing, cameo-fashion, upon the inner layer as a ground. See POTTERY.

Vassar College, founded by Matthew Vassar, the first well-equipped institution for the higher education of women, is two miles east of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It was incorporated in 1861 and opened in 1865. In the same year Mr. Vassar transferred to the trustees a farm of 200 acres, on which the college was to be built, and other property, the whole amounting to \$400,000 in value. He increased this sum by other large gifts during his lifetime, and on his death bequeathed \$400,000 more. It has also been pecuniarily aided by Mr. Vassar's nephews. In accordance with the wish of Mr. Vassar some of the instructors are men and some are women. The buildings are the main building, modeled after the Tuileries, observatory, laboratory, museum, conservatory, gate-lodge, gas-works, boiler and pump houses and farm-buildings. The library contains 60,000 volumes, and the gymnasium, observatory and laboratory are finely equipped, while the conservatory was added for assistance in the study of botany. It has also a collection of paintings and casts of models. There are 210 acres in the grounds, forming a beautiful park, with a lake for boating and skating. Besides the regular course for the degree of A. B., admission to which requires the same examinations as entrance to the leading colleges, there are schools of painting and music. In 1910 there were 104 instructors and 1,058 students; and the college is steadily growing in size and in influence. To-day its annual income is close upon \$490,000; while the amount of its productive funds is \$1,312,600. The value of its chief buildings and residences at present exceeds two million dollars. The college offers its students four fellowships, six or seven graduate scholarships, besides a number of undergraduate scholarships.

Vassar, Matthew, American philanthropist and founder of Vassar College, was born in Norfolk County, England, April 29, 1792, and four years later accompanied his father to America, where he settled on a farm near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., his father establishing a brewery in that city. Young Vassar subsequently succeeding his father in this interest, he decided in 1845 to apply a portion of the profits derived from it to the endowment of a school for the higher education of women. This purpose he put into effect in 1861, by donating \$400,000 to the institution in Poughkeepsie that became known as Vassar College. The success of the institution was gratifying and immediate. On Matthew Vassar's death in June, 1868, he provided in his will for a further donation of \$400,000 to Vassar. The in-

stitution has been since enriched by large sums donated to it by the nephews of Matthew Vassar, and to the endowing of memorial chairs, aiding the Literary and Scientific institute attached to the college, to Vassar Brothers' Hospital and to the Home for Aged Men in Poughkeepsie.

Vatican (*văt'î-kăn*), the residence of the pope and the seat of the great library, museums and collections of art, ancient and modern, which constitute one of the chief attractions of Rome for all visitors. Although the earlier popes had a residence in the Vatican, it is probable that no part of the present edifice is older than the pontificate of Nicholas V, who in the 15th century began the plan of improvement and embellishment of the Vatican which has made it the noblest of princely residences. Alexander VI, Julius II and, above all, Leo X pursued the same plan; and nearly all the succeeding popes have had some share in the enlarging of the building. Amid all the difficulties, financial and political, of his pontificate Pius IX made numerous improvements to the palace, the most striking being the great stair by which it is approached from the colonnade of St. Peter's. The building with its garden and appurtenances is said to cover a space equal to the whole area of the city of Turin, such as it was 30 years ago, with its 130,000 inhabitants. It contains several thousand separate rooms or apartments, some of them of unrivaled beauty and elegance. Among these may be specially mentioned the chapel of San Lorenzo, the Pauline chapel, the Sistine chapel, decorated in frescoes from the brush of Michael Angelo, the galleries and halls decorated by Raphael, Giulio Romano and their scholars, the magnificent library, the galleries of antiquities, Christian and pagan, and of paintings, statuary, bronzes, medals, vases and other objects of art.

Vatican, Council of the, the great ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic church in 1869-70, at which the doctrine of papal infallibility was formally promulgated. This council, composed of Roman Catholic prelates — some 750 in number — from all parts of the world, convened in the Vatican palace on Dec. 8, 1869, and closed its deliberations on Oct. 20, 1870, when this dogma was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. As formulated at the council, it contains the following propositions: (1) That a proper primacy or jurisdiction over the whole church was conferred on St. Peter directly, and not mediately through any delegation authorized by the church as a whole; (2) that this primacy rests by divine institution in the line of Roman pontiffs as St. Peter's successors; (3) that the pope's jurisdiction is immediate in all churches, all other bishops being merely his curates and deputies; so that not only on questions

of faith and morals, but on questions of discipline and order the entire church, both priests and laymen, are bound to submit to his authority; (4) that it is unlawful to appeal from the pope to an ecumenical council as a higher authority; (5) that the pope, when he speaks *officially* and defines a doctrine of faith or morals to be held by the universal church, is infallible, and his utterances are not to be modified or changed.

Vaudols (*vō'dwăd'*). See WALDEN'SES.

Vaughan (*vawn* or *vau'un*), **Herbert**, Cardinal, English Roman Catholic prelate and the successor of Cardinal Manning as archbishop of Westminster, was born at Gloucester, England, April 15, 1832, and received his education at Stonyhurst College and at Rome. He was ordained a priest at Lucca in 1854, and returning to England he joined the Oblates of St. Charles at Bayswater. He then became vice-president of St. Edmund's College near Ware, and in 1869 founded and became president of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Middlesex, and three years later accompanied to Maryland a detachment of priests on a special mission to the colored people of the United States. In 1872 he was consecrated to the bishopric of Salford, and 20 years later was transferred to the see of Westminster. In 1893 he was created a cardinal of Rome, and two years later he laid the foundation stone of Westminster (R. C.) Cathedral, a vast and stately edifice in the Byzantine style, erected in London. When he died, June 19, 1903, the building was so far complete that requiem mass was said there over his body. (See LIFE, by J. G. Sneed.)

Vault, an arched roof, usually constructed of stone or brickwork. The simplest kind of vault is the semicircular arch extending from one end of an apartment to the other. Ordinary bridges are an example of this style of vaulting, which was commonly used by the Romans, who also built vaults with groins, that is, vaults intersecting one another. The Egyptians are also said to have been acquainted with vaulting; but the earliest remains of ancient vaults of any magnitude are among the Romans. The Roman vaults, when groined, were usually constructed with carefully cut stone, so as to prevent the angle from chipping; but the medieval architects had not the costly materials or skill of the Romans at command; so they formed only the groins of dressed stone, and filled in the vault with more common material. This led to the groins becoming a prominent feature in medieval architecture, moldings and carvings being used for ornamentation. In modern architecture vaults and arches are gradually being superseded by the use of iron constructions, both for roofs and for supporting floors, bridges etc.

Vauxhall ('vâks-hâl'), a famous public garden in London, established immediately after the Restoration in 1660 and continuing for nearly two centuries. It was situated in Lambeth, opposite Milbank and near the manor called Fulke's Hall, from which it derived the name of Vauxhall. The loose character of the amusements it afforded is freely sketched by the novelists and dramatists of the last century, and is further sketched in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*.

Vec'tor is a term employed by mathematicians to denote a directed magnitude, that is, a quantity which has both direction and magnitude.

As examples of vector quantities may be mentioned the distance between any two given points, a velocity, a force, an acceleration, angular velocity, intensity of magnetization flux of heat.

Quantities, such as a quart of water, a pound of sugar, temperature, a quantity of energy, which do not have direction, are called *scalars*. See Maxwell's *Matter and Motion* and Tait's *Newton's Laws of Motion*.

Veda (vâ'dâ or vê'dâ), (literally, knowledge) is the name of those ancient Sanskrit works on which the first period of the religious belief of the Hindus is based. The oldest of these works is the *Rigveda*; next to it stand the *Yajurveda* and *Samaveda*; the fourth and latest being the *Atharvaveda*. The first three bear the collective title of *Trayi*, the threefold, and all four are considered of divine origin. Each of these Vedas consists of two distinct divisions—a *Sanhita* or collection of *mantras* or hymns and a portion called *Brahmana*. A *mantra* may be defined as a prayer or thanksgiving addressed to a deity in one form or another. If such a *mantra* is metrical and intended for loud recitation, it is called *rich*, from *rich*, praise—whence the name *Rigveda*; if it is in prose it is called *Yajus*, from *yaj*, sacrifice,—therefore *Yajurveda* signifies the Veda containing such sacrifices. And if it is metrical and intended for chanting, it is termed *Saman*—hence *Samaveda* means the Veda containing such *Samans*. No special name is given to the *mantras* of the fourth Veda. Though the *mantras* and *Brahmanas* are both said to have existed from all eternity, there is abundant evidence that the *Brahmana* portion of each Veda was written some time after its *mantras*, for it refers to them, and it seems almost self-evident that both portions must have been the work of considerable time.

Ved'der, Eli'hu, an American painter, was born at New York City Feb. 26, 1836, and after studying his art for some years both with Matteson and in Europe, opened a studio in his native city, where he won high reputation as a *genre* painter. He afterwards returned to Europe and took

up his residence at Rome, where he is now living. Among the pictures which rank him high as an artist may be mentioned *The Lair of the Sea-Serpent*, *The Monk upon the Gloomy Path*, *African Sentinel* and *The Last Sun-Worshipper*.

Vega-Carpio (vâ'gâ kâr'pê-ô), **Lopé Felix de**, a celebrated Spanish poet, was born at Madrid, Nov. 25, 1562. From his infancy he is said to have given promise of extraordinary talent. Like Pope he "lisp'd in numbers." He was the idol of his time, and in productiveness at least surpassed all other poets, his dramas alone numbering 1,500 to 1,800, and in view of the quantity of his work its quality is no less surprising. The ease and grace of his versification are unsurpassed in the Spanish language, and his works are all instinct with life and dramatic movement. He is deficient in deep and serious qualities; but, notwithstanding this defect, he remains the chief ornament of the Spanish drama and a considerable figure in the dramatic literature of the world. The dramatist is generally referred to as Lope de Vega. He died at the home of his birth, Aug. 27, 1635.

Veil (vê'yî), an ancient city of Etruria and in early times the rival of Rome. Its very site is disputed, but it is now generally thought to be at Isola Farnese, about 12 miles from Rome. The struggle between the two cities is represented by Roman historians as commencing during the time of Romulus and continuing under all the other kings, except Numa, generally to the advantage of the Romans. At last the Romans determined to rid themselves of a rival by a siege, and persevered with great tenacity, although the city held out for ten years, and frequent attempts were made by neighboring states to relieve it. It is said to have been finally taken by means of a mine which was directed into the citadel. The citizens were massacred or sold as slaves, and the land confiscated by the conquerors. The fall of Veii took place in 396 B. C., and after its fall it was gradually deserted. In later times a colony was planted there by Julius Caesar and afterwards by Augustus, but it always remained an insignificant place.

Veins (in plants) are the extension of the vascular system into the leaves. See *VENATION*.

Velasquez (vâ-lâs'kâth), **Diego Rodriguez de Silva**, one of the most famous of Spanish painters, was born at Seville in June, 1599. At an early age he was placed in the studio of Francisco Herrera el Viejo, and afterwards became the pupil of Francisco Pacheco, whose daughter Juana he married. In 1622 he visited Madrid, and while there painted so fine a picture of King Philip IV that he at once became famous and secured the royal favor and patronage, which continued to the end of his life. In 1629 per-

mission was granted Velasquez to visit Italy, where he was received with the highest honor, Pope Urban VIII assigning him apartments in the Vatican. In the spring of 1631 he returned to Madrid, where he was cordially welcomed by his royal patron. He had a room assigned to him in the royal palace and the king would often visit him and watch him at his work. Additional honors were conferred upon him by the king from time to time until his death, which took place on Aug. 7, 1660, his wife, who was passionately attached to him, surviving his loss only about a fortnight. With the possible exception of Murillo, Velasquez takes the highest rank among Spanish painters.

Veloc'ity. See DYNAMICS.

Vel'vet, a fabric in which, besides the ordinary warp and weft, which are usually arranged as in twill-weaving, there is an additional weft, consisting of short pieces of silk, cotton or woolen thread doubled under the regular weft and brought to the surface in loops which are so close together as to conceal the regular web. The loops are afterwards cut evenly, and the ends thus made constitute a covering resembling a very short fur. In silk velvets the warp and pile threads are both of organzine silk, which is the strongest used in weaving.

Vena'tion, the arrangement of veins in leaves. The details of this arrangement are endless, but they may be reduced to two principal types. The two main types are known as closed and as open venation. In the former case, while the veins branch, they always run into one another, never having tree ends among the leaf-cells or in the leaf-margins. As a consequence, such leaves have even outlines, that is, they are not toothed or lobed. A very common form of the closed venation is that in which the main veins run parallel from base to apex, as in the grass-blade, and leaves of other monocotyledons. Such leaves are called parallel-veined. In other cases of closed venation, as in palms, bananas etc., the main veins are not parallel. The closed venation is characteristic of the monocotyledons. In open venation, characteristic of dicotyledons, the ultimate branches end freely, either among the leaf-cells or in the leaf-margins. Such leaves are said to be net-veined or reticulate, and they are much inclined to become toothed, lobed or compound. There are two forms of open venation: pinnate or feather-veined leaves, in which there is a main central vein or rib (midrib), from which the whole vein system arises; and palmate leaves, in which three or more main ribs rise together at the base of the leaf, and diverge upward. In the ferns the venation is open, but the veins fork repeatedly, such a venation being called dichotomous.

Veneer', a layer of wood cut very thin for the purpose of being glued to the surface of a more common kind. Only choice kinds of hard wood are sawed into veneers, and they are usually attached to pine or some other kind of soft wood, so as to give all the appearance of being made solid. In this way the more costly kinds of furniture-woods are economically used by the cabinet-maker; for, with the improvements that have been made in the process of sawing, veneers as thin as paper can be produced.

Venezuela (vēn'ē-zwā'lā), a republic of South America, lies between the Caribbean, the Atlantic, Guiana, Brazil and Colombia. Area 393,976 square miles, a third more than that of Texas, nearly two times that of France. Capital: Carácas (72,429). Population 2,713,703.

Surface and Drainage. Venezuela consists of mountainous lands in the north, 300,000 square miles of plains in the center and vast plateaus in the south. The most important ranges are the Merida, a continuation of the Colombian Andes, and two ridges paralleling the Caribbean and called the Maritime Andes. Between these lies a fertile valley, the densely peopled part of Venezuela. The low plains are grassy, pasturing large herds, the high plains timbered. The tableland along Brazil and Guiana breaks into numerous ridges and peaks, the Parima and Pacaraima ranges. The drainage is an oceanic system, the Orinoco and its tributaries emptying into the Atlantic, the northern streams into the Caribbean. Over 1,000 rivers exist, almost 500 in the Orinoco system. Seventy rivers are navigable for nearly 6,000 miles, and are open to large steamers the year round. The Orinoco belongs wholly to Venezuela. Rising almost in Brazil, circling 1,450 miles, it is navigable below and above its rapids, and, with navigable affluents, affords 4,300 miles of navigation. The Orinoco and Meta form the shortest route from Europe to the Andes. The Casiquari and Negro, both navigable, link the Orinoco and Amazon. The coast, 1,584 miles long, provides 32 good harbors. The lakes, numbering 200, are of increasing importance to transportation.

Climate and Rainfall. The mountainous districts and lofty valleys have a temperate climate, the coast and Orinoco valley a tropical one. The wet season experiences heavy rains; the dry season is mild and vivifying. Precipitation occurs most heavily on the coasts, mountains and western plains. At Carácas the mean fall annually is 30 inches.

Resources. These include, as indigenous products, cacao, cinchona, copal, drugs, herbs, rubber and a substitute called balata, sarsaparilla and tonka. Native to Venezuela are 150 building and cabinet woods

unique in history. Venice may be said to have risen out of the ruins of the Roman empire and to have maintained its separate nationality through the middle ages and down to 1797, when Napoleon Bonaparte entered the city, proclaimed the republic at an end and transferred her territory to Austria. In 1806 the city with the territory of Venetia was annexed to Italy by the treaty of Pressburg, but it was again transferred to Austria in 1814, under whose dominion it remained until 1866, when it was once more incorporated in the kingdom of Italy. Consult Brown's *Venice*, McClellan's *Venice* and Oliphant's *Makers of Venice*.

Venice, Gulf of, that portion of the Adriatic Sea which indents the Italian province of Venetia to the extent of 50 or 60 miles.

Ve'nus, the Roman goddess of love, subsequently identified with the Greek Aphrodite. Originally, Venus does not seem to have occupied a conspicuous place in the religion of the Romans, and she scarcely figures in the history of Rome under the kings; but gradually, as the myth of the Trojan origin of Rome gained ground, the worship of Venus emerged into importance. Aphrodite was the mother of Æneas, and Aphrodite became Venus. Ares was Mars, and Mars was the national god of the Roman people; then, as in Greek mythology Aphrodite was beloved of Ares, so Venus was represented as the paramour of Mars, and thus was advanced by the poets to the dignity of the divine mother of the Roman people. Several temples were erected to her in Rome at different times and under different names, and rites were celebrated in her honor during the month of April — the springtime of the year being thought favorable to the growth of the tender emotions.

Venus. See PLANETS.

Vera Cruz (*və'rà krōōs*), an important city on the eastern coast of Mexico, about 200 miles east of the City of Mexico, with which it has communication by railway. It is built in a semicircle facing the sea, the streets, which are wider than is usual in tropical countries, running east and west from the harbor, with others crossing them at right angles. The town is defended by a wall six feet in height and other substantial works, and also by the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, which stands upon an island of the same name, about half a mile from the shore. Vera Cruz has been greatly improved in recent years. The main streets have been asphalted and otherwise improved and beautified. Complete new sewers and drainage works have been constructed. It has now an excellent harbor with up-to-date appointments, port works, custom houses, etc. The chief exports are precious metals, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, leather, vanilla, etc.:

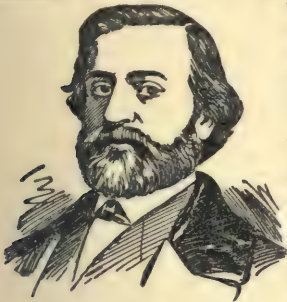
and the chief imports cotton, woolen, silk and linen goods, brandy, iron, hardware and earthenware. Vera Cruz was bombarded and taken by General Scott during the Mexican War and by the allied British, Spanish and French squadrons in 1861, when they sought to set Archduke Maximilian of Austria upon the throne of Mexico (*q. v.*). Population 29,164.

Verrazano (*vē'rāt-sā'nō*), Giovanni da (1480-1527), Florentine navigator, on much of whose exploratory work in the New World doubt has been cast. Moreover, little is authentically known as to his early career, some authorities relating that even the name he passed under was not his own; while, so far from serving his country, it is stated that he was a corsair in the service of France and, as such, preyed upon Spanish and Italian commerce. His first voyage of discovery, it is believed, was undertaken in the service of Francis I of France. Under a commission from the monarch he commanded an expedition in 1524 to the New World, which explored its coasts from Cape Fear southward and then northward to Newfoundland, touching at ports on the coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton and entering also, it is understood, New York and Narragansett Harbors. Verrazano's expedition northward, we know, gave a claim, though possibly a shadowy one, of first discovery of a vast region to France, under whose authority he sailed and that ten years before the voyage to the Gulf of St. Lawrence of Jacques Cartier of St. Malo. Of Verrazano's later career, on his return to France, little also is definitely known. Some biographers assert that in 1525 he took part in the battle of Pavia, and for a time was a prisoner of the Spaniards. For critical discussion of authorities consult Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*.

Verbe'na, a numerous species of annual herbs or shrubs, common in the gardens of the United States, though native to tropical or semitropical America. The cultivated varieties usually are propagated from seeds, though they are also found growing as weeds in waste ground. They grow best on a high, garden soil, when well-fertilized. The verbena flowers showily and in varied colors (chiefly lilac, purple and white pink) on slender spikes, some varieties having a sweet scent, especially those native to Brazil. The plant is frequently used in medicine as a cooling remedy.

Verdi (*vē'r'dē*), Giuseppe, Italian operatic composer, was born at Rancole in the duchy of Parma in 1814 and received his musical education at Milan. His first work was a musical drama, which appeared in 1839, and he produced a number of operas, which, while they abound in melody and striking dramatic effects, are characterized by noisy orchestration. In 1861 he was elected to

Parliament, and in 1875 was made commander of the French Legion of Honor. He



GIUSEPPE VERDI

was also decorated by the emperor of Russia and by the khedive of Egypt. *Il Trovatore* and *La Traviata* perhaps are his best-known operas. *Falstaff*, his latest production, was first given at Milan, Feb. 9, 1893, attracting visitors from all over Eu-

rope, the seats being sold at \$50 each. Verdi died at Milan, Jan. 27, 1901.

Verestchagin (*vyě'rě shchă'gin*), **Vasili**, a Russian battle-painter, was born at Novgorod, Oct. 26, 1842. In 1867 he was a soldier in Turkestan, and in 1877-8 in the Russo-Turkish war, in which he was wounded. He produced numerous paintings, many of them scenes in East India, while others are war-sketches. A collection of his pictures has been exhibited in New York, Chicago and other American cities. He died on April 13, 1904.

Ver'gil, Publius Vergilius Maro, a Roman poet, was born on Oct. 19 of 70 B. C. at Andes, near Mantua, Italy. He studied at Cremona, Milan (then Mediolanum) and Naples, his father, a small landed proprietor, evidently appreciating his son's genius and having him carefully educated. He was not a Roman citizen by birth and does not seem to have aspired either to military or to political distinction. When the lands of the country were seized for the benefit of the army, his father lost his small farm, but it was restored by Vergil's influence with Pollio and the young Octavianus (Augustus). He had, however, to escape by swimming across the river from the violence of the soldier who held possession of it. He lived in Rome for a time, where for friends he had Mæcenas, Varius and Horace and afterward at Naples and Sicily, and went with Horace on his famous journey to Brundisium. In 19 B. C. he went to Athens, intending to spend three years in Greece and Asia in perfecting his *Æneid*, which was finished, but met Augustus at Athens and was persuaded by him to return to Italy. He died on the journey, Sept. 21, 19 B. C. at Brundisium. His tomb at Naples was long held sacred and visited as a temple.

His fame rests on three works: the pastoral poems or *Bucolics*, *The Georgics* and *The Æneid*, though a few other poems are thought to have been written by him. *The Eclogues* or *Bucolics* were published in Rome in 37 B. C., and are poems treating of matters of current

interest, connecting with them the love of home and of nature. *The Georgics* are said to have been written at the suggestion of Mæcenas, and treat of the life and work of an Italian farmer. The cultivation of the fields, the constellations which serve for a calendar, the signs of the weather, the culture of the olive and the vine, the rearing of herds and cattle and the care of bees are the subjects of the four books. His great work, *The Æneid*, is in 12 books, and gives the history of the wanderings of Æneas and his final settlement in Latium. He had not finished the poem to his satisfaction, and in his last illness is said to have called for the cases that held the manuscript, intending to have it burnt. He also left directions in his will that none of his unpublished writings be given to the world, but the commands of Augustus prevented the loss of this great poem. The Romans were very proud of Vergil and his work; his writings were used as text-books and copied by later poets; while various traditions made him looked upon as almost a magician. Dryden's and William Morris' translations of the *Æneid* are among the best English translations. Consult Sellar's *Roman Poets of the Augustan Age*. See *ÆNEAS*, HOMER, *ILIAD*, *ODYSSEY* and *TROY*.

Ver'mes or Worms, the subkingdom made up of worm-like animals. Under this heading are included an immense number of animals that are so diverse in structure that the very general title of worm is justifiable only as applying to their form or shape. It embraces about a dozen classes whose relationships are imperfectly known. The interest in the group is considerable, because the worms show affinities with the higher animals, including even the vertebrates. All are animals with three cell-layers, a body-cavity and a nervous system consisting of a brain mass, on the dorsal surface, and a ventral nerve-cord divided into joints. The upper and lower parts of the nervous system are connected by a ring of nervous substance that surrounds the throat. From the central nerve-cord are given off nerve-trunks which branch profusely and terminate in minute twigs within the tissues. The digestive system is diverse, the circulatory system is imperfect, and there usually is a set of tubes or *nephridia* connected with excretion. The worms live in the sea and fresh water, in the earth and upon it and as parasites within the interior of the tissues of various animals. They are divided into the jointed or *segmented* worms and the *unsegmented* worms. The former are more generally known and are mostly included under one class, called *annelida*. This class embraces the earthworms, the leeches and a few forms living in the sea. The earthworm series have hair-like bristles (*setæ*) on each joint, which aid in locomotion. The leeches are not

provided with bristles, but have two round suckers, one at either end of the body. Some of the leeches live on fishes, feeding on the mucus which comes from the bodies of those animals; others are bloodsuckers. The latter are provided with sharp jaws, located within the forward sucking-disc, with which they cut the skin of the animals upon which they fasten. The unsegmented worms embrace the flat worms (*plathelminthes*) and the roundworms (*nemathelminthes*). Some of the former class live in the water and moist earth, and others of the same class are internal parasites, like tapeworms. The class of roundworms likewise includes forms living freely in the water and other substances, as horsehair worms and vinegar and paste eels. Examples of parasitic roundworms are the stomach-worms and pinworms of children and the trichina. The latter is the most dangerous of the parasitic worms, getting into the system by eating raw or partly cooked pork. Besides the *annelids*, flatworms and roundworms, there is a fourth class called *molluscoidea*. Under this heading are grouped a few forms that have given naturalists no little trouble to classify. One division of them contains moss-animals (*polyzoa*), both of salt and fresh water. They occur in branching colonies which resemble low plants in general form. The other division includes shelled-worms, called brachiopods, which were formerly included among the mollusks near the clams. See ROTIFER, TRICHINA and VERTEBRATES.

Vermil'ion, a bright scarlet color which is obtained from a native ore called cinnabar, or is made artificially from mercury and sulphur. This compound, sulphide of mercury, is thrown into tall, earthen pots, and the lower parts kept red-hot. The substance volatilizes and coats the pots with cinnabar. The pots are broken and the cinnabar scraped off, ground and dried, when it is ready for use as vermilion. Cinnabar, the ore from which vermilion is obtained, is a compound of sulphur and mercury, of a blood-red color. It is simply ground fine, and then known as vermilion. The most important mines are those of Almaden in Spain, which have been worked for 3,000 years, and of New Almaden in California. There are mines in Brazil, Peru, Austria, Hungary, China and Japan.

Vermont' (from the French *vert mont*—green mountain), a North-Atlantic state of the Union, popularly known as the Green Mountain State, has an area of 9,565 square miles. Its length is 155 and its extreme breadth 90 miles; its northern boundary being the Canadian province of Quebec, its eastern one New Hampshire, its southern one Massachusetts and its western one New York. The Connecticut River separates it from New Hampshire, while its northwestern boundary is chiefly formed

by Lake Champlain, which separates it from New York. Its capital is Montpelier. The total population of the state is 364,322, and the chief towns, in addition to the capital are Burlington, Rutland, Barre, Brattleboro and St. Albans. Among the foreign born citizens, French and English Canadians predominate. In the native population are many former residents of neighboring states.

Surface and Climate. The main feature of the surface is the Green Mountain range, which traverses it northeast and southwest, and forms the watershed. The range has a number of considerably elevated peaks, at a height varying from 4,001 to 4,364 feet, the latter representing the altitude of Mt. Mansfield. The state's general elevation is between 600 and 1,000 feet, though there are low sections in the valleys, about the lakes and along the rivers. It has a long and generally severe winter, with frequent heavy snowfalls, but the winter is bracing, while the summer usually is bright and pleasant.

Resources and Industries. Forests, chiefly of spruce and hemlock cover the state, but in parts there is considerable agricultural land, though the farms are small, as a rule, and generally devoted to dairy interests and the cultivation of hay, oats, barley and corn. The apple is largely cultivated, and the state extensively produces maple-sugar and maple-syrup. The soil for the most part is poor and stony, though on the hill-slopes there is good herbage for the grazing of cattle, sheep and other animals of the farm.

The production of lumber in Vermont, as in other parts of the country, has declined in recent years, but there has been a large development in mining the state's rich resources of building and monumental stone—particularly marble and granite. A small amount of limestone is also mined.

Vermont is not only the chief source of marble in the United States (about two-thirds entire output) but the stone is of the best quality produced in this country. The deposits are found in the western part of the state; principally around West Rutland, Pittsford and Proctor. It is the Rutland marble that is used for monuments and statuary. It is less lustrous than the famous Carrara marble, but is more durable. There are other quarries in Dorset and East Dorset. The finest marbles in this region are distinguished by the light pencilings of pale brown and greenish lines. They are used for building purposes. The Harvard Medical School is built of this marble. The marbles of Rutland, Proctor and Dorset include those of darker shade—olive and other shades of green, yellow and pink, and what is known as "moss vein." This marble is largely used for monumental purposes. At Swanton, pink and red marbles are found, and at Roxbury a fine, serpentine marble, called "green

marble" or "verde antique." Barre owes its importance to its location near the largest granite quarries in the state. There are other important quarries near Williamstown, Berlin, Woodbury and Dummerston.

The slate quarries are in the southwestern part of the state. Of this there are two varieties, "sea green," "unfading green," and a slate of a purplish hue. Vermont furnishes over one-sixth of the slate output of the United States.

Other important industries of the state include lumbering, the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, foundry and machine shop products, grist and flour mills, dairying, including the manufacture of cheese and condensed milk, hosiery, woolen and knit goods, scales, balances and patent medicines (See INDEX for articles on most important products and industries mentioned in this article).

The mountain streams of Vermont are an important source of power for numerous saw mills. The great scale works of St. Johnsbury and Rutland ship scales to all parts of the world.

The first industry of the State to attain considerable proportions was the rafting of lumber to Quebec by way of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers. The traffic in lumber moving in the direction of Boston made Burlington, when railroads began to be operated, a great lumber market. (See United States map, page 1972.)

Vermont's forests are the basis of the paper and wood pulp industries, and this fact, and the Connecticut River, determined the location of Bellows Falls. Why? (Water power and raw material.)

Education. A superintendent of education has charge of the public-school system, which annually costs over \$1,550,000, about three fourths of which are paid for teachers' salaries. The state school-population is over 74,700, the enrollment being in excess of 68,000, while the average daily attendance is close upon 52,100. The state has a permanent school-fund, and employs about 3,300 teachers, chiefly women. For the training of teachers, beyond the attention given them in the advanced classes of the high schools and academies, there are summer-schools and three state normal schools at Randolph, Castleton and Johnson. At Burlington is the university (founded in 1791) of the state, with an agricultural college attached, which receives state aid. Higher education is also represented by Middlebury College, with 23 instructors and 364 students. The latter is nonsectarian, as is also Norwich University at Northfield, which has 15 instructors and 182 students. Moreover, there are an industrial school for children of both sexes at Vergennes and a soldier's Home at Bennington, the latter receiving federal aid. Vermont also has the usual charitable and penal institutions, besides

the hospitals, orphanages and similar institutions maintained by private beneficence.

History and Government. From Vermont's proximity to the French province of Quebec, the region was in early days explored by the French. Lakes Champlain and George are known to have been visited by Samuel de Champlain in 1609, while on an expedition with a band of Hurons, Montagnais and Algonquins against the Iroquois of the region. At first only trading-posts were established in northern Vermont, including stockades, at what now are Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Colchester, at and about which settlements grew in time, though harassed by the Indians both local and from Canada. Raids from the latter quarter, however, came to an end after the expedition from Crown Point in 1759, led by Major Robert Rogers, against the Saint Francis Indians, who had long been the scourge of the New England frontier. For many years settlement was at a disadvantage owing to the uncertainty of ownership over the region, it being claimed alike by New Hampshire and by New York a condition of things adverse to the settlers' interests, which forced them to remain aloof from both and even to resist by force the writs and other law-processes especially of the New York courts. During the period of the Revolution hostility to New York brought the organization of the Green Mountain Boys into existence, under Ethan Allen, to defend their own rights as well as to take part against the British in the war in the Canadian avenues of approach into Vermont. It was at Bennington that Stark (*q.v.*) of Vermont, assisted by troops from Massachusetts and New Hampshire won the battle on Aug. 16, 1777, that turned the tide against Burgoyne and made possible the great American victory at Saratoga, N. Y. The interstate disturbances and disaffections were finally removed, when New York in 1790 received \$30,000 from Vermont in adjustment of the disputed land-claims, and waived its objection to the admission of the region as a state. In the following year Vermont formally entered the Union, the first state to be admitted under the constitution, having had no previous existence as a territory. During the Civil War the state patriotically did its duty in the extent of the local forces it put in the field. At their disbandment Canada for a time became the object of lawless raids by Fenians across the border from St. Albans. The present constitution dates from 1793, with repeated, subsequent amendments. The local legislature consists of 30 senators and of 246 representatives, the chief executive, besides the governor and the lieutenant-governor, consisting of a secretary of state, a treasurer and a superintendent of education. The judicial authority consists of a superior

court, of seven justices, who are appointed biennially. Vermont sends two members to the Federal House of Representatives. Consult Robinson's *Vermont* in the American Commonwealth Series and Gilman's *Bibliography of Vermont*.

Vernation, the arrangement of leaves in the bud, sometimes called *præfoliation*. Numerous names have been applied to various forms of vernation. Among the principal ones are imbricate, in which the edge of a leaf overlaps its neighbor; valvate, in which neighboring edges touch, but there is no overlapping; conduplicate, in which the leaves are folded lengthwise; convolute, in which the leaf is rolled from one margin; circinate (characteristic of ferns), in which the leaf is rolled from the apex downward.

Verne (vâr'n), Jules, a French writer, was born at Nantes, Feb. 8, 1814. He first wrote plays and opera pieces, and for some time was connected with a theater. His wild and improbable stories have most of them been translated into English. The first one to make him known, published in 1863, was *Five Weeks in a Balloon*. It was based on modern science and had an air of reality. His other writings, except an illustrated geography of France, are of the same character. His works include *A Journey to the Center of the Earth*, *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea*, *From the Earth to the Moon* and *Around the World in Eighty Days*. He died at Amiens on March 24, 1905.

Vernet (vâr'nâ'), Claude Joseph, an eminent French painter, was born at Avignon, Aug. 17, 1714. When on a voyage to Rome, in a terrible storm he was fastened to the mast, and the scene so impressed him that he became a painter of sea-views, being considered the first marine painter in Europe. His best-known work is a series of the seaports of France, executed by royal order. His works have been extensively engraved. He died in Paris, Dec. 3, 1789.

Vernet, Emile J. Horace, a French military painter, was born at Paris, June 30, 1789. His first military painting was *Capture of a Redoubt*. His pictures of the life of Napoleon and the army, as *The Dog of the Regiment*, *Soldier of Waterloo*, *Barrier of Clichy*, were very popular, and engravings of them could be found in nearly every cottage in France. Louis Philippe sent him to represent the French government at Rome. He traveled extensively, wrote several works on art, and made hundreds of designs for illustrated books. His fame rests on his military pictures, as the battle-pictures of Jena, Wagram and Fontenoy and the *Capture of the Imala*. He died at Paris, Jan. 17, 1863.

Ver'non, Edward, an English admiral, was born at London, Nov. 12, 1684. He was at the taking of Gibraltar in 1704, and

was made a rear-admiral when only 24. While a member of Parliament, he declared that Porto Bello could be taken with only six ships of war, and when put in command of six vessels and sent to the West Indies, he took the city in one day, with the loss of only seven men. The English people were wild over the victory; Vernon's birthday was celebrated in London with public illuminations; and 130 medals were struck in his honor. With a larger fleet he attacked Cartagena, but failed to take it. In the invasion of the Pretender, Vernon's fleet had command of the coasts of Kent and Sussex. On account of a quarrel with the officers of the admiralty, his name was struck from the list of English admirals. George Washington's older brother, Lawrence, was with Vernon on his expedition against Cartagena, and afterwards in his honor named the Washington home on the Potomac Mt. Vernon. Admiral Vernon died in Suffolk, Oct. 29, 1757.

Vero'na, a city of northern Italy, is situated at the foot of the Tyrolese Alps, on Adige River, 62 miles west of Venice. The fortifications, begun by the Romans and carried on by Charlemagne, were almost destroyed in 1801, but were rebuilt by the Austrians. The present fortifications are a circle of forts far outside the old city-walls. It is a city of palaces; the Scaligeri palace, built in 1370, and those of the Canossa and Pompeii families in the 16th century are among the finest. Among the many churches are the cathedral, consecrated by Urban I in 1187 and having Titian's *Assumption* on its walls; St. Anastasia, one of the finest Gothic churches in Italy; St. Zeno, rebuilt in the 12th century; and that of San Giorgio, with paintings by Paul Veronese. Among Roman antiquities is a ruined amphitheater, built of marble and seating 22,000 people, much like the Colosseum at Rome. There are some fine streets and squares, many art-collections, an academy of painting and sculpture, a theological seminary, a city library and beautiful bridges across the Adige. Its manufactures are of silk, linen and woolen goods, and it has a trade in sumac, grain and oil. The tomb of *Romeo and Juliet* has been destroyed, but another has been found to satisfy the curiosity of tourists. Verona was a Roman colony, its walls and gates having inscriptions dating from the 3d century. The ancient moat still remains as a canal around the old part of the city. It was taken by Constantine (312), Theodoric (489) and Charlemagne (774), and afterwards became a free city. For 100 years it was ruled by the Scala family. In the 15th century it was conquered by Venice. The French took the city in 1796, and ceded it to Austria in 1797. Since 1866 it has been a part of the kingdom of Italy. Population 74,271.

Veronese (*vd'rô-nd'zd*), **Paolo**, the name given to Paolo Cagliari, one of the great Italian painters, who was born at Verona in 1528 or 1532. His father was a sculptor and wanted to train the boy for the same profession, but his taste for painting was so decided that he was put under the teaching of an uncle, who was a painter. His first pictures were executed in the Church of St. Sebastian at Venice, and were scenes from the history of Esther, *Baptism of Christ*, *Martyrdom of St. Sebastian* and others. He was only 28 at the time, but this work placed him at once in the same rank as Tintoretto, then 45, and Titian, then in his 80th year. He obtained the commission for painting the ceiling of the library of St. Mark, and the work was so fine that even his rivals joined in voting him a golden chain as an honor. At Verona, his native city, he painted the *Banquet in the House of Simon the Pharisee*. His best-known work is the *Marriage at Cana*, now in the Louvre. It has about 120 figures or heads, many of them portraits, as Queen Eleanor of France, Francis I, Queen Mary of England, Tintoretto, Titian and Veronese himself. Other pictures are *Susanna and the Elders*; the *Supper at Emmaus*; *St. Helena's Vision of the Cross*; the *Annunciation*; *Esther Presenting Herself to Ahasuerus*; and *Venice, Queen of the Sea*. He died at Venice, April 19, 1588.

Veronica, **St.** or **Berenice**, according to tradition, a woman of Jerusalem who, moved with pity at the sight of Jesus bending beneath the burden of His cross on His way to Golgotha, gave Him her kerchief that He might wipe the drops of agony from His brow. Jesus after using it handed it back to her, with the image of His face marked upon it. With this napkin, Veronica is said to have cured Tiberius, the Roman emperor, when very sick, and so convinced him of the divinity of Christ that he sent Pilate into exile. The napkin, it is claimed, is now at St. Peter's at Rome.

Versailles (*vēr-sälz'*), a city in France, 11 miles southwest of Paris, where Louis XIII had a country villa and Louis XIV built the finest palace in France, costing so enormous a sum that he destroyed the accounts. The marble court, the chapel, the halls and galleries filled with historical pictures (the collection made by Louis Philippe having 5,000 works of art and costing \$5,000,000), the battle-gallery hung with pictures of French victories, the Hall of Mercury, Hall of Apollo and galleries of war and peace are among the many departments of this grand palace. The gardens surrounding it with their beautiful fountains and statuary attract crowds of visitors from Paris. The orangery has 1,200 orange-trees, one said to be 465 years old. The grand canal, 200 feet wide and a mile long, in the time of Louis XIV was covered with

gondolas and lighted up with fireworks. The park connects with the two palaces, the Grand Trianon, a one-storied building with wings, and the Little Trianon, a pavilion with an English garden around it, the favorite residence of Marie Antoinette. There are churches, a museum, a military hospital and military school in Versailles, but no buildings of interest except the palaces. The treaty of peace, by which England recognized the independence of the United States, was signed at Versailles in 1783. The states-general of France met here in 1789 and bound themselves never to separate until they had given France a constitution. Louis XVI was driven from Versailles to Paris and to Prison. Louis Philippe restored the palaces at a cost of \$5,000,000. During the Franco-German War it was the headquarters of the German army, and King William I was proclaimed emperor of Germany there in 1871. It was the seat of government while the Commune held Paris, and the French Parliament met there until 1871. Population 54,982.

Ver'tebrates, the highest subkingdom of animals. The difference between the backboneed animals and the lower animals without backbones was recognized by Aristotle more than 2,000 years ago. It was not until 1797, however, that Lamarck founded the group of *vertebrata*, and defined it with distinctness. For a long time the line separating the vertebrates and the invertebrates was supposed to be a very sharp one. But a more thorough study of animal structure showed that the vertebrates have many affinities with the invertebrates, and doubtless were derived from them. When the group was first founded, the distinguishing mark of vertebrated animals was supposed to be the possession of a backbone composed of bony vertebrae. But this idea has become so much modified that it is no longer used in defining the group. Kowalevsky, a Russian naturalist, showed in 1866 that the tunicates develop in the same manner as the lowest vertebrates and, in their youth, closely approach the frog tadpole. This led to expanding the vertebrate group so as to include the tunicates, which were previously classed with the worms. Some other forms were later included for similar reasons. There are a number of forms, like the hagfish and lamprey, that have no bony spinal column, but nevertheless are true vertebrates. Therefore, the question arises: What are the marks of vertebrates, that distinguish them from all other animals and at the same time are possessed by all members of the group? There are three universally recognized features besides some others of smaller importance. The distinguishing features are (1) the possession of a nerve-cord located on the dorsal surface, that of invertebrates being on the ventral side of

the body; (2) a gristly rod or notochord, that runs lengthwise through the body just below the nerve cord. This notochord is the scaffolding about which the bodies of the vertebræ are formed when they are present and (3) the possession of gill-clefts. These structures are openings through the neck into the pharynx, and are present in fishes throughout life. They appear without exception in the embryonic stages of all higher animals as hereditary survivals, but soon become closed, and disappear before the period of birth. See DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL LIFE.

It is not possible to trace with certainty the path along which the vertebrated animals have been developed, but all possess some affinities (like jointed bodies and segmented kidneys) with the jointed worms, and the theory is widely accepted that vertebrates had remote ancestors that were very like the jointed worms. This is called the annelid theory, and was founded in 1875, chiefly by Dohrn and Semper. It is to be remembered, however, that there are other rival theories, and no one claims that any living animals represent the ancestors or vertebrates. These ancestors, whatever they were, have been long extinct.

The vertebræ subkingdom is divided into five classes: fishes, amphibia, reptiles, birds and mammals, all of which are further subdivided into orders, families and smaller groups. The principal facts of importance in reference to the different classes will be found by consulting those topics. See TUNICATES.

Vespa'sian, Titus Flavius Vespasianus, a Roman emperor, the tenth of the 12 Cæsars, was born in the Sabine country in 9 A. D. He held several Roman offices, as that of military tribune in Thrace, quæstor in Crete, ædile and prætor. At the head of a legion in Britain he conquered the Isle of Wight in 43. He was governor of Africa, the accounts of his reign there disagreeing; but whether a good or bad ruler, he was pelted with turnips by a mob. He was sent in 67 to war in Judæa, and conquered almost the whole country except Jerusalem, in two years. The civil war between Otho and Vitellius gave him the opportunity to profit by his popularity, and he was proclaimed emperor at Alexandria in 69. The army of the east stood by him and, entering Italy, defeated and put to death Vitellius, sacked Cremona and took Rome after a terrible fight, in which the capitol was burned. Vespasian entered Rome in 70, where he restored the capitol, rebuilt the city, reorganized the army and by his own example shamed the luxury and extravagance of the period. The Jewish war, under the lead of his son Titus (q. v.), ended with the capture of Jerusalem, and the temple of Janus was closed, Rome enjoying peace for the nine years of Vespa-

sian's reign. A new forum, the public baths, the temple of peace and the Colosseum were begun in Rome in the reign of Vespasian. He favored men-of-letters, Quintilian among others, to whom he gave a pension of \$4,000 a year. He died on June 24 of 79. Consult Merivale's *History of the Romans under the Empire*. See JEWS.

Vespucci (vès-pòò'chè), Amerigo, an Italian navigator, was born at Florence, Italy, March 9, 1451. He began life as a clerk in the commercial house of the Medici, and in their employ was sent to Spain, where, at Seville, he entered the service of a Florentine merchant who had fitted out the second expedition of Columbus, in 1493. Vespucci finished a contract his master had with the king of Spain to fit out 12 vessels for him. Vespucci, according to his own story, sailed first, perhaps as an astronomer, with an expedition from Cadiz on May 10, 1497. After touching at the Canary Islands they reached "a coast which we thought might be that of a continent"—probably, from the description, Campeche Bay—and then sailed as far north as Cape Hatteras, returning to Spain in 1498. In a second voyage, in 1499, he reached the coast of Brazil, sailing north to the mouth of the Amazon and to Santo Domingo; and he made another expedition to Brazil, going as far as Georgia; and in 1503 he made his fourth voyage. Vespucci wrote a journal after his fourth voyage, but nothing of it remains except allusions to it. He also wrote several letters to a school-fellow in Florence, of one of which a Latin translation was printed in 1507. His claim that he reached the American continent in 1497, 18 days before the Cabots, has been disputed, and the general opinion is that he did not make that voyage, but there is no evidence that he had any thought of taking the honor of the discovery of the New World from Columbus. The name America was first applied to the New World by a geographer of Freiburg, named Waldseemüller, who, referring to Vespucci's letter says: "Now that a fourth part (of the world) has been found by Amerigo Vespucci, I do not see why we should be prevented from calling it Amerigo or America." Vespucci died at Seville, Feb. 22, 1512. Consult *Life and Voyages of Americus Vesputius* by Lester and *Narrative and Critical History of America* by Winsor.

Vest, George Graham, United States senator from Missouri, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6, 1830, and graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, and at the law department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. In 1853 he removed to Missouri, where he practiced law, and became a member of the legislature. During the Civil War secessionist leanings induced him to become a member of the Confederate Congress and later of the Confederate senate.

In 1897 he was elected Democratic member for Missouri in the United States senate, where he was prominent in many important debates. He was re-elected and served on committees on finance, commerce and the transportation of meat products. He died on Aug. 9, 1904.

Ves'ta, in Roman mythology, was the goddess of fire and the domestic hearth. The guardianship of the sacred fire in her temples was given to priestesses, called *Vestal Virgins*, at first four, but afterwards six. They were from six to ten years old when chosen, and spent 30 years in the service, the first ten in learning their duties; the second ten in acting as priestesses and guarding the sacred fire which must not be allowed to go out; and the last ten in teaching the new priestesses. If a vestal virgin violated her vow, she was stoned to death or buried alive. They lived in great splendor at the public expense, had the best seats in the theaters, and rode in state, preceded by a lictor. In Greece the priestesses of Vesta or Hestia were widows. On the first day of March, the Latin New Year's Day, the sacred fire of Vesta was renewed. The *Vestalia*, the chief festival in honor of Vesta, were celebrated on June 9, after which the temple was closed for five days for cleansing. In private houses the feast was kept by eating fish, bread and herbs before the hearth and the images of the *penates* or household gods. The worship of Vesta died out in the 4th century, after Christianity became the Roman religion.

Vesu'vius, Mt., the most celebrated volcano in the world, is on the Bay of Naples in Italy. It is about 4,000 feet high, and has two distinct peaks, called *Somma* and *Vesuvius*, though it had but one in ancient times. It is about 30 miles around the base of the mountain, and the ascent on the west side for three miles is a gradual slope to the cone, which rises nearly 2,000 feet higher. The top of the cone is cut off or truncated, and is 2,000 feet across, and the crater is 500 feet deep. About 40 kinds of minerals are found around the cone in the ancient lavas. Two electric railways carry visitors within a short distance of the mouth of the crater, and an observatory has been built about half way up the volcano, to study the eruptions and watch for indications of an approaching earthquake. The region around Vesuvius has been densely populated for more than 20 centuries, in spite of its numerous eruptions. The great eruption of Aug. 24 in A. D. 79, which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii, is the first one of importance. It was not lava but showers of ashes, condensed into mud by the rain produced by the steam of the volcano, that seems to have overwhelmed the cities below it. In an eruption in 472 the ashes were carried

to Constantinople, and in 1066 the lava flowed to the sea. The next great eruption was in 1631, when 18,000 lives were lost. A stream of lava 1,204 feet wide and 15 feet high destroyed the town of Torre del Greco in 1794. The eruptions increased in frequency in the last century, and the volcano is never entirely quiet. Consult *Volcanoes* by Scrope and *The Geology of Monte Somma and Vesuvius* by Johnstone Levis. See HERCULANEUM, PLINY and POMPEII.

Ve'to, a word introduced from the Latin, meaning I forbid. It is used to indicate the power possessed by the people or their rulers to object to an act of the legislature and in some degree to prevent its being carried out. The Roman tribunes had the power of stopping the decrees of the senate by using the word *interdicto* (I interdict); and so it is customary to say that the use of the veto began with them. In Poland it was settled by law in 1652 that in the imperial diet any deputy could hinder the passage of a measure by saying *Nie doz-walam* (I do not allow). In the national assembly of France, at the revolution, the king had a conditional veto, but Napoleon restored an absolute veto to the ruling power. The sovereign of England has the power to veto a bill of Parliament, but the right has not been used since 1707. The veto in the United States is the power of the president to refuse his signature to a bill passed by both houses of Congress; but Congress can pass a bill over the president's veto by a majority vote of two thirds in each house. President Jackson's veto of the bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States is one of the earliest instances of the use of this power by the president. See CONGRESS, PRESIDENT and UNITED STATES.

Vevey', a town of Switzerland, ten miles southeast of Lausanne, on Lake Geneva. Its situation on the lake with a range of mountains opposite, and the fine scenery near it make it very attractive to tourists. It is built in a triangle, with a fine marketplace and two or three churches. Population 11,916.

Vi'a-Ma'la, a gorge in the canton of Grisons, in Switzerland, 1,600 feet deep, through which rushes the Hither Rhine, looking like a thread. It is about two miles long, and the great walls of rocks are so hard that apparently they have not been changed by the effects of the weather since they were thrust apart, and they are so near together in some places that a trunk of a tree or a stone may be wedged in between them. It was once considered inaccessible and called the Lost Gulf, but a road has been built by blasting from 400 to 600 feet above the river, crossing from side to side by bridges, and protected by overhanging rocks or a wooden roof from falling trees and stones.

Viburnum, a class of shrubs and small trees belonging to the honeysuckle family. Of the nearly 80 species about a dozen are found in the United States, growing in woods or hedges. The hobble bush, whose straggling branches catch the traveler's foot, is found in the northern states; the sheepberry or sweet viburnum, having clusters of fragrant flowers in May or June and a blue-black, eatable fruit, and growing sometimes from 20 to 30 feet high; the arrow-wood, with sharp teeth on its large-veined leaves; and the maple-leaved viburnum, easily mistaken for a small maple tree and called dockmackie in some parts of the country, are the most common varieties. The lamestinus, a native of southern Europe, with evergreen leaves and white flowers, belongs to the viburnums and is a favorite house-plant.

Vi'car of Wakefield, The, an idyllic novel written by Oliver Goldsmith (1766). Goethe called it one of the best novels ever written. The chief character is Dr. Primrose, a worthy but simple-minded country clergyman whose poverty and unworldliness lay him open to petty swindles and misfortunes, which are ultimately righted. Throughout the story the reader is kept in a pure and healthy atmosphere. Though the novel can scarcely be said to have a plot, it gained immediate popularity because it so perfectly expressed the homely English sentiment. Its feeling for nature showed the approach of the romantic movement. It was translated into several continental languages. Its excellence is found in its simplicity, naturalness, truth, sweetness, purity of atmosphere, kindly humor and charming delineation of character, while the moral struggle depicted lacks in strenuousness.

Vichy (*ve'shê'*), a town of France on Allier River, celebrated for its mineral waters. There are 21 springs in or near the city, the water of those outside the town being carried in by aqueducts. All the springs, whether hot or cold, are strongly impregnated with soda. The water is clear, with an alkaline taste. The bath-houses can furnish 3,500 baths a day. There is a large trade in the natural waters, and in the manufacture of salts for artificial baths. The visitors often number 15,000 yearly. Population 14,100.

Vicks'burg, Miss., county-seat of Warren County, on the Mississippi, about half way between Memphis and New Orleans. The city is built on terraces rising from the river, with streets narrow but well laid out. It has 20 miles of beautiful driveways, a magnificent military park of 1,400 acres and a national cemetery wherein repose 16,600 soldiers. Situated in the finest cotton-region of the country, it has a large trade in cotton and manufactories of cottonseed-oil and cake, cotton compresses, a dry dock,

rolling-mills, foundries, machine and railroad shops and basket, veneering and furniture factories. Vicksburg was fortified and guns were placed to command the river in the Civil War as early as January, 1861. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Farragut and also by Sherman in 1862, but on July 4, 1863, it surrendered to Grant. Population 20,814.

Vict'or Emman'uel II, king of Italy, born at Turin, March 14, 1820, was the son of Charles Albert, king of Sardinia. After serving gallantly in the army, he became king of Sardinia by the abdication of his father on the evening of the battle of Novara, March 23, 1849. From the Austrian conquerors of his country he succeeded in obtaining the withdrawal of their demand that the Sardinian constitution be abolished. This liberal constitution, granted by his father, he faithfully maintained, earning by this conduct the title of The Honest King and winning the confidence of the Italian nation. He chose wise counselors, and, with Cavour to guide, made many reforms, took part in the Crimean War, and visited Paris and London. With the help of the French the battles of Solferino and Magenta were fought against Austria, but the peace of Villafranca between Austria and France left Italy still distant from its hoped-for unity. But Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna voted for annexation to Sardinia, and the Prussian alliance in 1866 gave Venice to Italy. The French withdrew from Rome, and on Dec. 31, 1870, Victor Emmanuel entered Rome and became king of a united Italy. He reigned eight years, dying at Rome, Jan. 9, 1878. Consult *Life* by Dicey and by Godkin and *Italy under Victor Emmanuel* by Arrivabene.

Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, born Nov. 11, 1869, the only son of Humbert I, whom he succeeded on the throne on the assassination of his father, July 29, 1900. His mother is Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando, Duke of Genoa. In 1896 he married Helena (born 1873), daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, the heir-apparent being Humbert, Prince of Piedmont (born 1904). Victor Emmanuel III has always been greatly interested in military matters, and from choice has seen a good deal of the German army. Before coming to the throne, he held the post of commanding-general at Naples.

Victo'ria is a state in the southeast of the Commonwealth of Australia. In 1906 the population had become 1,237,998. Murray River forms its northern boundary, dividing it from New South Wales, and the ocean its southern one. On the west is South Australia. Victoria is 480 miles long and about 250 wide, and covers 87,884 square miles. The coast is about 800 miles long, with Portland Bay, Port Phillip Bay and

Corner Inlet as harbors. A chain of mountains, called Dividing Range, running nearly east and west, divides it unequally. The eastern part of the range, called the Australian Alps, is from 1,000 to 7,000 feet high, Mts. Hotham, Smith and Selwyn being high peaks. Along these ranges grow gigantic trees. The western part of the range is called the Grampians, where the principal peak is Mt. William. The western part of Victoria is level, with fine pastures for the merino, whose wool brings the highest price in the markets of Europe. Part is covered with timber and reserved as a state forest. Many thousand square miles in the east are unexplored, and more than ten millions of acres are so covered with forest-clad mountains as to be too wild for settlement. The streams are too small for navigation, except the Murray and the Yarra. The climate is fine, about half the year being bright, with a bracing, dry, pleasantly warm atmosphere. The temperature never falls below freezing, except for an hour or two before sunrise, in the coldest month. Snow has fallen only twice at Melbourne, though common on the higher plains and mountains. The disagreeable feature of the climate is the north wind, cold and dry in winter, hot and dry in summer. The trees, among the largest in the world, mostly are *eucalypti* or gum-trees. The white gums are the most beautiful, standing in groves, their long, branchless trunk, as smooth as marble, looking like the pillars of a cathedral. The largest measured was 470 feet long and 81 feet around. Eucalyptus oil comes from the blue gum, and the red gum is used for timber, being almost indestructible. Magnificent ferns and fern-trees are found in the forests. The kangaroo, opossum, wallaby, varidicoot and wombat are among the peculiar animals, all belonging to the marsupials (*q. v.*), and the parrot, cockatoo and laughing jackass or kingfisher are among the native birds. Snakes are numerous, but not venomous. Wheat, barley and oats are the principal crops, and almost all fruits except oranges and bananas are grown. See AUSTRALIA: *Victoria*.

Victoria, Can., capital and seaport of British Columbia and second seaport of Canada. It is on a narrow inlet opening from the Strait of Juan de Fuca into the southeastern coast of Vancouver Island. It is the headquarters of the Canadian fur-sealing fleet. Three miles northwest is Esquimaux, connected with it by an electric road. The parliament buildings, beautifully located, and the new hotel of the Canadian Pacific are imposing buildings. Population 31,620.

Victoria, queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. She was the daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, and

granddaughter of George III. At the death of her uncle, William IV, she became queen on June



QUEEN VICTORIA

21, 1837. On Feb. 10, 1840, she married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. When she came to the throne, she found Lord Melbourne, under whom her education had been conducted, at the head of her government, where he remained until 1841. His successors have been such men as Peel,

Russell, Derby, Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone and Salisbury. Under her wise leaders the queen saw the country carried safely through the revolutionary period of 1848, the fall of the French monarchy, the formation of the kingdom of Italy and the German Empire and the Civil War of the United States. Some of the important measures of the period were the adoption of penny postage, abolition of the corn-laws, the transfer of the East India Company's possessions to the crown, the Irish land-act and the admission of Jews to the house of commons. The most disturbing question of the period, which is still unsettled, was the relation of Ireland to Great Britain. The Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the Abyssinian War and wars in Egypt, Afghanistan and South Africa were the principal military events of her reign. In 1861 her husband, known as the Prince Consort, died, and the queen lived in partial retirement until 1876, when she again opened Parliament in person. In 1877 she was proclaimed empress of India. The reign of Queen Victoria was the longest and one of the most prosperous in English history. She understood the relation between the crown and the people, did not oppose reforms, and left the government largely in the hands of her ministers, which justified her being considered the most constitutional monarch of Britain. Her home life also was an example to her subjects, and earned the respect of the civilized world. It was altogether fitting that Tennyson should dedicate poems of his to this worthy woman. She was the stalwart friend of the American Union in 1861-5, and her womanly sympathy with the widows of Pres. Lincoln (1865) and Pres. Garfield (1881) endeared her to all Americans. The Boer War of 1899 grieved her deeply. She had nine children, the oldest daughter being the late Empress Frederick of Prussia, and the oldest son, Albert Edward, who reigned as Edward VII. The queen's jubilee was celebrated in

1887 and the diamond jubilee in 1897. She died on Jan. 22, 1901. Consult *Life of the Prince Consort* by Martin; *Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands* by Queen Victoria; *Life* by Greenwood; *History of Our Own Times* by McCarthy; and *Journal of Victoria's Reign* by Greville. See ENGLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN and SCOTLAND.

Victoria Nyanza (*nī-ān'zā*), one of the great fresh-water lakes of Africa, is crossed by the equator, and is about 3,308 feet above the sea. *Nyanza* merely means a large body of water. The lake was discovered by Speke, the African traveler, in 1858, and he explored the western and northern shores in 1862. The lake flows into a beautiful river, with cataracts, called Ripon Falls, Karuma Falls and Murchison Falls, the last, a descent of 120 feet, entering Lake Albert (*q. v.*) after a journey of 100 miles. This river is now called the White Nile, but Lake Victoria is not considered the source of the Nile.

Victoria University, Can., was formerly at Cobourg, Ontario, representing the Methodist body, but has federated with the University of Toronto. The governing body is represented on the senate of the University of Toronto, its graduates elect representatives to the same body, and by the removal of the faculty and students to Toronto, where college buildings have been erected in the northern part of Queen's Park, a union of the universities was effected. The theological colleges also formerly in affiliation with the University of Toronto have become federating colleges, and enjoy increased representation on the senate. Dr. Burwash is president of both faculties, — arts and theology. Victoria has for many years been one of the most useful educational institutions in Canada. Her graduates by the hundreds are to be found all over Canada, honorably filling important positions. Victoria has trained some of the ablest and most influential ministers of the Methodist church of Canada. The average yearly attendance of students in theology is 150.

Vien'na, the capital of the Austrian Empire, is on the Danube River. An arm of the river, called the Danube Canal, passes through the city, and a little stream, the Wien, flows into it and gives its name to the city. Vienna is in a plain, bordered by hills, belonging to the Styrian Alps. There are two parts — the old town, and the suburbs. The streets of the old town, run to a point in the center, like the spokes of a wheel. Between the old town and the suburbs is an open space, from 600 to 1,500 feet wide, turfed, shaded with trees and laid out in walks, which occupies the place of the old wall and fortifications. The suburbs, 36 in number, completely surround the old town and are encircled by

a wall 12 feet high, with 13 gates, called the "lines" of Vienna. Another wide boulevard goes around the city, which is 16 miles in circumference. The old town is the most fashionable part of the city, and contains the palaces of the emperor and nobility. The people live in flats, none but the richest nobles occupying a whole house. The apartment houses, called *zinspaläste* (tenement palaces), are many of them finely adorned with statues and other ornaments, and are quite a feature of Vienna. Other modern buildings are the museums of art and natural history, the palace of justice, the houses of parliament, the new court-theater, and the new opera-house, one of the finest in Europe. The most important of the old buildings is the Cathedral of St. Stephen, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe, with a tower 450 feet high, the catacombs where the emperors are buried and the tombs of Frederick III and Prince Eugene of Savoy. The imperial palace dates from the 13th century, though additions have been made to it at various times. It has a library of 400,000 volumes and fine collections of antiquities and curiosities. The University of Vienna, established in 1365, has 512 teachers and 8,108 students. There also are two theological seminaries, a conservatory of music, a military school, an academy of science and an academy of art. The academy of art, the Belvedere palace and some of the private galleries of the nobles have very fine collections of paintings, antiquities, and armor. The Prater is a great park of 2,000 acres on the east of the city, where the great exhibition of 1873 was held. Vienna has a large grain-trade, and also exports wine, cattle and manufactured goods, such as carriages, iron ware, and cotton and silk goods, rivaling Paris in its leather and fancy goods and being noted all over the world for its meerscham pipes and bent-wood furniture.

Probably Vienna originally was a Celtic settlement. It was taken by the Romans, called Vindobona, and made a military post. In 180 Marcus Aurelius died there. Attila and his Huns occupied it for a time in the 5th century; the crusades made it prosperous by the large trade they brought to it; and in 1276 it became the capital of the Hapsburgs. It was besieged by the Hungarians in 1477, taken by Matthew Corvinus in 1485, defended bravely against the Turks in 1529, and again in 1683. It was the meeting-place of the congress of Vienna in 1814, where the affairs of Europe were settled after the downfall of Napoleon. Population, 2,030,850.

Vil'lafran'ca, a town of Italy, nine miles south of Verona. Its chief industry is the silk-trade. It is known as the scene of several battles, including the defeat of Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, by Ra-

detzky, the Austrian general, July 25, 1848. and of the Italians by the Austrians, June 24, 1866. It is also noted as the place where (July 11, 1859) the emperors Napoleon III and Francis Joseph signed the treaty which gave Lombardy to Victor Emmanuel, called the Peace of Villafranca. Population 9,729.

Villars (*və'lar'*), **Claude Louis Hector**, Duke of, a French general, was born at Moulins, France, May 8, 1653. His first service was in Holland and Germany. During the time of peace he was sent as an ambassador to Vienna and Munich. In the War of the Spanish Succession he captured Kehl, defended the northeastern frontier of France against Marlborough, and took several towns in Alsace. He was defeated at Ramillies and wounded at Malplaquet. His brilliant campaign in 1712, in which he defeated the Austrians at Denain, compelled Prince Eugene to raise the siege of Landrecies, and took several towns; and brought about the Peace of Utrecht (1713) and the Peace of Rastadt (1714). When more than 80 years old, in 1733, when the war with Austria began, he was given command in Italy, but soon asked for his recall, and died on his way home, at Turin, June 17, 1734. He was made marshal-general of France by Louis XV, a rank before conferred only on Turenne.

Vill'iers. See BUCKINGHAM.

Vincennes (*vin-sēnz'*), Ind., an old, settled, historic city, the capital of Knox County, on the Wabash River, in southwestern Indiana, 50 miles north of Evansville and about 105 miles southwest of Indianapolis. It is served by four railroads, and has a number of fine parks and public buildings. From 1800 to 1813 it was the capital of Indiana, and originally had been a fort, erected in 1702 by the French. After its capture by the English in 1763 and their actual possession in 1777, this fort became a "bone of contention." The valiant Geo. Rogers Clark (*q. v.*) of Kentucky and his Virginians, assisted by the Ohio Valley French, secured this prize, and by this means brought the great middle west to the United States. Here is the seat of Vincennes University, with 300 students, the St. Rose Academy for girls, modern public schools, enrolling 3,500, and a public library. Vincennes University was founded in 1806, and the first school in Indiana was founded in Vincennes by Father Rivet, and the first church built in the Northwest Territory was erected here in 1742 by Father Meurin. Vincennes has a number of industries, including flour and woolen mills, packing houses, breweries, brick and tile works, carriage and furniture factories, agricultural implements and machine shop products. Population, 19,500.

Vin'cent, **John Heyl**, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and chancellor of the Chautauqua system, was born at Tuscaloosa,

Ala., Feb. 23, 1832, and educated at Lewisburg and Milton, Pa., and in the Newark (N. J.) Wesleyan Institute. After this he removed to Illinois, and there held charge at Joliet, Galena, Rockford, Mount Morris and subsequently at Chicago. Here he founded the *Sunday-School Quarterly* and the *Sunday-School Teacher*, containing the lessons that have become international.

BISHOP VINCENT

With Lewis Miller of Akron, O., he established the Chautauqua Assembly in 1874, and four years later founded also the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, of which he has since been chancellor. He has been preacher at Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Wellesley and other colleges, and is the author of *The Chautauqua Movement*, *The Church at Home*, *Our Own Church*, *The Modern Sunday-School*, *The Church School and Sunday-School Institutes* and *Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Galilee*.

Vinci (*vin'chē*), **Leonardo da**, an Italian painter, was born at the Vinci palace near Florence, Italy, in 1452. He was celebrated as painter, architect, sculptor, musician, scientist, engineer and mechanic, anticipating many of the great discoveries of astronomy and geology. He founded an academy of art; executed a model for an equestrian statue of Francesco Sforza; traveled through Tuscany as an engineer and architect; and designed the canal of Martesana at Milan. His celebrated picture, *The Last Supper*, was a fresco in a convent at Milan, now in a damaged condition. The best copy, by one of his pupils, is in the Royal Academy, London, and the most celebrated engraving of it is by Morghen. His *Adoration of the Kings* was painted at Florence, as were several portraits, now in the Louvre at Paris. He went with Francis I as court-painter from Milan to France, where he died near Amboise on May 2, 1519. Consult *Life* by Clement and *Legends of the Madonna* by Mrs. Jameson. See FINE ARTS (Italian).



LEONARDO DA VINCI

Vine. See GRAPE.

Vin'egar is a weak form of acetic acid, generally produced by fermentation of the juices of fruit, which have already undergone alcoholic fermentation, and varying in flavor according to the material from which it is made. In Great Britain vinegar is usually made from malt, which is fermented in casks, which are three quarters full, with holes for the entrance of air. They are kept at a certain temperature (about 70°) and the process may take weeks or months. The vinegar is then filtered and cleared. What is known as the German rapid process consists in pouring the malt or fermented wort in a shower on to shavings in a cask, and drawing off the liquid and pouring it in again, repeating the process until the vinegar has the right degree of acidity. Wine vinegar is largely made in France and other wine-producing countries from the poorer wines and the lees or settlings of the wine vats. It is white or red, according to the color of the wines used. In the United States cider vinegar is considered the best, and the process essentially is the same as that used in making malt vinegar, warmth and exposure to the air being the two necessary conditions. Home-made vinegar is often produced by putting what is known as the vinegar plant or mother into a weak solution of sugar or molasses. The vinegar plant is found in old vinegar barrels, and is a fungus growth similar to the yeast-plant. The word vinegar means sour wine. See FERMENTATION.

Vi'olets, a class of well-known plants, found mainly in temperate regions. There are over 200 species, which are sometimes divided into stemless and leafy-stemmed violets. The common violet, found wild in the United States in pastures and woods, has heart-shaped leaves and flowers usually light or dark violet, though there are white and yellow varieties. The round-leaved violet, found in the northern woods with yellow flowers, the sweet white violet, the larkspur violet, arrow-leaved violet, Canada violet etc. are among the many varieties. The English violet is prized for its fragrance, and is cultivated extensively for winter bouquets. The most showy and popular variety of the violet is the pansy; or tricolor, which has been introduced from Europe. Its irregular-shaped flowers, with their beautiful coloring, in white and shades of purple and yellow, are among our commonest garden flowers. They are said to have been first raised about 1810 by Lady Mary Bennett from a common weed. They are called pansies from the French word *pensées* (thoughts), heartsease, none-so-pretty, love-in-idleness, Johnny-jump-up and kiss me at the garden gate.

Vi'olin, a stringed instrument, which is played with a bow. It is a hollow wooden box, made from pine and maple or sometimes deal and sycamore wood, with a

solid handle, and is strung with four strings. The bow is strung with horsehair, and when drawn across the strings sets them in motion. The different notes of the musical scale are produced by stopping the strings with the fingers on a fingerboard on the handle. The quality of a violin depends upon the fineness and thinness of the wood, the curvings and arches, the strings, the varnish, the shape of the sound-holes or openings etc. The best violins were made at Brescia, Cremona, Mantua, Milan and Venice, where, on the southern slopes of the Alps, could be found the fine elastic pine best adapted to the purpose. Salo, Maggini, the Amati family, Joseph Guarnerius, called Gesu, and Stradivarius are among the most celebrated violin makers of Italy; Norman was the first English maker of violins; and Jacobs and Klotz are well-known among German artisans. The greatest of all violin-makers is Stradivarius, born in Cremona in 1644. He learned his trade of the Amati family, but made such improvements that all violins since, whether good or bad, are copies of his work. A fine violin of his manufacture will bring from \$1,500 to \$3,000. The Cremona varnish, very fine, brilliant, clear, and red or brown in color but in its most beautiful form resembling amber, was used by these Italian artists, but the secret of its manufacture or the mode of applying it seems lost. The viol was the original of the violin. It was a stringed instrument with from five to 15 strings, and the fingerboard was divided by frets—strips of metals—as in the guitar. The viola and violoncello are varieties of the violin, called also tenor and bass viols. The violin is also called fiddle, from the Anglo-Saxon *fithel*. Violins are now made mostly in France and in Saxony. See STRADIVARI.

Vi'per, the common name for several very poisonous snakes of the Old World. They have a triangular head and a robust body. The European viper, often called the asp, is widely distributed in Europe. It is about two feet long, of yellowish brown color, with black spots. In England, a similar form, commonly called the adder, is the only venomous reptile known to inhabit Great Britain. In Africa the most common variety is the horned viper with a horn-like scale over each eye. It lies partly hidden in the sandy wastes of northern Africa, awaiting its prey. It is possible that this is the asp used by Cleopatra in committing suicide. There are two vipers in India, one about 20 inches long and the other about four feet long.

Vir'chow (*jér'kô*), Rudolph, a German physician and pathologist, was born in Pomerania, Oct. 13, 1821. He studied medicine at Berlin, and lectured on anatomy in the university there. In 1848 he became a leader of the Liberal party and was elected to the Prussian house of deputies, losing

his position in the university because of his liberal ideas. He was appointed professor of anatomy at Würzburg in 1849, and in 1856 he was called back to Berlin, put in charge of a medical institute, and given the chair of pathological anatomy in the university. The Prussian government sent him in 1848 to Silesia, to study the typhoid fever that was prevailing there; and the Bavarian government, in 1852, asked his aid in ascertaining the causes of a famine fever; while the king of Sweden begged him to investigate the leprosy that was prevalent in the western part of Norway. He was a member of the German Congress and for a long time an alderman of Berlin. He distinguished himself in a number of different fields of learning. He is recognized as the originator of cellular pathology, and, on account of the general bearing of his studies, as one of the founders of modern biology. After 1856 he was director of the Pathological Institute, Berlin. He published a large number of scientific papers, a handbook of *Special Pathology*, one on *Cellular Pathology* etc. On his seventieth birthday, Oct. 13, 1891, he was given a public reception, attended by thousands of his friends and former pupils. He died on Sept. 5, 1902.

Vireo or Green'let, a class of birds somewhat like the shrikes. They are found in America, migrating usually in May from South America to the United States. They are very destructive to insects, and are sweet singers. The color usually is a shade of green, with white markings. They build their nests in trees and bushes, hanging them from twigs and making use of pieces of hornet-nests, flax and paper, which they glue together with the silk from the caterpillar or the saliva of birds. The nests are so strong that other birds and even mice will use them after they are deserted by their owners. The red-eyed vireo, the white-eyed vireo, the solitary vireo and the Whip-Tom-Kelly are varieties found in the United States.

Virginia is one of the thirteen original states of the Union. It is a rough triangle in shape, with its broad base resting on North Carolina and Tennessee, running along Kentucky and West Virginia on its western side, and having Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean on the eastern side. Its longest line from east to west is 476 miles and from north to south 192 miles; the whole area being 40,125 square miles.

Surface. It has a hilly region and a region of lowlands, as the southeastern part is a broad, undulating plain, nowhere rising more than 800 feet, while the northwestern part has parallel mountain ranges, reaching 5,700 feet in their highest points, with valleys between. The region next the Atlantic on Chesapeake Bay, called Tidewater Virginia, is divided into five great peninsulas, with hundreds of smaller ones,

giving a coast of nearly 2,000 miles. This region, going inland 100 miles, only rises from 12 to 100 feet above the sea. Midland Virginia and Piedmont are two of the six steps by which Virginia rises gradually from the seashore to the Appalachian Mountains and reaches to the fourth rise, the Blue Ridge country, which is diversified by the two portions of the range and the fine tablelands, at heights varying from 916 to 5,700 feet. The valley of Virginia, the next step, 300 miles long, is a part of the great Appalachian valley stretching from Canada to Alabama, and lies between the Blue Ridge and the Kittatinny or North Mountains. With its broad valleys, its mountain chains and rivers it forms one of the finest regions in the United States. The Appalachian region has high mountains and deep, trough-like valleys, and forms the grazing and timber region of the state, while beyond lies the Virginian portion of the tableland stretching westward from the Alleghanies, which is the coal-region. The highest peak in Virginia is Mt. Balsam (5,700 feet) on the border of North Carolina.

Drainage. The Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James, with their tributaries, flow into the Atlantic through Chesapeake Bay. The Great Kanawha flows into the Ohio, and other small rivers into the Tennessee. The climate is as varied as the country and its resources. The state is noted for its clear skies, pure air and freedom from great storms.

Natural Resources. Virginia has great forests of balsam, pine and other trees, which are being rapidly exhausted. It also has valuable fisheries, especially of oysters, and the mineral wealth is considerable, but as yet not extensively developed. The output, however, is valuable. Among the varieties worked are marble, granite, sandstone, limestone, slate, coal, iron, talc, soapstone, titanium, gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. There are some gold-mines in the belt which extends from Washington to Halifax Court House, 200 miles long and from 15 to 25 wide, and the manganese mines are the largest in the world. Salt is obtained from artesian wells, which reach a solid bed of salt. There are many mineral springs, some of which, notably the White Sulphur, have long been popular as summer resorts. The Natural Bridge, with a span of 80 feet, 215 feet high and 100 feet wide, is one of the remarkable natural arches of the world. The caverns of Luray, Weyer's cave and Madison cave, the Crabtree falls, descending 2,000 feet, and the Dismal swamp, covering 150,000 acres, are among the scenic features.

Manufactures. The manufactures include extensive iron and steel works, flour-milling, lumber and its products, paper and pulp, glass, trunks, leather-goods, railroad-cars, foundry and machine-shop

products, chewing and smoking tobacco (*q. v.*) and snuff, cigars and cigarettes, stemmed tobacco, fertilizers and cotton-goods.

Agriculture. The cultivation of early vegetables and small fruits for northern markets is among the profitable employments. Corn and tobacco are grown in all portions of the state, and wheat, oats, hay, buckwheat, rye and barley are also produced in large quantities. Peanuts are the leading crop in the low, coastal region, orchards and vineyards in the middle regions, and in the higher portions are the pasture-lands and cattle-farms. The live-stock industry brings more money to the farmers than does tobacco, and the dairy-products but little less. The value of the poultry and eggs almost equals that of the dairy-products. Only a small portion of the state is devoted to cotton-raising. Sumac-leaves and oil of sassafras are peculiarly Virginian products.

Education. The free public school system dates from 1870 and is under the direction of a state superintendent of education and the state superintendent, under whom are special superintendents for different divisions of the state. In addition, there are district and county school boards. There are five public normals and one private normal. The College of William and Mary, now used as a state normal school, for more than a century was one of the principal southern colleges and stands next to Harvard in age, being the second college founded in the United States. The University of Virginia (*q. v.*), near Charlottesville, owes its existence mainly to Jefferson. The old buildings were designed by him. It has a museum of natural history, a Gothic chapel, an experimental farm and an observatory with one of the largest telescopes in the world. Washington and Lee University, first named Washington College in honor of Washington, who endowed it with property given him by the state, after being presided over for five years by Robert E. Lee received its present name from the legislature. Hampden-Sidney College, Emory and Henry College, Randolph-Macon College (for men, at Ashland; for women, at Lynchburg); Roanoke College, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Agricultural College, with the United States experiment station, and St. John's Theological Seminary are other institutions of higher learning. There are theological seminaries for white students at Richmond and Alexandria and for colored students at Richmond, Lynchburg and Petersburg. The University of Virginia has a medical department, and there are two other medical colleges. For the higher education of the negro there are Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton (*q. v.*), Hartshorn Memorial College (female), Virginia Union Uni-

versity at Richmond and Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg. This is supported by the state. Separate schools are maintained for the white and the colored race, and no child under 12 can be employed in any mining or manufacturing work.

Institutions. There are national cemeteries at Arlington, Ball's Bluff, Culpeper, Fredericksburg and Richmond; a navy-yard and naval hospital at Gosport; an artillery school at Fortress Monroe; and a home for disabled volunteers at Hampton. There are charitable institutions for the aged and orphans at Richmond, a state school for the deaf, dumb and blind at Staunton, insane asylums (for whites) at Williamsburg, Marion and Staunton, with one for colored at Petersburg. There are a soldiers' home at Richmond, an industrial school for boys at Laurel and a state penitentiary at Richmond.

History. The whole country from Cape Fear to Halifax, Nova Scotia, was first named Virginia, in honor of Queen Elizabeth (the Virgin queen), after its discovery by Raleigh. The first permanent English settlement in America was made at Jamestown on May 13, 1607. The London Company, under whom the colonists had been sent out, by charter from James I held the land for 400 miles along the coast and 400 miles back into the interior and all islands within 100 miles of the coast. In 1619 negro slavery was brought into the United States by the sale of 20 slaves brought to Jamestown in a Dutch man-of-war. In 1754 Virginia established a fort at Pittsburgh on the Ohio, which was taken by the French, and the French and Indian War followed, ending in the treaty of 1763, which left the Mississippi as Virginia's western boundary. In 1784 the state ceded all the land beyond the Ohio to the United States on condition that slavery be prohibited in the new states formed out of the territory. In the War of Independence and in that of 1812 Virginia was prominent, giving the head to the Revolutionary army and also the first president to the new republic in the person of Washington, whose home, Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, has been presented to the nation. In the Civil War Virginia at first refused to secede, but later joined the southern confederacy, losing thereby the western part of the state, which refused to secede. The state suffered more than any other in the Union, being the most important battleground of the country, on which were fought some of the most destructive contests of the war, which ended on the soil of Virginia at Appomattox Court House, as had that of the Revolution by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The chief cities of Virginia are the capital, Richmond (population 127,628) and Norfolk (67,452). Population of the state

2,202,522. Consult *History of Virginia* by Magill; *History of Virginia* by Burke; and *Early Settlement of Virginia* by Neill.

Virginia City, Mon., county-seat of Madison County, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, 110 miles south of Helena. It was the capital of the territory for ten years. It was settled in 1863, when gold was found in the Alder gulch, one of the famous mining-regions in the world. This district has since yielded \$50,000,000 worth of gold. Population 467.

Virginia City, Nev., county-seat of Storey County, about 180 miles northeast of San Francisco. It is on the steep slope of Mt. Davidson, about 6,300 feet above the sea. It is built over the great Comstock lode (q. v.), the largest mineral vein in the world. The city was founded in 1859, and grew rapidly with the influx of gold-seekers, until in 1875 it had 15,000 inhabitants. Since the decline in the price of silver the town has steadily decreased in size, and the present population is only 2,224. The Comstock lode was discovered by a Virginian and this fact has given the name to the city. The town has a library, churches, schools and newspapers, and has electric and gas plants and, for domestic and mining purposes, a daily supply of 10,000,000 gallons of water.

Virginia Creeper, a vine belonging to the grape family. It is found in North America, and known by its glossy five-parted leaves, which become a bright scarlet in the fall, and its dark-blue berries. It grows 50 feet or more, clinging by tendrils to old walls and trunks of trees. It is also called American woodbine and American ivy, and is sometimes mistaken for the poison-ivy. It can be distinguished easily by its five-parted leaves from the poison-ivy, which has three-parted ones. A Japanese variety of the American creeper has been introduced, with variegated leaves, which is very popular, and hardy as far north as Boston.

Virginia, Minn., a city, in St. Louis County, on the Great Northern, Duluth and Iron Range, the Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg and the Duluth, Missate and Northern Railroad, 55 miles northwest of Duluth. Founded in 1893, it received its charter as a city in the following year. Besides the agricultural resources of the region, there are over a score of iron-mines in the vicinity. Its industries embrace foundries, car and machine shops, lumber-mills and a brewery. Its public buildings, besides a city-hall, include the Lenot Hospital, a Carnegie Library and the Roosevelt High and Technical School. Population, 14,420.

Virginia, University of, an institution of higher learning (undenominational) at Charlottesville, Va., near Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, who was much

interested in it and was its rector (1819-26). It has an attractive group of buildings, planned by Jefferson, its rotunda being modelled after the Roman Pantheon. Today the university comprises 25 schools, grouped into two academic and four professional departments, its courses being purely elective. It awards no honorary degrees, only those conferred upon examination after residence. These embrace the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts, doctorates of philosophy, law and medicine; it also gives courses in civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineering. It has an income of about \$160,000 yearly. It has 725 attending students, with 75 professors and instructors. Its library contains 60,000 volumes.

Vir'gin Islands, a group of over 30 islands lying east of Porto Rico, in the West Indies, with an area of 58 square miles. About one fourth of them are inhabited. Sugar, molasses, cotton, salt, turmeric, pimento and ginger are among the products. Most of the islands belong to Great Britain, and since 1872 are included with the Leeward Islands, the president of the British Virgin Islands being under the authority of the governor of the Leeward Islands. The other islands of the group belong to Denmark, except Crab Island, which is owned by Spain. Columbus discovered the islands in 1494. They were secured by Britain by settlement in 1635, shortly after the British occupation of the Bahamas. The chief town is Roadtown on Tortola Island. The other principal islands of the group are Anegada and Virgin Gorda. To Denmark belong Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John. Population 4,691.

Virgin Mary. See MARY.

Viscos'ity of Liquids, a term employed in physics to describe a kind of friction between the particles of a liquid when the various parts of the liquid are moving with different velocities. If a surface of area, A , in the liquid be chosen in a plane parallel to one of the fixed walls of the vessel, then the viscosity of the liquid is expressed as follows: Let V denote the velocity with which the liquid is moving at the surface A ; and let D be the distance from the surface A to the fixed parallel wall.

Then if R is the tangential resistance experienced by the plane A ,

$$R = \frac{n A V}{D}$$

where n is a constant for any one liquid and is called the *coefficient of viscosity* for that liquid. This coefficient is the measure of the viscosity of any liquid. It is the viscosity of water that causes waves to die down after a storm.

Vish'nu, one of the Hindu gods, belonging to their trinity, which consists of Brahma, the creator; Vishnu, the preserver;

and Siva, the destroyer. In the *Rig-Veda*, a sacred book of the Hindus, he is considered to represent the sun. In his character as preserver of the world he has descended several times, to set it right. These appearances are called *avatars*, in which the god is supposed to have taken the form of some animal, god or man. There usually are ten of these *avatars* mentioned, such as the man, the lion, the fish, the dwarf, the Buddha. One more appearance is looked for, when the close of the present age shall be nigh. Vishnu is represented with four hands, holding a shell to be blown in battle; a disc, an emblem of power; a mace, a symbol of punishment; and either a lotus flower or a sword. He is sometimes represented floating on a serpent, seated on a throne, or riding on an animal half bird and half man. Consult Moor's *Hindu Pantheon*.

Vis'igoths. See GOTHs.

Vision (*vish'ün*). See EYE.

Vis'tula, a river of Europe which rises in Austrian Silesia and, crossing Russian Poland and Prussia, flows into the Baltic Sea at Dantzig. It is navigable to Cracow, 550 miles, and 100 miles below its source. At Vistula in Silesia there are falls of 200 feet.

Vladimir (*vläd'y-mër*) the Great, a Russian ruler, who reigned from 980 to 1015. He added largely to the kingdom by conquest, but is best known for the introduction of Christianity into the Empire. He embraced the doctrines of the Greek church, and was baptized at Constantinople in 988, the day after his marriage to the sister of the Byzantine emperor. He died in 1015.

Vladivostok (*vlä'dyë-väs-tök'*), the chief naval station of Russia in Siberia, is on the Gulf of Peter the Great in the Sea of Japan. It is situated on the point of a peninsula called the Golden Horn, on a strait named the Eastern Bosphorus, with one of the finest harbors in the world. The climate is severe, but the gulf is frozen only along the shores, even in December. The navy workshops have been established at Vladivostok, which, with the discovery of gold in the neighborhood, has increased the importance of the place. Some 3,000 or 4,000 Koreans are employed in gathering seaweed, which is sent to the Chinese markets. The city is connected by submarine cable with Nagasaki and Shanghai; and in 1897 that section of the great Siberian railway (*q. v.*) was completed which brought Vladivostok into communication with the rest of the Russian empire. There also is a series of military posts and telegraph lines. Population 90,162.

Vo'cal Mem'non. On the western side of the Nile near the temple of Luxor we find the ruins of the *Memnonium* or great temple of Amenophis III. Very little is left; but

two huge, seated colossi 60 feet high of Amenophis III still remain in defiant grandeur. These statues attracted little or no attention until 27 B. C., when the upper part of one was broken off by an earthquake, and after that it was observed that the remaining bulk gave forth a prolonged wail when wet with morning dew and warmed by the rays of the rising sun. The vocal Memnon became a great factor in Greek mythology, as the Greeks and Romans were frequent travelers in Egypt in those days. See TEMPLE OF KARNAK and TEMPLE OF LUXOR.

Vogt (*jögt*), Karl, a German naturalist, was born at Giessen, July 5, 1817. At Neufchatel he studied natural history for five years under Agassiz. He was made professor of natural history at Giessen in 1847, but lost his position and had to leave Germany because of his zeal in the revolutionary movements of 1848. In 1849 he was made professor of geology at Geneva, and held that position to the time of his death, May 6, 1895. He claims to have written the first volume and a part of the second of Agassiz's *Natural History of Fresh-Water Fishes*. He also wrote *Studies in Geology and Petrifications; Man, His Place in Creation and in the History of the Earth; Essays on the Darwinian Theory*; works on physiology, zoology, anthropology and geology; and many scientific papers. His work on *Faith and Science*, published in 1855, is best known, and has been severely criticised for its supposed atheistic tendencies.

Voice is the sound produced by the movements or vibrations of the vocal cords in the larynx. The larynx is in the neck, between the trachea or windpipe and the pharynx, that part of the throat directly behind and below the mouth. The vocal cords are two elastic bands fastened across the larynx between which the air from the lungs passes out. The arrangement resembles two strips of india-rubber stretched across the mouth of a glass-tube, into which air is forced by a bellows, which would cause the edges of the rubber strips to vibrate with sufficient rapidity to produce a sound, the pitch depending upon the number of vibrations in a second. The first thing necessary to produce a sound is the expulsion or driving out of the air through the glottis or opening between the vocal cords; and the second necessary condition is that the cords should be close enough together and tight enough to vibrate rapidly. All the variations between high and low notes are produced by changes in the width of the opening and in the tension or tightness of the cords. If the cords are more than one tenth of an inch apart, there will be no sound. The pitch of the voice, depending upon the number of vibrations in a second, is determined by the length, size and ten-

sion of the cords. The pitch of the male voice is lower than that of the female voice, because the cords are longer. A boy's voice breaks and falls about an octave at the period of life when the cords lengthen; and in old age the voice changes, because the muscles which move the cords lose their elasticity. Hoarseness is caused by roughness or swelling of the cords. The ordinary range of the voice is two octaves, while the ear can perceive musical tones for 11 octaves. The quality of the voice depends upon the strength and elasticity of the vocal cords and also upon the shape of the passages of the ear, throat and mouth through which the sound passes, a slight difference in these respects causing the same varieties of tone etc. in the human voice as in a musical instrument. Voice differs from speech, which is the production of sounds to express ideas. Animals have voice without speech. In speech the tones produced by the voice are changed by the action of the organs of the throat and mouth, as the tongue, lips, teeth palate etc., into a large number of simple sounds, which, put together, form words. These vocal sounds are divided into vowels and consonants, the different combinations of which produce the hundreds of thousands of words which form the languages. See *Human Physiology* by Carpenter and *Voice, Song, and Speech* by Browne and Behnke.

Volapük is the name given to an artificial language which Johann Schleyer of Baden invented in 1879. It was intended for use as an international speech. The words which form the vocabulary of Volapük are constructed from an aggregate of words belonging to the different European languages, especially English. In order that the language may be easily learned, local elements and inflexions are discarded. Austria was the first nation to welcome Volapük to any considerable extent, and the language soon spread to France, the Netherlands, America and England. The weakness of Volapük is that it begins without a history; and, therefore, without authority. Thus its usefulness is diminished by the large number of modified and rival world-languages, which have been stimulated by the example of its success. In Volapük there are 27 sounds, represented by a ä e i o ö u ü b c d f g h j k l m n p r s t v x y z. Most of these letters have their usual continental values; but c is like English j in *jib*, h like the final ch in German, j like the English sh, v like the English w in *we*, y like the English y in *you* and z like the English ts.

The words in Volapük are formed from the simplest roots; and may be built into compound forms by prefixes and suffixes which have a constant value. Thus *ik* is the adjectival affix; *ön* the infinitive affix; and so on. Nouns are inflected in the

genitive, dative and accusative singular by adding a, e and i respectively; and in the nominative, genitive, dative and accusative plural by adding respectively s, as, es and is.

In 1884, 1887 and 1889 international Volapük conferences were held; and a controlling academy was established in 1887. The directors of this academy during 1893-1903 were, first, Mr. W. Rosenberger and, afterwards, the Rev. M. A. Holmes. Under their leadership the academy modified Volapük into *Linger International* or *Idion Neutral*. The literature on Volapük in English includes Dornbusch's *Abridged Grammar of Volapük*; Sprague's *The International Language*; Seret's *Grammar with Vocabulary of Volapük*; and Hain's *Grammar of Volapük*. See ESPERANTO.

Volca'noes, vents in the earth's crust from which lava is ejected. The lava may flow out quietly, or it may be ejected forcibly. In the latter case much or all of it may be solid. Small fragments of solid lava are called cinders, but if they are as small as particles of fine sand or dust, they are called ashes. Volcanic ash does not, however, imply combustion. It is nothing more nor less than powdered lava. Besides the lava which issues from volcanoes, either in the liquid or solid form, many gases or vapors escape from the vents. Among the latter vapor of water is most abundant. Steam is, indeed, the principal force in the violent expulsion of materials from volcanoes of the explosive type. Chlorine and sulphur and various compounds of these substances are among the commonest fumes escaping from volcanic vents. Carbonic acid gas is also one of the common gases. Many of the gases are noxious, so that it is sometimes difficult to approach the openings whence volcanic products issue.

The solid material and the liquid lava which escape from volcanoes accumulate about the vents, and build up volcanic cones. In the top of a volcanic cone there generally is a depression, the *crater*, in the bottom of which the vent is situated. When a volcanic cone becomes high, the lava may break through its sides instead of flowing over the top. Cones built up by lava flows have low slopes, often less than 5°, and rarely so much as 10°; cones built up by cinders often have steeper slopes, but rarely more than 25° or 30°. When a volcano ceases to be active, it is said to be extinct, if the quiescence be permanent. When it becomes extinct, however, it really ceases to be a volcano. When the activity of a volcano is temporarily suspended, the volcano is said to be dormant; but it is often difficult to tell whether a volcano is extinct or only dormant. Vesuvius was thought to be extinct until the time of its destructive eruption in 79 A. D. When this occurred, it was seen that the volcano

had been dormant only instead of dead. A volcanic vent often continues to give off vapors and gases long after the lava ceases to issue. Vapors and gases also escape, and often in quantity, during periods when no lava is ejected.

When volcanoes cease to be active, their craters may be occupied by water, giving rise to crater lakes. Such a lake, Crater Lake, exists in Oregon. Volcanic cones retain their perfect form for a short time only. Erosion by rain and melting snow soon modifies them. Volcanic cones in all stages of degradation occur in many mountainous regions. Mt. Shasta in California, Mt. Ranier in Washington and San Francisco Mountain in Arizona may serve as examples of volcanic mountains in process of degradation. In southern California and northern Arizona there are volcanic cones so recently formed that they have been modified scarcely at all by erosion. In many of them the craters are still preserved. These fresher cones are largely of cinders.

Volcanoes are often associated with earthquakes, and the violent eruptions of volcanoes are often the direct cause of earthquakes. In many cases, however, it may be true that the two phenomena, the earthquakes and the volcanic eruptions, are to be referred to a common cause rather than either to the other. In the explosive eruptions of Vesuvius the quakings are felt for considerable distances from the crater. In many cases of violent eruption the old cones are partly or wholly blown away. Even large parts of the islands where they occur may be demolished. Outside the present cone of Vesuvius there is a remnant of an older cone, partially destroyed in a violent eruption subsequent to its formation. A large part of the Island of Krakatoa was blown away in the eruption of the volcano of the same name.

The great destructiveness of volcanic action is more commonly due to the material blown out than to the lava, which flows out. The flow of lava usually is slow, and in most cases it flows but a short distance before it congeals. But the solid matter may be widely distributed. It was by ashes ejected from Vesuvius that Pompeii, with its 2,000 people, was buried in 79 A. D. Torrents of rain, due to the condensation of the escaping water-vapor, often fall with the ashes, converting them into a sort of hot, fluid mud, and this is sometimes most destructive in its flow. In the Krakatoan eruption of 1883 it has been estimated that bits of pumice and dust were sent up into the air 20 miles. Sent up into the upper air by the violent explosion, some of the dust was carried by air-currents completely around the earth. Large blocks of lava are sometimes hurled miles from the volcano whence they are ejected.

The number of active volcanoes is estimated to be between 300 and 400. About one third of the active volcanoes are situated on the continents, the others on islands. Most of the volcanoes on continents are relatively near their borders, though extinct volcanoes occur at great distances from the coasts. Continental volcanoes are, on the whole, more numerous about the borders of the Pacific Ocean than about the Atlantic. Many islands are really nothing more than the crests of volcanic cones which have been built up above the surface of the water. There are doubtless very many volcanic cones the tops of which are still below sea level. Of such submarine volcanoes little is known. The lava which issues from volcanoes comes from the interior of the earth, but from what depths is unknown. Active volcanoes are more numerous in regions where the formations are relatively young than where they are old. They are thought to occur in regions where the crust of the earth is in movement, that is, where it is either sinking or rising, rather than in regions where it is stable.

No existing volcano seems to have been active for a period of time which would be considered long, as geologists reckon time, though many of those now known have been active since the beginning of the historic period. There however, is reason to believe that all existing volcanoes will in time cease to erupt and new ones will doubtless come into existence. Volcanoes have been more numerous at some stages of the earth's history than at others, but some of the periods of great volcanic activity were early in the earth's history, and some late. On the whole, it cannot be affirmed that volcanic activity has increased or decreased as the history of the earth has advanced.

References: Judd's *Volcanoes*; the topic *Volcanoes* in text-books on geology; Russell's *Volcanoes of North America*; Geikie's *Earth Sculpture* and Dana's *Volcanoes*.

R. D. SALISBURY.

Vol'ga, a river in Russia, which rises in the western part of the country in the Valdai Hills, and by a winding course crosses Russia and flows through many mouths into the Caspian Sea. It is the longest river in Europe, being 2,320 miles in length. It is connected by canals with the Baltic and White Seas.

Vol'ta, Alessandro, an Italian physicist, the inventor of the Voltaic cell, was born at Como, Feb. 18, 1745, where also he died, on March 5, 1827. From 1779 to 1819 he occupied the chair of physics in the University of Pavia.

His discovery of the electric pile (as the form of battery which he devised was then and is still called) begins with the division of all conductors into two classes, *viz.*, con-

ductors of the first class, which become electrified by contact, but in such a way that equilibrium is at once established without any permanent current; and conductors of the second class—what we now call electrolytes. Volta's discovery is that, whenever two conductors of the first class are joined in series with a conductor of the second class, an electric current flows through the closed circuit. This phenomenon was first reported by letter to Sir Joseph Banks, then president of the Royal Society, on March 20, 1800, and was read before the Royal Society on June 26, 1800. The centennial of this important discovery was recently celebrated by an electrical exposition at Como. Volta is also the inventor of the electrophorus and of an absolute electrometer. See ELECTRICITY.

Voltaire (*vol-târ'*), **François Marie Arouet**, a famous French writer, was born at Chatenay, France, Nov. 21, 1694. His father's name was Arouet. After studying at Paris and in his father's law office, he began his career as a literary man. He spent a year in the Bastille imprisoned on suspicion of having written some verses which reflected on the government, and there finished his *Œdipe*. On leaving prison he changed his name to Voltaire, which is probably an anagram on his original name. His tragedy was successfully brought out in 1718, but *Artémire* was hissed off the stage. On a visit to Holland he met Rousseau, of whom he made an enemy by a sarcastic reply to Rousseau's question: "What is your opinion of my *Ode to Posterity*?" "It is a letter that will never reach its address" was the answer. His visit to England, which was an exile, introduced him to the literary men and the literature of England. Through the favor of Queen Caroline, who headed the list of subscribers, his *Henriade* brought him nearly \$40,000, making him independent of the great men in France whose patronage had been so injurious to him. In 1729 he was allowed to return to France where *Brutus*, *Eriphile* and his best play, *Zaïre*, were produced at intervals. His *English Letters*, reflecting on everything in church or state in France, under the pretense of praising England, brought out in 1733, was condemned and burned, he himself being safely out of the way in Lorraine, where he lived for 15 years with Madame du Châtelet, writing and studying Newton's *Principia*. His *Mérope* and *Mahomet*, among his best plays, belong to this period, as does his *Age of Louis XIV*.

His life at the Prussian court, as the friend of Frederick the Great lasted three years, with the jealousies, squabbles and court-quarrels which Voltaire always succeeded in falling into. Being refused permission to return to France, he bought Ferney, an estate four miles from Geneva, which was his home for the last 20 years

of his life. Here he was visited by many of the most celebrated men of Europe, carried on an immense correspondence, rescued from want and educated a niece of Corneille, interfered in several cases of oppression and injustice, and adopted a young girl whom he had rescued from a convent. After the death of Louis XV he was permitted to return to Paris, and on Feb. 10, 1778, he entered the city after 28 years of exile. He was received with enthusiasm, and crowned with laurel at the theater where his new play *Irene* was produced. He died at Paris, soon after, on May 30, 1778. His works fill about 90 volumes, including the tragedies *Zaïre*, *Mérope* and *Mahomet*, which give him a place with the best French dramatists; historical works, which embrace *Charles XII*, *Louis XIV* and *Peter the Great*; and philosophical works, poems, criticisms and miscellaneous writings. See *Life* by John Morley.

Voltam'eter, an electrical instrument, of galvanometer type, for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of a circuit of electricity. The various forms of the voltmeter are adaptations, more or less, of the D'Arsonval galvanometer, in portable form; and in experiments with it it will be found that, with a high resistance in the circuit, the current will be proportional to the difference of potential.

Vol'unteers' of America, The, an organization, on the model of the army of the United States, was founded and incorporated in 1896 by General and Mrs. Ballington Booth FOR religious and philanthropic work akin to that done by the Salvation Army. The Volunteers seek affiliation with the churches and religious denominations of the country, and many Volunteers are practically engaged with the churches in their good and laudable work in most of the chief cities and larger towns of the Union, which are grouped by the organization into sectional or regimental divisions under the control and oversight of 30 principal staff-officers. The scope of the work undertaken by the Volunteers may be gathered from the fact that they maintain reading-rooms in the chief centers, whence Christian literature is distributed in prisons, hospitals, soldier's and children's homes, besides supplying these with Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. They also maintain boys' fresh-air camps and girls' sewing classes, furnish hospitals with nurses and, where there is need, afford temporary financial relief. For this good work the Volunteers have organized and maintain philanthropic institutions in the principal cities of the United States, in addition to their chief centers of labor in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Denver, Chicago and San Francisco. See SALVATION ARMY.

Voo'dooism, a term referring to beliefs and practices currently considered to pre-

vail among the negroes of the West Indies and the southern United States. But careful research has disproven any organized set of beliefs and ceremonials which could properly be regarded as a voodoo religion. The practices were supposed to have been imported from western Africa. A great snake (Voodoo) was the central figure, communicating with his worshippers only through a priest or priestess, who was held in great veneration by all devotees. Secret nocturnal ceremonies were characterized by prayers to the snake, dancing and the wildest debauchery and indecency. Voodoo doctors among southern negroes were often called to help destroy an enemy, for they were skillful poisoners. Their magic works were performed in secret.

Voorhees (*vôr'ez*), **Daniel W.**, an American politician, was born in Ohio Sept. 26, 1827. He studied at Asbury University in Indiana, and began his law practice in that state, where he was appointed district attorney. He was a representative from Indiana for four terms of Congress, became United States senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1885 and 1891. He died on April 10, 1897.

Vosges (*vôzh*), a range of mountains on the left bank of the Rhine, in northeastern France and western Germany. The tops are rounded and called balloons, and are covered with snow for several months in the year. Mines of iron, lead, salt and copper abound.

Voting-Machine, a mechanical apparatus, automatically arranged, for use in voting, and devised primarily in the interest of ballot-reform to lessen fraud in the casting and counting of votes. The introduction of the voting-machine has greatly simplified and shortened casting the vote, and their use in recent years and in various types has been widespread. The authorized use of these devices dates about from 1892, and those now in large use are the McTammany (Massachusetts) ballot-machine; the Myers American ballot-machine, first legalized in New York State; the votograph or American ballot-protector and recorder; the Rhines, first legally used in Michigan; the Bardwell votometer; and the Standard. The methods of working these instruments are various, and on the whole suitable, and are a vast improvement on the old methods of casting paper-ballots. The general principle of all is much the same, viz.: the push-button one; and their advantages, besides those of secrecy and simplicity of voting, include impossibility of multiple voting as well as the prevention of fraud in counting the cast votes.

Vulcan (Greek, *Hephæstus*), in Roman mythology the god of fire, was the son of Jupiter and Juno. He was deformed in his feet from his birth, according to some

stories, while others assert that his lameness was due to his being hurled down to earth by Jupiter for interfering in a family quarrel. He fell on the Island of Lemnos, where he built a palace, with a workshop and anvil. He also had a beautiful palace in Olympus or, according to others, in the heart of an island, where with the help of the Cyclops he made the scepter for Jupiter, the armor of Achilles and the weapons of Hercules. There were a temple to him at Rome and a raised square outside the city, called the *Volcanol*, where statues of persons struck by lightning were sometimes placed. There also were several festivals in his honor.

Vulgate, **The**, is a Latin translation of the Bible which originated in the second century, probably in the Roman province of Syria. The Vulgate appears to have originated out of a number of different Latin translations which were intended rather for private use than for publication. This being the case, there soon were many Latin versions, which often contained dangerous interpolations as well as corruptions. Accordingly the task of a revision of these versions in the light of the original Greek was entrusted by Damasus, Bishop of Rome, to St. Jerome. The Vulgate of St. Jerome appeared about 384 A. D. Owing to the multiplication of manuscript copies, this text also became very corrupt. Alcuin in 801 and Lanfranc about 1070 undertook revision of it. The best extant manuscript of Jerome's Vulgate is the *Codex Amiatinus* at Florence, which dates perhaps as early as the seventh century. The Vulgate was revised by the authority of the papacy in 1590 and again in 1592. The edition of 1592, known as the Clementine Vulgate for Pope Clement VIII, is the standard Bible in the Roman Catholic church. The most recent critical edition of the Vulgate is that of Wordsworth and White. The Latin of the Vulgate is excellent, and bears the mark of close collation with the Greek version. The language, however, although idiomatic, is not always classical, but occasionally includes later ecclesiastical words and phrases. In some instances it is probable that the Latin version is earlier than the extant Greek. The Vulgate powerfully, though indirectly, influenced the Authorized Version in English, through Wiclif's translation, which was directly from the Vulgate, and through the Douai New Testament.

Vul'ture, the common name for various carrion-eating birds of the Old World. They are birds from two to four feet long, and the largest of them have an expanse of wing from nine to ten feet. Their head and part of the neck are destitute of feathers. There are six species more or less common about the shores of the Mediterranean. Two of these inhabit Africa, and the other four

are found in Europe. There the crested black vulture is the type; it is one of the large vultures, reaching a length of nearly



EGYPTIAN VULTURE

four feet. It ranges east through Asia to China and south into northern Africa. Other common species are the griffon, the

Nubian or eared vulture and the Egyptian vulture. These birds are called the true vultures; they are closely related to the eagles and to buzzards. A number of American birds, belonging to a different family, are also called vultures. They include the black vulture or carrion-crow, the turkey-buzzard and the California vulture. The American vultures are found chiefly in the southern states. The turkey-vulture or buzzard, a large, blackish-brown bird with a red head, is a very familiar bird of the south, protected by law because of its services as scavenger and its harmlessness, not preying upon barnyard fowls. This bird is gregarious. Large companies are to be seen about rubbish heaps at edge of southern towns or soaring high over fields. The black vulture or carrion-crow also is very common in the south, and is a great scavenger. It is smaller than the preceding, but has a heavier body. Its flight lacks the grace that marks the soaring of the turkey-buzzard. It is very bold, and troops of crows walk about the streets of southern towns. See CONDOR, CROW (CARRION) and TURKEY-BUZZARD.

W

W (*dǔb'lū*), the twenty-third letter, is a consonant usually, but sometimes a semi-vowel. Being made at the lips, it is classed as a voiced or sonant labial, as in *we*, *inward*. *W*'s close relation to *ōō*, for it begins with this sound, makes it a semi-vowel, as in *war*, *woe*, *woo*. It is a consonant when beginning a word or syllable, a vowel when ending either. *W*, if not silent, is always followed by a vowel in the same syllable, as above. *W*, after a vowel in the same syllable and before *r*, is silent as a consonant, as in *glow*, *wring*. *W* first came into use in the 13th century. Before *v* was specialized as a consonantal sign, *w* was called "doubled *v*," and from this it takes its shape. Its name, however, comes from *u* doubled. Some uneducated Englishmen, especially in London, confuse *v* and *w*, saying *veal* for *vine* for *wine*. Even well-educated Englishmen pronounce *when* as *w'en*.

Wabash (*wə'bāsh*), **Ind.**, a city, the seat of Wabash County, on Wabash River, and on the Wabash and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, 40 miles southwest of Fort Wayne. Settled in 1837, it was incorporated the same year, and had its charter as a city in 1865. Among its public institutions are the Memorial Hall, Masonic Temple, White's Institute, besides municipal and school buildings, churches, a public library and a hospital. Besides the railroad shops of the Big Four road, its industries include two cabinet companies, two machine manufactures, a truck-making concern, and factories making paper, paper boxes, hats, wagon parts and rubber tires. The population of Wabash is 9,000.

Wabash, a river of Indiana. It rises in western Ohio, runs through Indiana, forming for 100 miles the boundary line between that state and Illinois, and flows into the Ohio. It is 600 miles long, and is navigable for 300 miles.

Wacht am Rhein, *Die* (*wākht ām rīne, dē*). A modern German folk-song which was adopted as a national song during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1. The poem is by Max Schneckenburger (1819-49); the music by Carl Wilhelm (1815-73). The music was composed in 1854 as a part-song for men's voices, and obtained for the composer an annual pension of \$150 in 1871. Previous to his attempt the words had received musical treatment from F. Mendel,

Leopold Schröter and F. W. Sering, whose work never gained the hold upon the public accorded to Wilhelm's composition.

Wa'co, Tex., county-seat of McLenan County, is about 85 miles from Dallas. It is located in an agricultural region, the chief products of which are cotton and grain. It is quite important as a manufacturing city, and among its products are the saddlery and harness works, wagons and carriages, cotton-products, watches, foundry and machine-shop products, printing establishments etc. Waco has a number of medicinal wells, which attract tourists, the city's water-supply is excellent, and it enjoys all other modern improvements. Waco has excellent public schools, Baylor University (Baptist); Texas Christian University; St. Basil's College (R. C.); and Paul Quinn College (African M. E.). It has the service of six railroads and a population of 26,425.

Wade, Benjamin Franklin, an American statesman, was born at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800. He studied law in Ohio, and was three times elected state senator, becoming United States senator in 1851, 1857 and 1863. He was known as a strong antislavery man, being one of six senators who voted to repeal the fugitive-slave law (*q. v.*). He also opposed all the measures proposed as compromises between the north and the south, and was influential in getting the homestead bill through Congress. After the death of President Lincoln, Wade was acting vice-president of the United States. He died at Jefferson, O., March 2, 1878.

Wads'worth, James, a New York pioneer, was born at Durham, Conn., April 20, 1768. He with his brother in 1790 bought a large tract of land in what is now the town of Geneseo, N. Y., and became one of the great landowners of the state. He was very active in promoting the interests of religion and education in the new state, publishing pamphlets, paying for lectures on education, and giving a premium to any town that started a school-library. A library was founded by him at Geneseo, and in all his land-sales he insisted that 125 acres should be set apart for a church and 125 acres for a school. He died on June 8, 1844.

Wagner (*väg'nēr* or *wag'ner*), **Wilhelm Richard**, a German musical composer, was born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813. He was educated at Dresden and Leipsic, and in 1836

was made conductor of the opera at Magdeburg. *Rienzi* and *The Flying Dutchman* were



WILHELM RICHARD
WAGNER

composed at Paris, where *Rienzi* was unsuccessfully put on the stage, but at Dresden it made him a musical conductor. For his next opera, *Tannhäuser*, he went to the old German songs, but the work was only partially successful when brought out at Dresden. During the Revolution of 1849 in Saxony Wagner was prominent as a leader and had to flee to Zurich, where he lived ten years until allowed to return. *Lohengrin*, composed before he left Dresden, was produced at Weimar under the direction of Liszt in 1850, and in answer to Liszt's call for a new creation he began his collection of operas based on the *Nibelungenlied*. In order to bring out his festival stage play, as he called his Nibelungen collection of operas, he built a theater at Baireuth, Bavaria. Founded on the old German poem, it was a great success both in Bavaria and at London, where Wagner was present at its performance in 1877. His last and perhaps greatest work *Parsifal*, founded on the story of the Holy Grail, was finished at Palermo in 1882. He died at Venice, Feb. 13, 1883, and was buried at his home at Baireuth. See HOLY GRAIL and NIBELUNGENLIED. Consult *Life* by Nohl.

Wagram (*vá'grám*), a village in Austria, ten miles from Vienna, important as the site of the great battle between the Austrians and the French in 1809. Napoleon surprised the Austrians under Archduke Charles by crossing the Danube at night, and was at first driven back; but the next day the French, with a loss of 25,000, forced the retreat of the Austrians, who left 25,000 dead on the field. This battle was followed by the peace of Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809.

Wainwright, Richard, American naval officer, was born at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1849 (the son of Commander R. Wainwright, who died near New Orleans while commanding Farragut's flagship *Hartford*, Oct. 10, 1862). Young Wainwright entered the Naval Academy and graduated in 1868, when he was attached for a time to the brig *Jamestown* on the Pacific station. Later on he served on the Asiatic station, and after gaining a lieutenantcy he did duty on the coast-survey vessel *Arago*. In September, 1894, he reached the rank of lieutenant-commander, and was executive officer

on the battleship *Maine* when she was destroyed in Havana harbor (Feb. 15, 1898). After this he did good service at the battle of Santiago de Cuba as commander of the gunboat *Gloucester*, when Cervera's squadron was destroyed. He has since been in command of the ships of the United States navy at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Waite, Morrison Remick, an American statesman, was born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816. He graduated at Yale and began practicing law at Maumee City, O., afterwards settling in Toledo. His reputation as a lawyer led to his being sent to Geneva, in 1871-72, as one of the counsel for the United States in the Alabama case. He presided over the constitutional convention of Ohio in 1873, and in 1874 was appointed chief-justice of the United States. He died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888.

Wake, from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning to watch, is a religious festival, once universal in England. The early churches were dedicated to a particular saint, and the festival was kept on the birthday of that saint. The day at the time was reckoned from sunset to sunset, so that the first part of the festival was the night-watch; hence the name. These festivals degenerated into fairs, because of the peddlers etc., who were attracted by the crowd, and became scenes of riot. They were forbidden to be held in the country churchyards by Edward I, and Henry VI abolished all selling at wakes, except of food, while Henry VIII made the first Sunday in October the day of the feast. The wake is still observed in some country parishes in England. The Irish wake is the custom of watching all night around the dead.

Wakefield, Mass., a town in Middlesex County, about 10 miles from Boston. Wakefield is located in the center of a prosperous farming section, but it is also extensively engaged in manufacturing. Its factories make pianos, shoes, knitted underwear, rattan and stoves, and it has brass and iron foundries and machine shops. The town contains three villages, each of which has graded schools. There are one high school and a public library containing 18,000 volumes. Wakefield is on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Population, 12,728.

Wake-Rob'in, the common name of species of trillium and also for the plant known as Jack-in-the-pulpit. There are several varieties of the trillium, which is a species of lily. They grow in damp woods from Canada to Georgia, and are among our best-known wild flowers. There is usually a long stalk with a cluster of three leaves with a single white or purple flower. The curious Jack-in-the-pulpit, which is called wake-robin in the south, has a large greenish or purplish spathe or leaf-like envelop, turning over like a hood, which incloses a

long, finger-shaped stem called the spadix. The calla lily belongs to the same family.



WAKE-ROBIN OR TRILLIUM

Waldenses (*wöl-dën'sēz*) or **Vaudois**, a Christian denomination in Italy, founded about 1170 by Peter Waldo, a rich merchant of Lyons, who sold his goods and gave them to the poor, and then went forth preaching voluntary poverty. His followers were called the Poor of Lyons. They did not intend to secede from the church; but, thinking it utterly corrupt, they sought to bring it back to its primitive purity. When the archbishop of Lyons commanded them to be silent, they appealed to Pope Alexander III, but he also forbade their meetings. Waldo, however, continued to preach, and with his followers was excommunicated. His doctrines spread in Italy, France and Bohemia, and especially in the valleys of Piedmont, where the Waldenses were greatly persecuted during the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1680 they suffered at the hands of an Italian and French army, 3,000 being killed, 10,000 imprisoned, and 3,000 of their children being placed in different Catholic towns and villages. They had permission to emigrate the next year, and about 5,000 went from Piedmont to Switzerland, Holland, Brandenburg, Hesse and Württemberg. There are now ten congregations in Württemberg, with over 16,000 members. When all Italy was opened to them in 1858, they chose Florence as their center, removing there their theological seminary and printing press. They formed an Italian evangelical publication society in 1861, and have been especially

active in printing religious books. They accept the Bible as their only rule of faith, but hold their *Confession of Faith*, published in 1655, as the most correct interpretation of it.

Waldersee (*väl'dēr-zē*), Count **Alfred von**, a German general, in command of the allied forces in China during the Boxer rising of 1900, was born at Potsdam, April 8, 1832, and entered the German army in 1850. He served with distinction through the war of 1866, and was chief of the general staff in the Franco-German War; he succeeded Von Moltke as chief of staff in 1888, and in 1891 became commander of the ninth army-corps. In 1895 he was created field-marshal, and in August, 1900, was appointed to the chief command in China of the allied armies engaged in suppressing the Boxer disturbances at Peking and in the province of Pe-chili. In 1874 he married an American lady, widow of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. He died in 1904.

Wales, a part of Great Britain, is a peninsula on the western coast of England, lying between Bristol Channel and the Irish Sea. It is 136 miles long and about 90 wide, with an area of 7,442 square miles, making it about as large as Massachusetts. It has a broken coast-line of 360 miles, and is a mountainous country. The Snowdon Mountains in the north, the Plinlimmon and the Black Mountains are the main ranges, with peaks over 3,000 feet high. There are several small streams, and only one lake, Bala. The country abounds in minerals; copper, lead, iron, coal, zinc and silver are found, and remains of gold mines worked by the Romans. The climate is not severe, though somewhat cold and very damp. Butter, cheese, wool and grain are among the most important products, and iron and flannel are the principal manufactures. All children between the ages of five and fourteen are required to attend schools provided for them, which are practically free. In 1905-6 Wales expended over \$1,000,000 on secondary and technical schools. Among the higher institutions are the University of Wales, consisting of the Aberystwith, Bangor and Cardiff Colleges; University College; St. David's College; St. Beuno's College; and colleges at Bala, Brecon, Llangollen and Trevesca. The people are of Celtic origin, and call themselves Cymri, the name Welsh being given them by the English. The English language is spoken in most of the large cities, but Welsh or Cymraeg, as they call it, is the language of the country. It is the best preserved of the Celtic dialects.

Wales was inhabited by three Celtic tribes when the Romans invaded it, but the latter never conquered it. It was in constant warfare with the Saxons and the Danes, paying tribute to Athelstan, king of England, and

later to Harold. William the Conqueror subdued it, and the English kings have ever since claimed possession of the country. In 1267 Llewellyn ap Gryffith was acknowledged prince of Wales by Henry III, but, refusing to obey the call of Edward I to Parliament, was attacked and defeated. In 1282 he rebelled again, was slain in battle, his brother David, who succeeded him, was executed as a traitor, and Wales was united to England. The title Prince of Wales has been given ever since to the oldest son of the English sovereign. Under Owen Glendower the Welsh made a final effort for freedom, the struggle lasting 15 years from 1400 till his death in 1415. Population 2,027,610.

Wales, Prince of. In 1301 Edward I, King of England, made his eldest son "Prince of Wales." As he had just conquered that turbulent country and brought it under English law, this act was partly for the sake of compensating the Welsh people for their lost identity. Since that time the heir apparent has been created Prince of Wales, the principality merging in the crown, however, when the heir dies or becomes king.

Wal'fish or Walvisch Bay, though a part of Cape Colony, is situated near the center of German Southwest Africa's coast. It has an area of 430 square miles, with a population of 997, of whom 144 are white. It has an excellent harbor frequented by whale-fishers, and was made a British possession in 1884.

Walhalla (*väl-häll'*) or **Valhalla** (the hall of the slain), in Scandinavian mythology the hall where were gathered the dead who had fallen in battle. The hall, according to the legend, was in Gladsheim (the house of joy), with a grove of golden-leaved trees around it. It was ornamented with shields and spears, and had 540 doors so wide that 800 people could walk abreast through them. Every morning the inmates marched out at the crowing of the cock, and fought furiously until noon, when all wounds were healed, and they sat down to a banquet with Odin, where they were waited on by the Walkyries or battle-maidens. See **VALKYRIES**.

Walker (*wä'kër*), **Amasa**, an American political economist, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 4, 1799, and died at Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 29, 1875. His early career was spent chiefly in commercial pursuits, but for six years (1842-8) he lectured on political economy at Oberlin College and subsequently (1859-69) at Amherst. In 1848 he was a member of the Massachusetts assembly, and in the following year member of the state senate. In 1862-3 he sat in Congress as member (Republican) for Massachusetts. He was a zealous advocate of temperance, was active in the antislavery movement, and was one of the founders of Free Soil party. He was an authority in

finance, and wrote a series of articles on political economy. In 1857 he published a work on the *Nature and Uses of Money*, and in 1866 issued *The Science of Wealth*.

Walker, Francis Amasa, American statistician and political economist, was born at Boston, Mass., July 2, 1840, and died there Jan. 5, 1879. Graduating from Amherst in 1860, he took part in the Civil War and in 1865 rose to the brevet-rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, and for a time was an inmate of Libby Prison. In 1871-2 he was United States Indian commissioner; he was also chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington and superintendent of the 9th and 10th United States censuses. From 1873 to 1881 he was professor of political economy in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and in 1881 became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. In 1898 he acted as United States commissioner to the international monetary conference at Paris, and in the same year was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and made an honorary fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. His published writings include *The Indian Question*; *The Wage-Question*; *Money*; *Money, Trade and Industry*; *Land and Its Rent*; *Political Economy*; *Bimetallism*; and *A History of the Second Army Corps*.

Walker, Robert James, American statesman and financier, was born at Northumberland, Pa., July 19, 1801, and died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1869. Graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, he studied law and practiced first at Pittsburg, Pa., and then at Natchez, Miss. Here he came into notice as an opponent of nullification, and from 1836 to 1845 was United States senator from Mississippi. In 1845 he was secretary of the treasury in Polk's cabinet, and prepared and carried what was then known as the Walker tariff (*q. v.*). In 1857 he became governor of Kansas, and in 1863-4 was financial agent of the United States in Europe. Throughout the Civil War he remained loyal to the Union and advocated vigorous measures for the suppression of the rebellion. In later years he practiced law at the capital.

Wallace (*wô'lläce*), **Alfred Russel**, a distinguished English traveler and naturalist, was born at Usk, Monmouthshire, Jan. 8, 1823, and received his education at the grammar-school at Hertford. From an early age he manifested a great love of nature, with marked scientific tastes. This bent was greatly developed in a voyage he made, in company with W. H. W. Bates, a naturalist, to South America, an account of which he has given us in his *Travels on the Amazon and the Rio Negro*, with a fund of material on the physical aspects of these great water-

systems, enriched by valuable botanical and ornithological collections. Of this voyage we have further results in his *Palm-Trees of the Amazon and Their Uses* and *Tropical Nature*, dealing with the colors of bird, animal and insect life and with the geographical distribution of plants and animals, sexual selection etc. A prolonged visit to the Malay Islands (1854-62) is the source of his work on *The Malay Archipelago*, published in 1869. This and a volume entitled *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection* give him place alongside Darwin as an exponent of evolution—his views on natural selection and variation being, like Darwin's, an explanation of the mode of origin of existing species of animals and plants. A little volume (issued in 1889), explains his theories in regard to evolution and Darwin's work: the volume is entitled *Darwinism*. Two other works from his pen also throw valuable light on the evolutionary theory, viz., *Natural Selection* (1870) and *The Geographical Distribution of Animals* (1876). For these labors, Doctor Wallace received the founder's gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, the gold medal of the Linnæan Society and the first Darwin medal of the Royal Society. Among his other published works are a volume on *Australasia*, contributed to Stanford's *Compendium of Geography and Travel*; *The Wonderful Century, Its Successes and Its Failures* (1898); *Island Life* (1880); *Miracles and Modern Spiritualism* (1874); *Bad Times* (1885); and *Land Nationalization* (1882). He died in London, Nov. 7, 1913. See *Autobiography* (1905).

Wallace, Lewis, an American general and writer, was born at Brookville, Ind., in



GEN. LEW. WALLACE

1827. His military service was in the Mexican War and in the Civil War, where he commanded a division at the capture of Fort Donelson, and guarded Cincinnati when besieged by Gen. Kirby Smith. In July, 1864, though defeated by General Early who was marching on Washington, his attack detained the Confederate forces until Grant had re-enforced the capital. He was governor of New Mexico from 1878 to 1881 and minister to Turkey from 1881 to 1885. His writings include *The Fair God*, a story of the conquest of Mexico; *Life of Benjamin Harrison*, *The Boyhood of Christ*, *The Prince of India* and the most popular of his works, *Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ*. He died on Feb. 15, 1905.

Wallace, Sir William, the most popular national hero of Scotland, was born about 1270. While studying at Dundee, so tradition relates, he killed a young Englishman in revenge for an insult, and was outlawed. He gathered around him a band of desperate men, whom he led in attacks on the English. His followers and his successes increased until the English king recognized it as an insurrection, and sent an army against the insurgents, when most of the nobles deserted Wallace. He fled to the north, soon collected another army, and drove the English from Scotland, and was chosen guardian of Scotland in 1297. The English renewed the contest, and, the Scottish nobles again deserting, Wallace was defeated at the battle of Falkirk, 1298, and a price put upon his head. He was captured and executed as a traitor, Aug. 22, 1305, though he denied the accusation of treachery, saying he could not be a traitor to the king of England, as he had never been his subject. Consult Jane Porter's *The Scottish Chiefs*; *Early Days of Wallace* by Bute; *Life* by Carrick; and *Tales of a Grandfather* by Sir Walter Scott.

Wallachia (wól-lá'kí-á). See RUMANIA.

Walla Walla (wól'lá wól'lá), (meaning Many Waters), Wash., a city on Walla Walla River, capital of the county of the same name, in southeastern Washington, 245 miles east of Portland, 75 miles southwest of Lewiston, Idaho, and 125 miles south of Spokane. It is the seat of a United States military post and of the state penitentiary. Here, also, are located Whitman College and a number of important educational institutions. Walla Walla is a considerable trade-center, especially for the region about (an agricultural, fruit-growing and stock-raising one), including northern Idaho and northeastern Oregon. It is situated on the Union Pacific Railroad. The city has ample waterpower and a number of manufactories, including flour-mills, foundries and machine-shops; lumber, sash, door and blind factories; iron and wire-fence works etc. Population 19,364.

Wallenstein (wól'lén-stín), **Albrecht Eusebius von**, was born in Bohemia, Sept. 24, 1583. After the death of his parents, who were Protestants, he was sent by an uncle to the Jesuit College at Olmütz, where he joined the Roman church. His studies at Altdorf, Bologna and Padua resulted principally in a faith in astrology and trust in the stars. He served in the Hungarian army and on the side of the emperor in the troubles in Bohemia, securing in the confusion the large estates belonging to his mother's family and confiscated lands, which he formed into a state called Friedland; and in 1623 he was given the rank of prince. In 1626 Wallenstein raised an army of 30,000 men for Emperor Ferdinand, and joined with Tilly, the great

German general, against Christian IV, who was obliged to accept terms of peace in 1629, though Wallenstein had failed in his plan of reaching the sea and destroying the naval power of Scandinavia and of England. He secured for himself the duchy of Mecklenburg. His success, ambition and arrogance made the princes of the kingdom combine against him, and to prevent civil war the emperor in September, 1630, removed him from the head of the army; but with the advance of Gustavus Adolphus he was recalled, and in 1632 with an army of 40,000 men he drove the Saxons from Bohemia and attacked the Swedish army at Nuremberg and Lützen, where, though Wallenstein's forces were defeated Gustavus Adolphus was killed. Wallenstein failed to follow up the advantage this gave the Austrians, as he was secretly negotiating with Saxony, Sweden and France, with the condition that he should be given Bohemia. He had blind confidence in his army and in his destiny, as foretold to him by his astrologers, and did not realize his danger, though knowing that the emperor knew of his plans, until an order was issued at Prague, charging him with treason, and naming his successor. He fled with 1,000 followers to Eger, where he was assassinated on Feb. 25, 1634. Though the deed was not ordered by the emperor, the murderers were rewarded. Schiller made his career the subject of a tragedy, translated by Coleridge as *Wallenstein's Death*. Consult *Life* by Mitchell; *The Thirty Years' War* by Schiller; and *The House of Austria* by Cox.

Walloons (*wål-loons'*), the name of the people living in southeastern Belgium, who differ from the rest of the Belgians by language and by their darker color. They are descendants of the *Belgæ*, a tribe of Gauls, who held their ground among the Ardennes Mountains when the rest of Gaul was overrun by German conquerors. Their language is a French dialect, with a large proportion of Gallic words. The name Walloon, that is, foreign, was given them by their Flemish neighbors. They are steadily increasing in numbers, and are likely soon to overbalance the Flemish population of Belgium, as they already take the lead in everything except music and painting. They number about two and one half millions.

Wall Street. A street in New York City extending from Broadway to East River following the line of the early city-wall across Manhattan Island. It at present is the center of financial operations in the United States. The term Wall Street is commonly used to designate the community of financial interests located there, including among others the stock exchange; produce, cotton, coffee and consolidated exchange, the United States treasury, assay office and custom house, the New

York clearing house, a multitude of national and state banks, trust companies, private banking firms, import and export houses, dealers in commercial paper and promoters, representatives of railroad and industrial corporations and vast private estates; the curb market and hundreds of corporation lawyers and others who have close relations with security markets. There railroad and industrial corporations are organized and financed, stock and bond securities of all kinds find their level of value, money is transferred from one part of the world to another by foreign exchange bills; and fortunes are won and lost in stock speculations. Wall Street is a true barometer of the country's financial condition, reflecting depression and prosperity, if only one make due allowance for speculative flurries.

The stock exchange is the center of Wall Street. It is an unincorporated, voluntary association, with a membership of 1,100. The price of membership fluctuates. Nine thousand dollars was considered a very high price in 1879; but on two occasions (December, 1905, and August, 1906) a seat on the exchange has brought \$95,000, the highest price yet paid.

Five hundred firms, besides individual brokers, transact the business of the exchange, buying and selling stock for themselves and for others. All transactions are completed through the stock-exchange's clearing-house, which receives and delivers bonds and stock certificates from 10 A.M. to 2:15 P.M. By this arrangement a broker can close up his day's business just as if it had all been transacted with one man. The arbitrage trade whereby the rate for exchange drafts is determined is carried on here between New York and such cities as London, Paris, Boston and Chicago. The banks do an enormous business in loaning money on sight and for short periods. There are 500 telephones on the floor of the exchange, each in charge of a boy who receives the orders of his office and transmits them to the floor-broker for execution.

Offices on Wall Street connect by private wire with all important cities east of Denver. A private wire from New York to Chicago costs \$12,000 annually, but about 25 such wires are leased by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company between Wall Street and Chicago, 50 to Boston and 30 to Philadelphia. It is estimated that 300 representative commission-houses pay expense bills that aggregate \$15,000,000 per year. Each concern employs from five to sixty men. The Consolidated Exchange, called "the Little Board," is a body of speculators who deal in small jobs by slyly getting the quotations from the Stock Exchange. They deal in ten-share lots instead of one hundred. It is safe to say, though no official record has been kept, that the

volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange has far exceeded that transacted by any other institution in the world.

Wal'nut, species of *Juglans*, and native of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are fine forest-trees, and also yield most valuable timber. The nuts of various species are well-known. The English walnut is *J. regia*, and is the common walnut of commerce. Its commercial culture in this country is practically confined to California, though it is grown in widely scattered portions of the country. Nut-culture in California has become a very important industry, walnut orchards a feature of the state. They are found along the coast and in the interior valleys. Hardy varieties are grown up into southern Oregon. Nuts are shaken from the trees, spread out in trays to dry, and bleached before shipping. Much damage has been done by a bacterial blight of the nut, in battling with which spraying with Bordeaux mixture is employed. The common black walnut of the United States is *J. nigra*, well known for its fine, dark timber as well as for its characteristic nuts. The tree is distributed generally in this country, but is not very common in the eastern states, being more familiar in rich lands of the Mississippi Basin. It is of slow growth, attains a height of 100 feet, and with its towering and great trunk presents a massive and splendid appearance. The bark is rough and blackish, foliage a light yellowish-green, from 13 to 23 leaflets growing on a stalk. The leaves come late and fall early, and the tree is further deprived of its foliage by the ravaging of countless fall web-worms. The round, black, sharply-furrowed nuts are of excellent flavor. They are encased in a greenish-yellow husk. The wood is heavy, strong and close-grained, and has been so greatly in demand for furniture, interior finish and gunstocks, that the tree is scarcely to be counted longer as a forest tree. The butternut or white walnut is *J. cinerea*, ranging from New England southward to Georgia and westward. It grows from 30 to 50 to 100 feet, has spreading horizontal branches; the bark is grayish, stalks sticky, leaflets oval, sessile. In the scarce foliage there is much of yellow. The wood is light brown, takes a high polish, and is used for furniture and interior finish. The rough, brown, oblong nut, pointed at one end, has a sweet, oily kernel.

Wal'pole, Horace, Earl of Orford, an English author, was born at London in 1717. He studied at Eton and Cambridge, traveled in Italy, and took his seat in Parliament in 1741, but never was active in public life. His home at Twickenham near London, called Strawberry Hill, adorned with vast collections of pictures, books, manuscripts, armor etc., was one

of the sights of the time, and admittance was granted by ticket to parties of four from May to October. His writings include *Castile of Otranto*, *Memoirs of the Last Ten Years of the Reign of George II*, *Memoirs of the Reign of George III*, *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, *Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard III*, *Anecdotes of Painting in England* and *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors of England*. But his fame rests upon his *Letters*, which are the product of years of acquaintance with public men and events, and entitle him to the rank of one of the best letter-writers in English literature. He died on March 2, 1797. See *Letters*, edited by Cunningham; *George Selwyn and His Contemporaries* by Jesse; and essay on *Letters of Horace Walpole* by Macaulay.

Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, an English statesman, was born at Houghton in Norfolk, England, Aug. 26, 1676. He studied at Eton and Cambridge. Entering Parliament in 1701, he became secretary of war in 1707 and treasurer of the navy in 1709. He defended the Whig party both with voice and pen, and his political enemies brought against him a charge of corruption, for which he was expelled from the house of commons and imprisoned in the Tower. With the accession of George I he became in succession privy counselor, chancellor of the exchequer and first lord of the treasury. Jealousy among the Whigs and the opposition of the German favorites of the king compelled Walpole's resignation in 1717, but in 1721 he was again called to power, and remained prime minister of England until 1742. His policy was to maintain peace abroad and quiet at home, and during his administration the country was very prosperous. The difficulties between King George II and the Prince of Wales led to his resignation, when he was made Earl of Orford. Charges of bribery were brought against him, but failed to be supported, though he doubtless did not scruple to gain his ends by this means. He died in 1745. See Cox's *Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole*.

Walpur'g's Night is in Germany the night in which the witches and wizards hold their yearly gathering, the largest being the one held on the Brocken in the Harz Mountains. It originally was a vigil kept the night before May 1, in honor of St. Walpurgis, a sister of some early English missionaries to Germany, who established convents in that country, but it was changed with the belief in witchcraft to its present signification.

Walrus (*wöl'rüs*), a marine carnivorous mammal, closely related to seals and sea lions. It is known by its enormous downturned tusks or canine teeth, projecting from the upper jaw, sometimes reaching a length of thirty inches. The tusks are of solid ivory; are useful in defense, an aid in

digging and in climbing. Old animals are almost naked, the young ones quite thickly covered with fur of a pale brown color.

Walruses have a thick, clumsy body, deepest at the shoulders, and their feet, which are adapted for swimming, are also



WALRUS

furrowed so as to hold on to smooth surfaces. They reach a length of 12 feet or more and a weight of 2,200 pounds. There are two living species, one found in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific. The Atlantic form is still found on the coast of Labrador and Hudson Bay, but formerly extended further south. The Pacific form is more northern, being rarely found on the mainland. They feed largely on clams and other mollusks, which they dig from the sea-bottom with their tusks. They visit islands and ice-floes, and congregate in considerable numbers during the breeding period. They are hunted for their hides, oil and ivory, and their flesh is relished by natives along the Arctic coast. Their decrease is a very serious loss to native Alaskan. The polar bear is the most dreaded natural enemy.

Walsall (*wôl'sal*), a town in Staffordshire, England, eight miles northwest of Birmingham. Its churches and most of its public buildings are all modern. Harper's almshouses founded by James I, memorial cottages for 12 poor couples or widows and a cottage hospital are among its charities. It has a public library, town-hall, guildhall, theater and schools, including a grammar-school founded in 1554. Its situation in a region of extensive coal-mines and limestone quarries, with iron, stone and brick-clay near, makes it a manufacturing town, with iron and brass foundries. Locks, keys, bolts, pulleys and all kinds of ironware used in making carriages or harness are special manufactures. Walsall was fortified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, held by William the Conqueror as a royal house, belonged to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick (the king-maker), and was given by Henry VIII to the duke of Northumberland. Population 96,171.

Walsh, the Most Reverend John, born in Kilkenny, Ireland, 1830, died at Toronto, 1898; studied at St. John's College, Waterford, Ireland. Coming to Canada in 1852, he became a student at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Ordained a priest in St. Michael's

Cathedral, Toronto, in 1854 by Bishop Charbonnel. His first charge was that of Brock Mission, Lake Simcoe, in 1855. In 1857, in charge of the parish of St. Mary's, Toronto. Appointed to the rectorship of St. Michael's cathedral in 1859. In 1862 promoted and became vicar-general of the diocese. Visited Rome in 1864. Appointed Bishop of London (Western Canada), the see being transferred from Sandwich to that city in 1869. His work there was exceptionally successful. The debt of the diocese was paid off, and new churches, convents and an episcopal residence were erected. Visited Rome on two occasions later. On the second occasion, 1887, he assisted at the jubilee of Pope Leo XIII at St. Peter's. In 1889 he was appointed to the archbishopric of Toronto.

Walsingham (*wôl'sing-âm*), **Sir Francis**, an English statesman, was born at Chiselmhurst, Kent, in 1536. He studied at Cambridge. He was distinguished among Queen Elizabeth's ministers for acuteness and for knowledge of public affairs. He was sent on an embassy to France in 1570, to the Netherlands in 1578, to France again in 1581 and to Scotland in 1583. He was secretary of state to Elizabeth, and managed foreign affairs by a system of spies, having it is said, had nearly 60 agents in his service. In this way he got possession of the correspondence of Mary, Queen of Scots, which was used to prove her guilty of conspiring against the life of Queen Elizabeth and he was one of the commissioners at her trial. He died on April 6, 1590.

Waltham, Mass., on Charles River, is a suburb of Boston. It has the Waltham School for Girls, three parochial schools, Notre Dame Training School, and the Waltham Training School for Nurses, besides fine public schools and a library. It is known all over the world for its watches. Besides these, it manufactures watch parts, clocks, watch-making machinery and tools, motor carriages, emery wheels, rivets and buckles, screws, iron and brass foundry products, fine dress goods, cotton cloth, woolen yarns, sweaters, pearl buttons, canoes, church organs, paper, paper bags, and suit cases. It was settled in 1630. Population, 30,000.

Walther von der Vogelweide (*vâl'tër fôn dêr vî'gel-vî'dâ*), (Walter of the Bird-Meadow), a German minstrel or *minnesinger*, was born in Tyrol, between 1160 and 1170. He was attached to the court of Duke Frederick of Austria, at Vienna, for many years, and at his death went from court to court after the fashion of the *minnesinger*. His early poems were love-songs, but the crusades and civil troubles of Germany furnished the subjects of his later verses. He stands in the front rank of the lyrical poets of his country. He died in 1228 or 1230 at Würzburg, where Frederick II had given him a valuable

estate. A monument was erected there to his memory in 1843, and a statue of him at Innsbruck in 1877. See MINNESINGER and LITERATURE (GERMAN.)

Walton (*wal'tūn*), **Izaak**, a famous English author and "The Father of Angling," was born at Stafford, England, Aug. 9, 1593, and died at Winchester, England, Dec. 15, 1683. He was engaged in trade in London, as a linen-draper, between the years 1624 and 1644, and made a competence, upon which he retired and devoted himself to literary pursuits, and to angling, of which he became a renowned exponent. Besides his quaint and fascinating treatise on the rod—*The Complete Angler or the Contemplative Man's Recreation* (1653), he wrote a series of sketches of English divines, embraced in what is known, in their collective character, as *Walton's Lives*. These sketches dealt with Dr. John Donne, Richard Hooker ("the judicious Hooker"), George Herbert the poet and divine, Bishop Robert Sanderson and Sir Henry Wotton, the English diplomatist and author. Walton's *Lives* have deservedly found a place in the best literature and are sure of a long immortality. Considering the stormy era in which he lived, that of the great English Revolution (1642-60), waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I and on to the Restoration, it is curious to note the serenity of mind and life of Master Izaak Walton.

Wampum (*wəm'pūm*), the name of Indian money, consisting of strings of shells and shell-beads, which were worn as ornaments. They were used mostly by the Algonquins, and were made on Long Island and around New York. The white wampum, called wampumpeag, was made from the conch-shell and the black or purple wampum or suckanhook from the hard-shell clam. The black was worth twice as much as the white. The beads were made by breaking the shells, rubbing the pieces smooth on a stone, and drilling holes in them so they could be strung. The French, Dutch and New England settlers made use of them, from four to six beads being worth a penny. A string was called a fathom, and was worth from five to ten shillings. A string of wampum was given with every article of a treaty, and a belt of wampum to bind the whole transaction. The belts were embroidered with colored beads, which formed a record of the event.

Wan'amaker, John, an American merchant, postmaster-general of the United States during 1889-93, and man of affairs, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1838, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1861, after removing for a time to Indiana, he set up in business for himself in his native city; and in 1876, after turning his establishment into a colossal department-store, with a separate house in New York City, he became the head of the

firm—one of the largest concerns in the United States. In the conduct of these establishments he introduced the profit-sharing system among his employes, to their great pecuniary advantage; while his philanthropies manifested themselves in other directions, especially in the founding of Bethany Presbyterian Church and its organizations at Philadelphia and in presiding over the Young Men's Christian Association in that city. He also showed his great organizing and executive ability in the office of postmaster-general of the United States, to which he was appointed in 1889 by President Benjamin Harrison. During the Civil War he was one of the founders of the Christian Commission.

Wan'dering Jew, the name given to the hero of a popular legend. In one story he belonged to the tribe of Naphtali and went with the three wise men from the east to Bethlehem and his stories of the adoration of the infant were the cause of Herod's slaying the children of that region. As a carpenter, he was making the cross for Christ, when He passed on His way to Calvary, and refused Him rest. Christ bade him wander through the earth, without rest, till His second coming, which he has done ever since, seeking death in vain—so runs the legend. In another form of the story, he was a shoemaker at his bench, whereon he refused the Saviour permission to rest. The legend appeared first in the *Chronicle* of Matthew of Paris, and many poems and novels have been based on it, notably *The Wandering Jew* by Eugene Sue. It has also been the subject of illustrations, among the finest being those by Gustave Doré.

Wap'iti, a member of the stag, elk or deer family, often but erroneously called the American Elk. It is now met with only in the far west, among the foot-hills of the Rockies, and across the western boundary of the Canadian Dominion, where it has received its latinized name, *Cervus Canadensis*. It is a large animal, akin to the red deer of Europe, though standing higher, and with broad, spreading antlers, and frequently weighing 1,000 pounds. Formerly it largely furnished the Indians with food, together with ample hides for their lodge-tents, besides buckskin clothing. It is a grazer rather than a browser.

Warbler, the name for any one of a family of small, abundant birds. There are two distinct families, the Old-World and the New-World warblers. The latter are the ones especially referred to here. There are about 100 species, all American. Many of them are less than five inches long, and nearly all are less than six and one half inches. They show great variation in colors and are difficult to identify. About 35 species regularly visit the northeastern



GROUP OF WARBLERS

American Redstart. Magnolia Warbler. Bay-breasted Warbler.

states, but very few are familiar to the casual observer, for the reason that they perch mostly in the tree-tops, and must be especially looked for. They are all insect-eating and migratory, May and September being the months in which they are most abundant in the eastern United States, some arriving and others passing on their way north or south. The yellow warbler is a summer resident and is abundant in lawns, parks and orchards, but the others mostly inhabit woods. The red-start also is very abundant. It is a pert little bird, with red and black colors and a white belly. The black and white warbler nests in the eastern states. It runs over the bark of trees like a nuthatch. The black-throated, green warbler nests in pine woods from southern New England northward. Besides the tree-inhabiting warblers are a number which live in undergrowth and on the ground. Among these are the oven-bird and the Maryland yellow-throat. The former makes an oven-shaped nest of grass on the ground. It is one of the larger warblers, being about 6.15 inches long. The yellow-breasted chat is the largest of warblers, reaching a length of 7.45 inches. It is one of the few birds which sing regularly at night. The Old-World warblers are not represented in America. The tailor bird (*q. v.*), is an example.

Ward, Artemas, an American general, was born at Shrewsbury, Mass., Nov. 27, 1727. He was a graduate of Harvard College. He served in the French and Indian War and was sent as delegate to the provincial congress in 1774. He was commander of the Massachusetts troops at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and was head of the army until the appointment of Washington, when he was made second in command. He was placed first on the list of major-generals by Congress. He was 16 years in the Massachusetts legislature and a member of Congress for four years. He died at Shrewsbury, Mass., Oct. 28, 1800.

Ward, Artemus. See BROWNE, CHARLES FARRAR.

Ward, John Quincy Adams, 1830-1910, an American sculptor, was born at Urbana, Ohio. His first work was done in Washington, and consisted largely of busts of noted men, as Alexander Stephens, Hamlin etc. Since 1861 his home has been in New York. His *Indian Hunter*, *A Private of the Seventh Regiment* and *Shakespeare* are in Central Park, New York City; his colossal statue of Washington is on the steps of the sub-treasury building in Wall Street, New York, and a statue of Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn, and that of William E. Dodge on Broadway, New York. The *Good Samaritan*, *The Freedman* and statues of *Commodore Perry*, *Washington* and *General Thomas* are others of his well-known works.

Ward, Mary Augusta Arnold (Mrs. Humphry Ward), English novelist, who has achieved a world-



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD

wide fame, was born in 1851 at Hobart, Tasmania, where her father, Thomas Arnold, M. A., son of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby and brother of Matthew Arnold, held an educational appointment. "Like George Eliot, Mrs. Humphry Ward's contact with literature and life has

been broad and fruitful." Her ability and scholarship were shown early in her literary career by her contributions to *Macmillan's Magazine*, by her articles in Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Biography* and by her translation of Amiel's *Journal Intime*. Her first venture in fiction was a tale of an actress's life — *Miss Bretherton* (1884). Four years later appeared *Robert Elsmere*, a remarkable though rather skeptical production, dealing with the struggle of an aspiring soul toward a newer theistic faith and creed. In 1892 came from her gifted pen *The History of David Grieve*, and two years subsequently appeared *Marcella*, the latter a noble study of woman's nature. Among other writings are *Sir George Tressady*, a sort of art sequel to *Marcella* and *Helbeck of Bannisdale*, two works of remarkable power and compelling interest. Mrs. Ward is intimately associated with the social and educational work of University Hall, an institution in London, now merged in Passmore Edwards' Settlement.

Ware, Mass., a city in Hampshire County, on Ware River and the Boston and Albany and Boston and Maine, 22 miles west of Worcester and 25 northeast of Springfield. It occupies high ground, and manufactures cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes. It has an opera house, public library and numerous churches and good schools. Ware was incorporated in 1761. The population is 9,327.

Waring (*wā'ring*), **George Edwin**, American sanitary engineer, was born at Poundridge N. Y., July 4, 1833, and died in New York City, Oct. 30, 1898. He was educated at Poughkeepsie, studied agriculture, and lectured on it in Maine and Vermont. From 1857 to 1861 he was drainage engineer of Central Park, New York; and on the outbreak of the Civil War he became major of the Garibaldi Guard, after which he raised and became major of the Fremont Hussars, and subsequently colonel of the 4th Missouri cavalry. In 1880 he became special agent of the United States 10th cen-

sus and, later, member of the national board of health. His knowledge of drainage problems made him very useful to the authorities of New York City and led to his being consulted by those of other towns and cities. After the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 in Memphis he devised the sewage system of that city, and from 1895 to 1898 he was commissioner of street cleaning in New York, doing wonders as administrative head of the department. In October, 1898, he was appointed head of a commission to improve the sanitary condition of Havana and other Cuban towns and to select the sites of camps for the American troops. His published works embrace *Draining for Profit and Draining for Health*, *How to Drain a House, Sewerage and Land Drainage* and *Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Farms*.

Warm'ing and Ven'tila'tion are so connected as to be best treated in one article. In one sense they are opposed to each other, as the necessity of ventilation or pure air requires frequent changes of the air, which thus carry off the heated air of a room and require more heat to replace it. The human body must be kept at a temperature of 98° for healthy living, which is secured partly by food, which supplies heat, and by clothing to retain the heat, but largely by artificial heat in houses. Pure air to breathe is also a necessity. The air we breathe contains oxygen and a small part of carbonic acid, which in large quantities is a poison. In breathing, the oxygen is taken from the air and carbonic acid is added to it, so that without a fresh supply the air of a room becomes in a short time so full of carbonic acid as to be poisonous. In warming and lighting a room the same process goes on — the oxygen is taken from the air and carbonic acid gas is given out. A person uses up the oxygen in four cubic feet of air every hour, and makes impure with carbonic acid one cubic foot of air every minute. A large oil-lamp will make impure 70 cubic feet of air an hour; a pound of coal in burning will use up 120 cubic feet of air; and a cubic foot of gas will rob ten feet of air of oxygen. Besides heating the fresh air let into a room for ventilation, the warming apparatus has to overcome the loss of heat through glass windows, walls, floors and ceilings.

The methods of warming and ventilating a room are numerous. The open fire, stoves and furnaces, supplying hot air, hot water or steam, are all in use and all have their advocates. The open fire gives the best ventilation, but is wasteful of coal and unequal in its heat. The close stove is economical of fuel and heats a room quickly, but burns the air, making it too dry for health. The use of furnaces has become quite general, especially for large buildings, as they heat every part of the house and

at much less expense than would be necessary to heat the same space with stoves or grates. They burn the air, however, rendering it too dry, and need careful management. In order to prevent the escape of heat double walls, double windows and well-fitting doors are used, but the more successful these contrivances are, the less fresh air enters and the more need of artificial ventilation. If houses were perfectly built, the inmates would suffocate. Two things are necessary in ventilation: to remove foul air and to bring in pure air. As hot air rises, an open chimney in which the air is heated and drawn up, the cold air from the cracks and crevices taking its place, is always a ventilator, and in ordinary rooms, as houses are usually built, a sufficient one. Other methods in use are ventilating shafts, with openings at top or bottom or both, for the removal of the impure air and the introduction of fresh air; the heating of currents of fresh air introduced into stoves or furnaces and then distributed; and in large buildings pumping engines to force fresh air through pipes into all the rooms. The whole subject of warming and ventilation, however, is still a problem to builders. SEE HEATING.

War'ner, Charles Dudley, an American writer, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Sept.



CHARLES DUDLEY
WARNER

12, 1829. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, practiced surveying in Missouri, studied law in the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced in Chicago until 1860. He was editor of the *Press* and *Courant* at Hartford, Conn., and of a department in *Harper's Magazine*. Among his many writings are

My Winter on the Nile, *A Round-about Journey*, *Their Pilgrimage*, *My Summer in a Garden*, *Baddeck and that Sort of Thing* and *Backlog Studies*. He also edited the series of *American Men of Letters* and *Library of Literature*. He died on Oct. 19, 1900.

Warner, Susan, an American author, was born at New York City in 1819. Her stories for girls have been very popular, especially the *Wide, Wide World*, which has had the largest circulation of any American novel except *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Other writings are *Queechy*, *The Hills of the Shatemuc*, *The Old Helmet*, *Ellen Montgomery's Book-Shelf* etc. She was best known by her pen-name, of Elizabeth Wetherell; she died at Highland Falls, N. Y., March 17, 1885.

War'ren, O., county-seat of Trumbull County, on Mahoning River and the Pennsylvania, Erie and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, 52 miles southeast of Cleveland. Settled at the beginning of the 19th century, it was incorporated a generation later. It is situated in a good farming-region, through which electric tramways connect its chief towns. Its buildings include a public library, an hospital, opera-house, churches, schools and municipal offices. Its industries embrace a rolling-mill, tube-works, electrical apparatus and supply establishments, besides manufactories of automobiles, bath-tubs, stoves, ranges, tank-cars, shovels and fire-extinguishers. Population 11,081.

Warren, Pa., a borough, county-seat of Warren County, on the Alleghany River and on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley, Pennsylvania and Western New York railroads, 60 miles southeast of Erie. Besides a theater and a public library it has the state asylum for the insane. Settled about 1795, it was incorporated in 1832. Its industries embrace iron and steel works, machinery-works, oil-refineries, lumber-mills, furniture-factories and establishments for the manufacture of glue, barrels, wood-alcohol and pianos. Population 11,080.

Warren, Gouverneur Kemble, American soldier, was born at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Jan. 8, 1830. Studying for the army at West Point, he graduated in 1850, after which he acted as chief topographical engineer in the Sioux expedition of 1855. Returning to West Point, he for two years was assistant-professor of mathematics, but in 1861 accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Fifth New York Volunteers, and took part in the battle of Big Bethel and was promoted to be brigadier-general for gallantry at Gaines' Mill. He subsequently distinguished himself at Malvern Hill, Manassas and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he acted as chief of topographical engineers under Hooker, and later as chief engineer in the Army of the Potomac. He also was at Gettysburg, and for his distinguished services there and in the field gained a brevet-colonelcy in the regular army and a step in rank, that of major-general of volunteers. Still later he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, and served professionally at the siege of Petersburg and in the Richmond campaign. In the battle of Five Forks he had some disagreement with General Sheridan, who relieved him of his command, though the result of a court of inquiry into the matter between them relieved Warren of personal blame. Reinstated, he was given command at Petersburg and was later in charge of the Department of the Mississippi. In 1865 he resigned his commission in the volunteers and was brevetted major-general in the regular army, and subse-

quently rendered approved service on surveys and in the improvement of harbors. He died at Newport, R. I., on Aug. 8, 1882.

Warren, Joseph, an American patriot, was born at Roxbury, Mass., June 11, 1741. He graduated at Harvard College, and began the practice of medicine at Boston. He twice delivered an address on anniversaries of the Boston Massacre. In 1774 he was president of the Massachusetts Congress, and was by it made a major-general. At the battle of Bunker Hill he appeared unattended, and, declining to take the command which was offered him, fought as a volunteer. As he was leaving the field, being one of the last to retire, his name was called by a British officer, who, commanding his men to stop firing, urged Warren to surrender. But as he turned his head at the sound of a voice, he was instantly killed by a ball striking him in the forehead, June 17, 1775. His statue at Bunker Hill was unveiled on June 17, 1857. See *Life* by Frothingham and that by Everett in Sparks' *American Biography*.

Warren, Samuel, an English novelist, was born in Wales in 1807, and died at London, July 29, 1877. He was a lawyer and edited an edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries*; but is best known by his novels, which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, entitled *Ten Thousand a Year* and *Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician*. His other works are *Now and Then* and *The City and the Bee*.

Wark, Hon. David. Born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1804. Came to New Brunswick, Canada, in 1825. Became a merchant. Elected to the New Brunswick Legislature in 1843. Appointed to the Legislative Council in 1851. Sat in the Council until the Union 1867. Appointed to the Senate at Federation. He wrote political pamphlets and was an active senator until within a few years of his decease. Called the Nestor of the Canadian Parliament. Died 1906.

War'saw, the former capital of Poland and the third city of the Russian Empire, is on the Vistula River, about 395 miles east of Berlin. It stands partly on a plain and partly on rising ground, and is connected with one of its beautiful suburbs by two fine bridges. There are about 160 palaces in Warsaw and 180 churches, among them the Cathedral of St. John, which dates from 1250; several theaters, one of them in a garden laid out in the old bed of the Vistula; fine squares and public gardens, with monuments to Sobieski, Copernicus etc. The university, founded in 1816 and closed by the Russians in 1832, was opened again in 1864. It has a library of 350,000 volumes, a fine observatory and 1,114 students. The leading industries of the place are plated silverware, musical instruments, carpets, boots and

shoes, carriages, woolen cloth and beer. Warsaw is first mentioned in history in 1224. It belonged to the dukes of Mazovia until 1526, when the land of the Mazurs was annexed to Poland. It was fought over continually by the Swedes, Russians, Brandenburgers and Austrians. In 1795 it was given to Prussia; in 1806 Napoleon's troops occupied it; in 1809 the Austrians; and the Russians finally obtained possession in 1813. Two unsuccessful rebellions against Russia occurred, one in 1834 and the last in 1863. The Russian government, determined to crush out utterly the spirit of independence, took severe measures, executing or banishing to Siberia the nobles and clergy and confiscating their property, carrying off in large bodies the tradesmen, closing the university, schools, monasteries and convents, and placing Russian officials in all places of power. The use of the Russian language was commanded, and even the name Poland was cut out of all legal documents. Population 764,054.

Wartburg (*vart'boörg*), an old German castle, near Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar. The Wartburg War is the name given to a contest of the principal *minnesinger* of Germany, which was held at the castle about 1206. The castle also is the scene of the legend of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, who was the wife of one of the landgraves of Thuringia, to whom it belongs. It is best known, however, as the place where Luther was hid after the Diet of Worms and where he translated the Bible into German. In 1817 the German students celebrated here the three hundredth anniversary of the Reformation. The castle was built in 1070.

Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, called the king-maker, was born about 1420. He was a son of the earl of Salisbury, but through his wife obtained the estates and title of Earl of Warwick. In the Wars of the Roses he sided with the duke of York and won for him the battle of St. Albans, receiving in recompense the governorship of Calais and command of the English fleet for five years. At the battle of Towton, near York, the followers of Lancaster were gaining ground, when Warwick, riding up to Edward, duke of York, and getting down from his horse, which he shot in the head as a signal for an attack without retreat, said: "Sire, let him flee who will, but by this cross I will stand by him who will stand by me." The Yorkist party won, and Edward was crowned king in London, June 22, 1461. Edward's marriage with Elizabeth Woodville and that of his brother Clarence to Warwick's daughter made a breach between the two, which ended in the battle of Edgecote, where Edward was made a prisoner. After a partial reconciliation and another insurrection, Warwick openly deserted to the Lancastrian party under Queen Margaret,

his son-in-law Clarence being promised the succession to the throne. Edward IV fled to Holland, and the imprisoned monarch Henry VI was restored, but only for a few months. Edward returned, with an army of 2,000 Englishmen; Clarence deserted Warwick and came to his aid; Henry was again sent to the Tower; and at the battle of Barnet Warwick's forces were defeated and Warwick was slain (April 14, 1471). He lived royally, owning 100 manors, the city of Worcester and the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark. At his house in London six oxen were usually eaten at a breakfast, and he daily fed 30,000 guests. He is called The Last of the Barons. See *Baronage of England* by Dugdale and *History of England* by Lingard.

Warwick, R. I., town in Kent County, on the Pawtucket and Providence Rivers and Cowsett and Narragansett Bays, five miles from Providence. The town is made up of several villages, each containing graded schools, and some have libraries. The chief manufactures are cotton mills, flour and grist mills, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, foundry and machine shops. Warwick was established in 1642 by a colony of Englishmen, and bore the name of Shawomet. In 1848 admirers of the Earl of Warwick changed the name. It has the distinction of being the birthplace of Nathanael Greene (*q.v.*). It is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Population 26,629.

Washburne, Elihu Benjamin, an American statesman, was born at Livermore, Me., in 1816. He studied law and began his practice at Galena, Ill., in 1840. He was in Congress from 1852 to 1869, and was called the Father of the House for his long service. He was minister to France during the Franco-Prussian War, and at the request of Germany very skillfully protected Germans who were residing in France at the time. He wrote *Recollections of a Minister to France*. He belonged to a family of statesmen, two of his brothers being in Congress with him, and the governors of Wisconsin and Maine, and another brother was United States minister at Paraguay. Elihu Washburne died at Chicago, where he spent the last years of his life, Oct. 22, 1887.

Washington, the extreme northwestern state of the Union, abutting on the Pacific. The Columbia River, in the main, marks its southern boundary and separates it from Oregon. Its boundary on the west is the Pacific, on the east Idaho and on the north British Columbia, the Strait of Juan de Fuca separating it from Vancouver Island, a part of British Columbia. The Cascade Mountains traverse the state from north to south and extend southward into Oregon. The area of the state is 69,180 square miles,

its length being 230 miles and its extreme breadth 340. The present population is 1,565,810. Its capital is Olympia. The larger cities are Seattle (population 237,194), Tacoma (83,743), Spokane (104,402) and Walla Walla (19,364).

Surface and Climate. The Cascade Mountains' lofty peaks are striking features. They embrace Mount Baker (10,827 feet), Glacier Peak (10,436) and, farther south, Mt. Rainier or Tacoma (14,363), Mt. Adams (12,470) and Mt. St. Helens (10,000). In the northeast, between Puget Sound and the Pacific, is the coastal range known as the Olympic Mountains, the highest peak of which is Mt. Olympus. In the southeast are the Blue Mountains, while in the northeast there are several ranges of the Rockies. Bordering on the Chelan range is oblong-shaped Chelan Lake; west of the range and extending southward from the Strait of Juan de Fuca is the extensive basin of Puget Sound, with its variedly ramifying arms. Besides the Columbia the chief rivers are the Snake, its most important tributary, entering it from the east, the Okanogan, the Yakima, the Pend' Oreille, the Spokane, the Chehalis, Skagit, Nesqually and other streams. The coastal inlets, besides that of the Columbia River and Puget Sound, are Gray's and Wallapi Harbors. The climate varies greatly, the region west of the Cascade Range being much more humid and, on the whole, warmer and more equable under the tempering influence of the ocean; while in the east the rainfall is barely normal and less favorable for agriculture, and the soil for the most part is infertile, with underlying rock and lava-covered surface. The east, moreover, is treeless in parts, though there is much yellow and white pine, while the west has magnificent forests, in which occur gigantic conifers, cedar, spruce and hemlock.

Natural Resources. The lumber industry leads all others in the annual value of its products. The number of establishments turning out timber and planing-mill products annually is close upon 1,265, with an output valued at over 89 million dollars, while the number of wage-earners engaged in the trade exceeds 43,000. To conserve and promote the industry, the Federal government has established five forest reserves aggregating over seven million acres. Agriculture also does well, despite the large mountainous areas. Of the yield from the cereals wheat has by far the best showing, the annual yield being 25,603,000 bushels, while the product of oats is 8,817,000 bushels. The barley and the hay crop are also large, while fruit-culture, especially apples, plums and prunes, is a profitable and growing industry. Stock-raising is an important industry. Statistics show the state has 475,555 sheep, 215,887 cattle, besides

186,233 dairy-cows, 280,572 horses and 206,135 swine. The fisheries also are an important industry, the total amount invested in the trade being over seven and a half millions. The annual catch of salmon is especially large, and the fish-canning industry is very important. Coal yields largely, the annual output, including lignite as well as bituminous coking-coal, being 3,602,263 short tons. Of quarried building-stone, embracing granite and limestone, as well as the clay products of brick and tile, the state has about \$3,000,000 in value. Gold, silver, copper, iron and lead also are among its products.

Manufactures. With the advantages the state has in coal, extensive water-power and good facilities of transportation, Washington's growth in manufacturing industries is to be looked for. Already it has over 222 million dollars invested in manufactures, while the value of the products of all kinds is at present close upon 220 millions. The number of wage-earners is 69,120, wages amounting to nearly 50 million dollars. Among the chief manufactures are those of the timber and lumber mills, of flour and grist mills and of fishing, curing and canning establishments. Fish-canning nets annually close upon five million dollars, while the flour and grist mill receipts per year are nearly seven million. Besides, there are the factory product in cheese, butter and condensed milk and the product of the slaughter-houses and meat-packing establishments.

Commerce and Transportation. With such facilities in the furthering of oceanic trade from the Puget-Sound ports of Seattle and Port Townsend, as well as from those in the Columbia River, commerce is bound steadily and largely to increase. Already Washington has a large oriental and Pacific trade from Seattle and Port Townsend. The railway mileage is now over 3,000 miles, the chief lines being the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, while it is connected at Seattle with the Canadian Pacific. There are eight other railroads in the state, including the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, North Coast and Union Pacific line. Large steamers reach Vancouver on the Columbia, while there is a large inland navigation, of smaller steamers, on that river, as also on Snake River. The assessed valuation of the state is at the present time nearly 310 millions.

Education. The public schools are under a board of education, with a state superintendent of public instruction. The school-population is in excess of 276,000, the enrollment being 220,461 and the daily average attendance about 163,000. The teachers number about 7,600, four fifths of whom are women; and the total expenditure for school maintenance amounts to over four and one third million dollars.

Agricultural colleges are maintained by the state at Pullman and Seattle, and at the latter is the University of Washington, with 106 instructors and 2,358 students. The other higher seats of learning are Whitman College (undenominational) at Walla Walla, with 40 instructors and 494 students; Whitworth College (Presbyterian), Tacoma, with 19 instructors and 144 students; the University of Puget Sound (M. E.) at Tacoma; and Gonzaga (R. C.) College at Spokane. State normal schools are in operation at Cheney and Ellensburg; at Chehalis there is a reform school; at Vancouver a school for defective youth; at Orting a soldier's home; and at Walla Walla a state penitentiary.

History and Government. The early history of the region is marked first by conflicts between Spain and Great Britain and later by difficulties between England and the United States. These disputes occurred as the result of early exploration and the successive operations of the fur-traders. As far back as the 16th century the Oregon region was visited by Sir Francis Drake, while a Greek mariner in the Spanish service is credited with having discovered and named the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Captain Gray of Boston discovered and entered Columbia River in 1792. George Vancouver, the English navigator who gave his name to Vancouver Island and Vancouver City, was another explorer of the region about 1791-2. He was preceded by Captain Cook, who in 1778 discovered Nootka Sound, the deep inlet in Vancouver Island; while at the close of the 18th century Captain Vancouver penetrated Puget Sound and disclosed its ramification of bays and harbors. Later came the fur-traders, and among them Jacob Astor, who in 1811 founded Astoria on the southern bank of the Columbia near its outlet. This post was captured in the War of 1812 by the British and renamed Fort George, though five years later it was restored and supplanted by Fort Vancouver, founded in 1824-5. In 1804-6 the Lewis and Clark expedition explored the region, and upon this expedition and its explorations, together with the purchase from France of the Louisiana Territory as well as upon Gray's discovery, rests the American claim to the region, including the great waterway of the Columbia. Settlement at first progressed slowly, immigration not coming until the thirties, when Walla Walla was founded, followed ten years later by settlement about Puget Sound. About this period Oregon organized a territorial government which included Washington and part of Idaho; but in 1853 Washington was formed into a territory with a government of its own; this continued till 1889, when the territory was admitted as a state. Before 1840 boundary differences became

acute on several occasions, increased by the clamor of gold-seekers who sought to know to which nation — Britain or the United States — they owed allegiance. The matter was a vexatious one, as both countries from 1827-8 had jointly occupied the region, the British seeking ownership as far south as the mouth of the Columbia and Russia agreeing not to encroach southward below 54° 40'. About 1844 the difficulty almost precipitated war between England and the United States, for the Democratic rallying-cry of the era was "Fifty-four forty, or fight!" In 1846 the boundary agreed upon by the Webster-Ashburton treaty was 49° N., the separating line being the channel between Washington and Vancouver Island. This settlement, as it turned out, was vague, for in 1859 the question arose as to whether the channel gave the United States possession of Haro Archipelago and San Juan Island. The contention being submitted for arbitration to Germany, its emperor in 1872 decided in favor of the United States. In 1885-6 there was trouble with the Chinese entering the state, the governor being obliged to call Federal troops to his aid in quelling disturbances at Seattle. Thirty years prior to that the state had to contend against the Indians who troubled both Washington Territory and Oregon. Consult Hawthorne's *Washington*; Irving's *Astoria*; Squires' *Resources and Development of Washington*; and Bancroft's *Washington, Idaho and Montana*.

Washington, D. C., the capital of the United States, is in the District of Columbia on the Potomac River, 39 miles southwest of Baltimore. The city was laid out under the direction of Washington, on a plain 40 feet above the river, with wide streets and 21 broad avenues, named after the states. Three streets, known as North, South and East Capitol Streets, radiate from the Capitol, and with a line of public parks divide the city into four quarters. The avenues run diagonally, and where they cross circles are formed, with triangles at their intersection with the streets, and besides these ornamental spaces there are a number of squares with trees, shrubbery, fountains and statues. Pennsylvania Avenue is the main street of the city, and Massachusetts Avenue the finest.

The chief public building is the Capitol, of which the corner-stone was laid by Washington in 1793, and the structure finished in 1827. An extension of two wings was finished in 1867. The building covers about 3½ acres, and is 751 feet long and 348 feet broad. The dome, 287½ feet high, is crowned by a bronze statue of Liberty. The rotunda under the dome, senate chamber, hall for the house of representatives and one for the supreme court are some of the interior rooms. The White House, the residence of

the president of the United States, is a mile and a half from the Capitol. It was first used by President Adams in 1800. The other public buildings are the treasury, state, war, navy, interior and post-office departments, pension building, Smithsonian Institute, observatory, arsenal and the new Congressional Library building, in modified Italian-renaissance style, which has a capacity for 4,500,000 volumes and is one of the finest of all the capital buildings. The National Deaf-Mute College, the only one in the world, Howard University, Columbian University and the Catholic University are among the educational in-



THE CAPITOL

stitutions. The government hospital for the insane, naval hospital, soldiers' home and Columbian Institution for the deaf and dumb are a part of its charities. The Corcoran Art Gallery contains one of the finest collections in America. The Washington monument, 555 feet above the foundations, the highest in the world; the Lafayette monument, naval monument, Abraham Lincoln with the proclamation of emancipation, a statue of Jackson, made from the cannon captured at New Orleans, and one of Scott, from cannon taken in the Mexican War; and statues of Washington, Garfield, Greene, Marshall, Dupont, Farragut, Franklin, Luther and Marquette are some of the best known of the monuments of the city. The site of Washington was selected by General Washington in 1791, and Congress met there for the first time on Nov. 17, 1800. In 1814 it was occupied by the British and the public buildings burned. Though several times threatened during the Civil War, it was never attacked. Since 1871 the city has been improved at great expense, making it now one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Population, 353,378. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and articles under titles as above.

Washington, Ind., a city, the seat of Daviess County, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and Evansville and Terre Haute Railroads, 20 miles east of Vincennes and 86 southwest of Indianapolis. It has a fine farming and stock-raising country

tributary to it, and produces large quantities of bituminous and cannel coal. It is a shipping-point for grain, cattle, flour, coal, fire-clay, brick and tiling etc. It has a public library, several banks, daily and weekly newspapers, besides schools and churches. Population 9,045.

Washington, Pa., a city 30 miles southwest of Pittsburgh, is in the center of valuable fields of gas, coal and oil. It has carriage and glass factories, and also makes brick. This city is the seat of Washington and Jefferson College, Trinity Hall Academy and Washington Ladies Seminary. The college was formed in 1865 by the union of Washington College, which as an academy dated back to 1787, and Jefferson College, which grew out of Canonsburg Academy, opened in 1791. Population, 18,778.

Washington, Book'er Taliaferro, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., was born in Franklin County, Va., about 1859. Born a slave, he grew to great prominence as a speaker and writer on racial and on educational topics. Early in life he worked in salt-mines in Malden, W. Va., but managed to make his way to Hampton Institute, Virginia, where he received an education. In 1881 he was called to Tuskegee Institute, founded by him in the interests of the colored race, which he sought to elevate by means not only of religious instruction but by an academic training, coupled with courses in manual and industrial work of a useful and practical character. Over 1,000 students annually attend the institute and find their way afterwards into industrial occupations. The institution is nondenominational and is for both sexes, the founder's idea being to enable his colored brethren to meet present-day conditions, social and industrial, in the South. He has accomplished his aim by giving the students graduated from Tuskegee Institute a suitable education and good moral training, and the work will be continued along the lines laid down by him. He died Nov. 14, 1915.

Washington, George, is the other American hero whose fame is not wholly accounted for by the record of his life. Like Lincoln the man was infinitely greater than anything he did. A military genius, he wrested liberty from tyranny; a statesman, he helped evolve a stable government from political chaos; a patriot, he refused a crown. Wisdom, patience, tolerance, courage, consecration to the righteous cause animated his every act; ingratitude, injustice and treachery never embittered him, but served to strengthen his character. He grew in dignity and in capacity to the need of his growing responsibility and power, but he never became arrogant; and ambition and opportunity never tempted him from the narrow path of honor. Yet, after we have

reminded ourselves of all his lofty virtues and his incomparable services, we have still not expressed the feeling we have for his memory. We are continually admonished to shape our lives and our conduct by the model he has established for us; and to think less of the reward, more of the duty well-done.

The first president of the United States was of the fourth generation of the Wash-



GEORGE WASHINGTON

ington family in America. His great-grandfather, John Washington, came over from Yorkshire, England, in 1657. That he was a man of education, property and good birth is proven by the fact that he took up a large tract of land in Westmoreland County, on the Potomac, laid out a tobacco-plantation, acquired slaves, became a magistrate and a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. This property was still in the family when George Washington was born, February 22, 1732, three quarters of a century later. He was the oldest of the five children of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington. He had, however, two older half-brothers. The eldest, Augustine, seems to have taken over the estate on the Potomac, and Lawrence to have acquired the Mt. Vernon property through his marriage with a Miss Fairfax. With his second wife and younger children the father removed to a plantation on the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. It was here that Washington grew up, under the care of his mother, for his father died when he was under 11. He learned to read, write and cipher in a school kept by the sexton of the parish church, and, later, had private tutoring in geometry and surveying. It was to his wise, lovely, devoted mother that he owed his moral and religious training. Her favorite book was Sir Matthew Hale's *Contemplations*. It was filled with precepts and maxims, easily memorized and easily applied to daily conduct. From these Washington early compiled his maxims. When he died, his mother's book was found carefully preserved in the library at Mount Vernon.

As was the unjust custom of that time, very little provision was made for the younger children. Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, in forming our government, saw that this law of entail by which the oldest son inherited the estate, was broken. Washington's older half-brother Lawrence, who was rich and influential, did everything he could to further his promising brother's fortunes. A warrant as midshipman in the king's navy was secured for him, but his mother refused her con-

sent for him to go to sea. He then fitted himself for an appointment as surveyor of Lord Fairfax's enormous grant of Virginian land. At 16 he began this work, making his home ever after at Mount Vernon. The traits of character he had displayed in school and among his playmates now came out prominently. In the school-boys' soldier-plays he had always been chosen captain because of natural ability to direct others. In games of skill he was the umpire for his fairness. He excelled in running, wrestling and horseback-riding. His school-papers were models of neatness and accuracy. Now he had to live afoot and on horseback in the wilderness; he had helpers to direct, inferiors to govern; and he had to make out survey-records so complete and accurate that they would be accepted by public officials upon which to base titles to land. When he returned from three years of hardships and danger and exacting work in mountain and forest, he was a handsome youth of 19. He had his full height of six feet two inches. Slender at that time, he added weight with the years. In his later life his appearance was one of the greatest dignity and nobility. He had blue eyes, an abundance of brown hair and a clear, ruddy complexion. His manner was self-controlled, his speech well-considered. Even as a stripling he was considered a man of such remarkable gifts and experience that at 21 he was made major of the Virginian militia at a time when the colonies were preparing for war with France, and was entrusted with a message to a French post, 600 miles distant, by Governor Dinwiddie.

That journey was a severe test of character and capacity. It took him across unexplored mountains, through trackless forests infested with wild beasts and hostile savages. A treacherous Indian guide attempted to assassinate him. He narrowly escaped drowning when crossing the flooded Alleghany on a rude raft. He was looked upon as the rising hope of the colony, and in the French and Indian War he was made an aid-de-camp to General Braddock. His advice as to methods employed by the Indians in border warfare was ignored, and Braddock suffered a terrible defeat. Washington was the only mounted officer in the engagement who was not killed. Two horses were shot from under him and he had four bullet holes in his coat, but he escaped unhurt. He wrote to his mother that he felt he had been preserved by Providence for some great duty. The Indians believed he bore a charmed life. In 1758 he carried the British colors into the smoking ruins of Ft. Duquesne, and helped rebuild it as Ft. Pitt (now Pittsburgh). When, at the end of the war, the speaker of the Virginian House of Burgesses formally thanked him for his military services he was too confused

to speak. "Sit down, Col. Washington," said the speaker; "your modesty equals your valor and that is beyond praise."

Thus in 1758 the period of his youth came to a close. He had inherited the estate of Mt. Vernon on the death of his brother Lawrence, and he soon afterwards married a charming and wealthy young widow, Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis. He never had any children of his own, but to hers he was devoted. The education of the Custis children; the care of his large estate and numerous slaves; his office as vestryman in the parish church; his social pleasures and his duties as a member of the House of Burgesses, which met twice a year in Williamsburg, occupied his time most agreeably for the next 15 years. In accepting the call to public duty he gave up a very beautiful, complete and endearing domestic life for which no honors ever compensated.

In 1774 he was chosen a delegate to the first Continental Congress. Many remarkable men were there — Franklin and Jefferson and others — but Patrick Henry said: "In solid information and sound judgment Washington was the greatest man on the floor." It was Massachusetts, where the battle of Lexington was fought in April, 1775, that insisted a month later on the supreme command of the army being given to the Virginian colonel. When the appointment was offered to him, he replied that he was deeply honored, but honestly felt that he lacked capacity for so great a task. He refused pay for his services. He arrived in Boston late in June, after the battle of Bunker Hill. Beginning with an army of 17,000 untrained men, with few supplies, he had to attend, not only to his military duties, but to serve 14 masters — Congress and the 13 colonies — and to persuade all of them to support his operations and furnish men and supplies. It was an experience to make a great man, to break a weak one. When, in March of 1776, the British were driven out of Boston, Washington had become a statesman and a military commander of the first rank.

Washington's fame as one of "the greatest generals of history," as Frederick the Great called him, does not rest on the battles he fought. The greatest battle of the Revolution — probably the decisive conflict that turned the tide of war — was the battle of Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. Washington's retreat across New Jersey; the manner in which he turned and struck the pursuing enemy at Trenton and Princeton and then established himself on the heights of Morristown, overlooking New York; and the vigorous resistance to British occupation of Philadelphia at Chad's Ford and Germantown all marked him as a consummate military genius. That record was crowned by the terrible winter of 1777-8 at Valley Forge. In spite of the misery of his soldiers, the clamor of

the people tired of war, the delays of a fugitive Congress and the scheme to have him superseded by General Gates, he held his strategic position, and held his starving, freezing army to its task. When, on the news of the French alliance, Philadelphia was evacuated to unite the two British armies in New York, Washington chased the enemy across New Jersey and shut them into New York. There he remained, watching, waiting, on the Hudson, while the British carried the war to the south. They captured Savannah and Charleston and entrenched at Yorktown, Virginia. Then, feigning an attack on the weak garrison in New York, he made a forced march to the Potomac, the French fleet appearing simultaneously in Chesapeake Bay. Three weeks later Cornwallis surrendered and the seven years' war was over.

In 1783 Washington returned to Mount Vernon, — he hoped to private life. But that was not to be. His canonization had already begun. The Revolution had brought forward a score of able, patriotic men, but in the six years' struggle to frame a constitution and establish a federal government Washington was the court of last appeal, his the deciding voice. "The office of president was cut to Washington's measure" is said by one historian. No one else was thought of. He was chosen unanimously in 1789 and again in 1793. A third term he refused, and thus established a precedent which no political party has since dared disregard. For eight years, and until the government was firmly established, he prevented the formation of political parties by Hamilton and Jefferson, allying himself with neither but keeping both in his cabinet. Two years after his retirement he died at Mount Vernon on Dec. 14, 1799. Chief-Justice John Marshall, in moving the resolution of national grief in Congress, uttered the immortal words: "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His place is not less to-day because he shares it with Lincoln — one the creator, the other the savior, of our country. We touch Lincoln at more points of human understanding and sympathy. He remains a warm personality. Washington's image tended once to grow remote and legendary. But we love and revere them equally. The final word as to Washington was said by John Richard Green, the historian of the English people, when he characterized Washington as "the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life." Tennyson's word as to Wellington applies even more to Washington: "Whatever record leap to light, he never shall be shamed."

There are numerous biographies of Washington. Irving's *Life* is marked by its literary quality. Weems' *Life* was the earliest, and was the one possessed by Lincoln when he was

a boy. Lodge's *Washington* in the American Statesmen Series is exceptionally helpful.

Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Penn., originated as Jefferson College (1802) and Washington College (1806), the two uniting in 1865 as Washington and Jefferson College. Thirty-one trustees control it, and are a self-perpetuating board. There are classical, engineering, French-scientific and Latin-scientific courses. The studies of the first two years of the classical, French and Latin courses differ, but in the last two years of each of these courses there are the same electives and the same required studies. The college possesses a preparatory department, and numbers 30 professors, 455 students and 20,000 volumes in its library. In 1907 its productive funds were \$508,258 and its income \$50,302.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., was chartered in 1782 as Liberty Hall Academy. In 1796 George Washington endowed the school with \$50,000, in recognition of which it was called Washington Academy and later, Washington College. At the close of the Civil War, Robert E. Lee was elected president and held this position until his death in 1870, after which the Assembly of Virginia changed the name of the institution to Washington and Lee University. Its faculty now numbers 34 and its students 500. It is noted for the great number of prominent public men it has graduated, and for the Lee Mausoleum in its chapel, containing the statue of Lee by Valentine.

Washington Elm. This is an ancient tree at the northwest of the Common, in Cambridge, Mass. Here Washington is reported to have stood when on July 3, 1775, he took the command of the American forces in the war of the Revolution.

Wasp (*wösp*), any one of a considerable group of insects, forming, with bees and ants, the highest order of insects (*Hymenoptera*). These well-known insects show some variation in form. Sometimes the thorax and abdomen are connected by a slender thread; but in other forms these parts of the body merge into one another. The social wasps, like the hornet or yellow jacket, are the best known. They build nests of paper attached to bushes, trees, roofs and eaves of buildings; or near the ground; or sometimes under stumps and stones. The paper is manufactured from wood-fiber obtained from posts and unpainted boards. This is chewed in the jaws and united into sheets, often of considerable extent. The nests are often top-shaped or balloon-shaped, with layers of cells inside resembling honeycomb, all inclosed in a spherical envelop of paper with a hole at the bottom for entrance and exit. The cells are hexagonal and in a single layer. In each cell one egg is placed; the larvæ, on emerging, hang head downward. The

nests in tropical countries sometimes are six feet long. The species of social wasps that make nests in the ground form a more fragile sort of paper from decayed wood. The colonies include three forms: males, females and workers. The males and workers die on the arrival of cold weather, but the females live over the winter in sheltered places, and start a new colony in the spring. The workers only have stings. The solitary wasps include miners, mud-daubers and carpenters. The mason-wasps or mud-daubers are the most familiar, as their mud nests are commonly seen on beams and walls. The carpenters cut tubular nests in wood and divide them by mud partitions. The miners dig tunnels in the earth. Young wasps as a rule are fed largely on insects, though fruit and flower juices are included in their diet. Caterpillars, other larvæ, grubs and spiders are stored away for future use. In all their work and habits wasps are of much interest. Consult Lubbock's *Ants, Bees and Wasps* and Howard's *The Insect-Book*. See HORNETS.

Wat Tyler, the leader of a rebellion in England in the reign of Richard II. A poll-tax was levied on every one over 15 years of age, which was very odious to the people. When Walter the Tyler killed a taxgatherer who had insulted his daughter, the people were ready to rally around him. The insurgents numbered 100,000 by the time they had reached London, where they took possession of the Tower and put to death the Archbishop of Canterbury and others. The first demands of the rebels were granted, but Tyler grew insolent and was killed by the mayor of London (June 15, 1381). Richard II, in his 16th year, took command of the rebels, and succeeded in leading them back to their homes, but when they were once scattered the promises made to them were not kept, and many of them were severely punished.

Watch. See CLOCK.

Watchmaking. With the invention of coiled springs as the source of power in time-pieces, it became possible to make them small enough to put in the pocket. Now that clocks also are made with springs, the difference between them and watches is simply a matter of size. The first watches were made, it is said, in Nuremberg about 1500, and on account of their shape and size were called Nuremberg eggs. The early watches were made in many curious shapes, and indeed, before the modern day of hurry and necessity for promptitude, they were of little use. To overcome the variations in power as the spring uncoiled, the fusee and chain were used, the fusee being the axle on which the chain was coiled. Watches were not exact, and had only an hour-hand till Hooke in 1658 invented the balance-wheel, including the hair-spring. It is used to

take the place of a pendulum, which of course can not be used in a watch. The next step was the invention of the lever escapement about 1770, which applies the regulation of the balance-wheel with much more accuracy than had been attainable. The fifth important step was the invention of the compensating balance. Watches are more affected by changes in temperature than are clocks, and it was necessary so to arrange different metals in the balance that the contraction or expansion of one would offset that of the other. This invention (1764) made possible the exactness of the chronometer, which in turn enables sailors to tell their longitude with precision. Perhaps the invention of stem-winding and stem-setting to take the place of the key so easily lost deserves the sixth place. The latest development is the application of machinery to the manufacture of watches, and this was brought about by American ingenuity about 1854, when the celebrated factories at Waltham (*q.v.*) were established. Not only does machinery make the parts more exactly than hand-labor, but this exactness makes it possible to dispense with the fusee and chain. The American watch has about 153 parts to the 800 parts that had to be brought together in the British or the Swiss watch. Improved methods of hardening steel made jewel-bearings less important, and so the way was prepared for the "dollar watch." Before machinery was applied, the parts of any one watch had to be specially made for it; but now the parts of a watch never face each other till they are ready to go into the case together. Being made of standard sizes, they always fit. Watch manufacturers are now scattered over the north of the United States, but the chief centers are in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Illinois. England and Switzerland make the better, Germany the cheaper, watches.

Wa'ter (H_2O) is a clear, transparent liquid, formed of oxygen and hydrogen. It is almost colorless, though in large masses it looks blue. It freezes at $32^{\circ}F.$ and boils at $212^{\circ}F.$, and passes off in steam. Water dissolves almost everything it comes in contact with, so that strictly pure water is never found. Rain-water is the purest form, but even that has absorbed air and ammonia. Water is found very widely distributed in nature in the form of ice and snow, in watery vapor in the air, in lakes, rivers and seas, in the soil and rocks, in the sap and juices of plants and in the blood and flesh of animals. It covers three fourths of the surface of the earth, and forms a large part of the bodies of animals. The ocean is nature's great reservoir or cistern, and from it all other water may be said to be taken. A constant stream of vapor passes into the atmosphere and is condensed in colder regions, returning to the earth in the form

of rain, dew, frost and snow, which fertilize the earth, are collected into pools, springs, lakes and rivers, and finally find their way back to the ocean. These waters all take up various substances, as is seen by the color of different rivers, which varies as the soil through which they pass. The water of the ocean is salt, but the saline or salty matter does not form a vapor, and so is left behind when the watery vapor rises from its surface. Besides its use in watering the earth and in feeding animal and vegetable life, water has been the great agent in forming the surface of the earth. A river carries with it a large amount of earthy matter, of which it has robbed the hills in which it springs, and deposits it in the valleys through which it flows; the great bars and deltas at the mouths of rivers being examples of the amount of land sometimes formed by the sediment in a river. This double process of breaking down and dissolving the rocks and of depositing and building up the land is constantly going on, and has been going on for ages. Geology gives the results of this constant action of water in past ages, as seen in the strata or layers of rocks which form the earth. In the form of ice or glaciers water has also had a large part to play in forming the continents. Some of the many purposes it serves are its use in supplying a motive-power to machinery, either mechanically, as in waterfalls, or by its expansion into steam, its use in cleansing and cooking or domestic purposes, its use in the laboratory as a solvent or dissolver of most substances and its universal use by men, animals and plants for drinking purposes. Consult Tyndall's *Forms of Water*. See GLACIERS, ICE, OCEAN, SEA, WATERFALL and WATERWORKS.

Water, Ascent of (in plants). Water to supply the evaporation from the larger land-plants enters by the roots, especially the root-hairs, and passes thence into the woody strands which lie in the center of the root. These connect with similar strands in the stem, which run into the leaves and branch profusely, following the so-called veins and constituting the veinlets. The water travels chiefly in the interior of the minute, elongated tubes (ducts or vessels) which make up the greater part of these strands. These ducts are not continuous tubes, however, so that the water has to traverse the partition walls which occur here and there (abundantly in pines and their kin). The water is not forced up from below by the roots, except in low plants and at some seasons; it certainly does not rise by capillarity. No satisfactory understanding of the forces concerned has yet been reached, though the problem has been attacked by many investigators. See ROOT-PRESSURE, TRANSPIRATION and VASCULAR BUNDLES.

Water-Bug, the name for a number of aqueous insects inhabiting the streams and ponds of the United States. They belong to the order of true bugs, that is, they have the mouth-parts in the form of a sharp stylet or beak for sucking. The water boatman is one form, swimming on its back. The water-stick is a long, slim, water-bug. Water-bugs are interesting to study in aquaria and may be collected with an insect net, sweeping the bottom of a pond and the submerged plants. The water scorpion, also sometimes called the electric light bug, is the most formidable of all the water-bugs. It is about two inches long, with sharp, pointed forelegs with which it catches small fishes and frogs and sucks their blood. It flies from pond to pond at night, and is attracted by strong lights. See **ELECTRIC-LIGHT BUG**.

Waterbury, Ct., in New Haven County, 33 miles southwest of Hartford. It is on the Naugatuck River and surrounded by hills. It has a fine public park, a free library and other public buildings. It is known as the center of the brass manufacturing business of the United States, which began in 1802 with the making of gilt buttons. Electric wire, student-lamps, hinges, match-safes, clocks, watches, pins, hooks and eyes and percussion-caps are made by the million. Waterbury was settled in 1667. Population 73,141.

Wa'terfall or **Cat'aract**, a break in the slope of the bed of a river so abrupt that the water falls from the higher to the lower level. They usually occur in mountainous regions, where the streams flow from the mountain sides into valleys. The channel of the river must be rocky to form a fall, as the quantity of water would otherwise soon wear out a side channel. Some of the finest waterfalls are Orco Falls at Monte Rosa, 2,400 feet; Staubbach Falls in Switzerland, 1,000 feet; Zambezi Falls in Africa, 360 feet; Niagara Falls, 163 feet; and among the most wonderful in the world for their great width and the enormous volume of water which pours over them are the Falls of the Yosemite in California, 2,526 feet, the highest in the world.

Water-Lily, a general name applied to all members of the family *Nymphaeaceae*. They are aquatic herbs, native to all temperate and tropical regions. The stems are submerged, and the broad leaf-blades (lily-pads), on long petioles, float on the surface of the water. The true water-lilies are a species of *Nymphaea* or *Castalia*, the flowers being showy and of various colors. In the common species the petals are numerous and beautifully white and fragrant. The yellow pond-lily or spatter-dock is a species of *Nuphar*.

Wa'terloo, a village in Belgium, nine and a half miles southeast of Brussels, which owes its fame to the great battle fought in

its neighborhood between Napoleon and Wellington, June 18, 1815. The French army numbered about 72,000 men, and Wellington's army numbered about 67,000, made up of British, German and Dutch troops. Napoleon supposed he had only Wellington's army to fight, as the Prussians had retreated before Ney on the 16th. But their retreat was toward Waterloo, and their arrival on the battlefield on the afternoon of the 18th turned the battle against the French, who, finding themselves hemmed in between the British and Prussians, fled in disorder. The roads southward were crowded with fugitives fleeing from the pursuing cavalry. One regiment of the guard which had covered Napoleon's retreat was surrounded and ordered to surrender; but their general, making the well-known answer: "The guard dies; it does not surrender," charged upon the enemy, and they perished almost to a man. The combined losses of this battle were about 50,000 men. Victor Hugo says the defeat of Napoleon was brought about by a rain the night before, which delayed the attack in the morning, thus giving the Prussian troops time to reach Waterloo; while others ascribe it to Grouchy's failure to obey orders. For a description of the battle see Hugo's *Les Misérables*. See **NAPOLEON** and **WELLINGTON**.

Waterloo, Ia., capital of Black-Hawk County, on both banks of the Cedar River, which furnishes water-power for its industries, northeastern Iowa, 94 miles west of Dubuque and 105 miles northeast of Des Moines. It is on the Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Northern, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Great-Western and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads. It is the center of a productive agricultural country and the shipping-point for large supplies of grain and produce. Besides the repair shops of the Illinois Central Railroad, the city's industries include flour-mills, foundries, carriage and machine shops, sash, door and blind factories, agricultural implements, gas engine and automobile works and refrigerators. It has admirable parochial and public schools, two high schools, two business colleges, Our Lady of Victory Academy (R. C.) and school libraries. Population, 32,968.

Wa'ter mel'on, the fruit of *Citrullus vulgaris*, a species of the gourd family, and native to Asia and Africa. Over 60 varieties have been produced and catalogued.

Water-Ouzel. See **OUZEL**.

Wa'terspout', a phenomenon frequently observed in calm, warm weather at sea or on inland lakes, appearing under overhanging clouds, which, under certain influences, send downwards a funnel-shaped cloud, charged with vapor condensed from the atmosphere; and by its rotary indraught, on reaching the surface of lake or sea, it

attracts upwards a body of water or scudding, saltwater spray. The waterspout usually lasts but a few minutes, though under certain weather-conditions and meteorological influences many of them occur together. The condition that predisposes their appearance is the unstable equilibrium of the air, coupled with a gyratory motion imparted to it, which writhes and twists the cloud-spout in its rapid, tapering whirl. When observed at sea, at their bases the ocean is always violently agitated and massed in heaps with a leaping or coiling motion. Contrary to current belief, waterspouts are little affected by being fired at with cannon.

Watertown, Mass., a town in Middlesex County, embracing a group of villages, an attractive suburb of Boston and six miles west of it, on the Charles River and the Boston and Maine Railroad. The place has an early history, being settled in 1630, and two years later made a protest against arbitrary taxation, on the occasion of being called upon to aid the construction of a fort at Cambridge. In the Revolutionary War the second and third provincial congresses of the state convened here; while to Watertown many people of Boston, driven from their homes by the British, came to reside. A national arsenal is situated here, and besides its municipal offices it has a library. Its industries include many manufacturing plants, embracing paper and paper-bags, hosiery and knitted ware and automobiles. Population about 12,875.

Watertown, N. Y., county-seat of Jefferson County, is on Black River, ten miles from Lake Ontario. The river crosses the city and falls 112 feet in about two miles, thus giving fine water-power for the manufactures of the place. Flour-mills, paper-mills, foundries, breweries, sewing-machine works and factories of paper flour-sacks, boots and shoes, cigars, carriages and sashes, together with the New York Air Brake works, are the most important of its manufactures. It also has a large trade with the fine agricultural region in which it is situated. The city annually expends \$103,000 on its public schools, which have a force of 130 teachers and an enrollment of 4,600 pupils. It was settled in 1800, and became a city in 1869. Population 26,730.

Watertown, Wis., a city in Dodge and Jefferson Counties, is on Rock River, 35 miles northeast of Madison. It has a large trade and a number of manufactories, as flouring-mills, threshing-machine works, brick, furniture and shoe and box factories. It is the seat of Northwestern University, a Lutheran institution founded in 1864, and of the University of the Sacred Heart (R. C.), chartered in 1872. It has admirable public and parish schools,

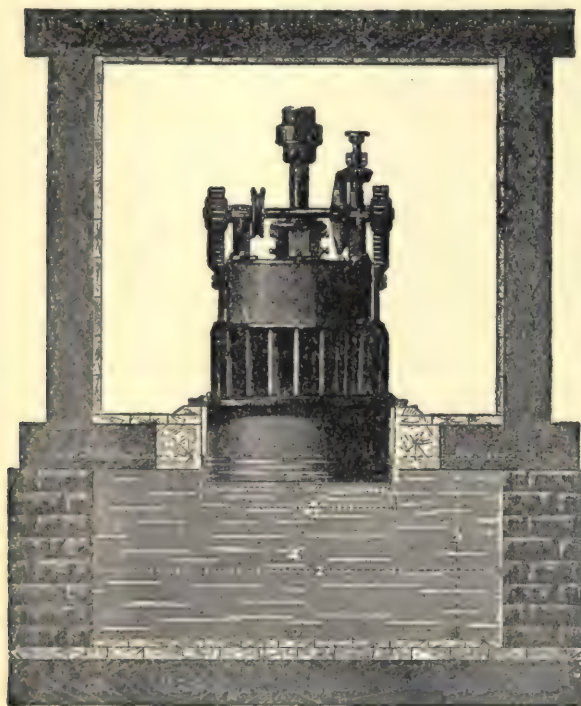
a free public library and some fine churches. Population 8,829.

Waterville, Me., a town on the right bank of the Kennebec River, 18 miles north-east of Augusta. Ticonic Falls give it a fine water-power, around which are clustered the factories of boot-shanks, sash and doors, shirts, furniture, carpets, paper and woolen mills. Electric power for light and transportation has also been developed, and the Maine Central railroad-shops, the most extensive in the state, are located here. It is the seat of Colby College, a Baptist institution, first organized as Waterville College. It has a library of 35,000 volumes, and several institutions of learning are located there, namely, Coburn Classical Institute; Ursuline Academy (R. C.); Mount Mercie Academy (R. C.). Waterville also has an excellent system of public and parish schools and school libraries. Population, 13,000.

Watervliet (*wa'tēr-vlēt*), N. Y. (formerly West Troy village, incorporated as a city since 1890), in Albany County, on the Hudson River, opposite Troy and a few miles north of Albany. Here, on a reservation, is Watervliet Arsenal, with its ordnance-constructing plant, powder and ammunition magazines, etc., owned and operated by the national government. The Barge Canal passes through the reservation, and the arsenal controls considerable wharfage on the Hudson. The town grows apace, and in civic institutions, as well as in residences, begins to assume the status of a city. Population 15,074.

Water-Wheel, a wheel so arranged as to transform water-power into rotary mechanical power. The work done is due to the force of gravity on the water, and the possible work is equal to the fall multiplied by the weight of the water. To get the maximum work it is necessary that the water shall enter without shock and leave the wheel without further fall and velocity, conditions which of course, can only be approximated. But water-wheels give efficiencies which rival that of other prime motors. Efficiencies of over 90 per cent. have been reached, while efficiencies of 75 to 85 per cent. are commonly attained in the best wheels. Water-wheels have been used from a very remote period in human history. Up to about 1825 practically all wheels used were of three types: overshot, undershot and breast wheels. These were wheels revolving on horizontal axes. They had buckets or paddles on the circumference. As the name implies, the water fell from above into the buckets of the overshot wheel, while in the case of the breast wheel the height of the water was about that of the axis of the wheel, and in the undershot wheel the water flowed below and moved the wheel by impact against the blades. The overshot and breast wheels commonly reached efficiencies of from 75

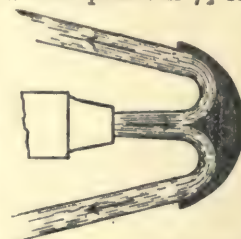
to 80 per cent., while the efficiency of the undershot wheel was much less. The above-named wheels are seldom used now, except in small powers and in old mills. The two kinds of wheels used to-day are turbine-wheels and impact wheels of the Pelton type. The turbine wheel was introduced into France by Fourneyron about 1827, and from there soon afterwards into England and the United States by Fairbairn and by Boyden. The peculiarity of the turbine is that the water flows between curved channels, so that it impinges on the vanes or buckets of the turbine tangentially, and thus by force of reaction rotates the turbine. The vanes of a turbine are commonly warped surfaces, shaped for local conditions and according to the special ideas and experience of the designer. The older turbines revolved about a vertical axis, but many modern turbines have horizontal axes.



TURBINE-WHEEL

There are three methods by which the water has been led into the wheel: from the center outward, from the rim inward, and from above downward through the wheel. Turbines are smaller and have a higher speed of rotation than older kinds of wheels. They run with greater regularity, and their efficiency is equal to, if not greater than, most of the older wheels. An efficiency of from 85 to 90 per cent. is common. The most powerful turbines ever built

are those for the Niagara Falls (*q. v.*) electric plant. There are ten of these, each with a capacity of 5,000 H. P. The water has a mean head of 136 feet and is led through a steel penstock $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The



NOZZLE AND BUCKET OF PELTON WATER-WHEEL

wheels are 63 inches in diameter and make 250 revolutions per minute. The shafts of the turbines carry directly the revolving parts of the generators for this great plant. Since about 1880 a special form of water wheel, called the impact wheel, has been developed and introduced in California. The Pelton water-wheel is the best known of the impact

wheels. It is used where the head is very great. A jet of water is led against the steel buckets on the edge of the wheel, and these are so shaped as to throw the water off to the side. Pelton wheels are used in practically all the long distance electrical transmission lines in California where the head is high. In the Fresno plant the water-head is 1,400 feet, and the Pelton wheels have an output of 1,000 H. P. The use of water-power in the world has been increased by the development of long-distance power-transmission by electricity. It is estimated that 5,000,000 H. P. in water-power can be made available in the United States by electric transmission, and a recent writer in *The Engineering Magazine* places the water-power of Italy that can be made available by electric transmission as over 1,000,000 H. P. The use of water-wheels is thus likely to increase.

A. P. CARMAN.
Water-Works, a system of pipes and conduits connected with reservoirs or pumping-stations for the supply of water to communities. The ordinary supply of water to communities where the population is scattered is from shallow wells, but in crowded cities such wells become very dangerous on account of

the contamination of the water by impurities from the soil. The water-supply of large cities often forms a very difficult problem, and large reservoirs and long conduits often have to be built to get an ample supply of pure water. The common sources of supply are streams, lakes, springs and wells. If the water is derived from streams or lakes, the great difficulty is to get a drainage-area which has not been rendered impure by the refuse of the sur-

rounding population. The water of New York City is derived from the watershed of the Croton River and is led into reservoirs in New York City (q. v.) through an aqueduct 29.6 miles long. This aqueduct has an average diameter of over 13 feet. (See *The Century Magazine* for December, 1889.) Chicago and Cleveland pump their water from the neighboring lakes, a tunnel of several miles being bored out under the lakes in each case so as to secure water free from shore refuse. Where the water for public supply is taken from wells, the wells are always sunk or driven several hundred feet into the lower strata, where the supply is more constant and is freed from surface impurities. Two systems of distribution are in use: the reservoir and the pumping system. In the reservoir system the water is collected by natural flow or by pumping into reservoirs and then distributed by gravity to the houses. In the direct-pumping system the water is pumped into the mains by pumps which are kept working day and night. The latter system is cheaper to install, but more expensive to operate. Where there is no natural elevation for a reservoir, it is common to erect a large, steel stand-pipe, which will have sufficient capacity to furnish part of a day's supply. The daily consumption of water in American cities is about 100 gallons per person. This is from two to three times the amount used in European cities. To check the waste of water, it is common now to supply water by meter, so that each user pays according to the amount consumed by himself.

Watson, Rev. John (*nom de plume* Ian Maclaren), one of the most popular of the



IAN MACLAREN

Scotch school of story-writers and a prominent figure in English religious life, was born of Scottish parents at Manningtree, Essex, Nov. 3, 1850, and educated at Edinburgh University and at Tübingen. Ordained a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, he had his first important charge at Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, and afterward was transferred to the Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool. Till 1893 Dr. Watson was known as an able and popular preacher; but in that year he acquired greater distinction and a wider fame by a series of Scottish prose idylls, written for *The British Weekly* and afterwards published under the title of *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*. This work won deserved praise for the fidelity with which he has portrayed hum-

ble and reverent Scottish life and scenes, and was deservedly dramatized. The volume was followed by *The Days of Auld Lang Syne*, *Kate Carnegie*, *A Doctor of the Old School*, *Rabbi Saunderson* and *Afterwards and Other Stories*. His religious writings embrace *The Upper Room*, *The Mind of the Master*, *The Cure of Souls*, *The Homely Virtues*, *The Inspiration of Our Faith*, *The Potter's Wheel* and *Companions of the Sorrowful Way*. In 1896 and again in 1899 he visited the United States on lecturing tours, and delivered the Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale University on practical theology. He also visited the United States in 1907, where he died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, May 6.

Watson, John Crittenden, American naval officer (rear-admiral in command of the Asiatic station, with pennant on United States battleship *Oregon*), was born at Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 24, 1842, entered the United States Naval Academy in 1856, and graduated in 1860. From 1862 to 1864 he acted as aid to Admiral Farragut on the *Hartford*, and took part in forcing the Mississippi River and capturing New Orleans; he was wounded at the battle of Mobile Bay. From 1865 to 1867 he served on the *Colorado* in the European squadron, and was promoted to commander in 1874, to captain in 1887, and to commodore in 1897. In the war with Spain he commanded the blockading squadron on the northern Cuban coast on the *Newark*. In June, 1898, he was given command of a squadron designed to operate against the coasts of Spain, but the collapse of the war rendered the project unnecessary. In June, 1898, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the eastern squadron.

Watson, Thomas (1557-1592), was one of the English lyrical poets who inaugurated the great outburst of Elizabethan literature. He is known to have attended Oxford University and to have studied law in London. He was an elegant and celebrated Latinist. His Latin translation of the *Antigone* of Sophocles appeared in 1581. He also translated Tasso's *Aminta* into Latin pastoral form. His English works include the *Tears of Fancy*, a beautiful collection consisting of 60 sonnets, some of which appear to have been utilized by Shakespeare. Watson also wrote a book of 100 professed sonnets, which had 18 lines each instead of 14; this he called *The Passionate Century of Love*. His themes are largely from the French and Italian. His English verse is published in Arber's *English Reprints*.

Watson, William, an English poet, born at Burley, Yorkshire, on Aug. 2, 1859; his writings have given him prominence of recent years. *Epigrams of Art*, 1884, was his first book to attract attention. In *The National Review*, 1885, he published a series of sonnets entitled *Ver Tenebrosus*, in which

he attacked the English policy in Egypt. In his poem on *Wordsworth's Grave* gave him considerable fame. His verse is careful, delicate and sure in workmanship, and is reflective in tone. His sonnets in *The Purple East*, are noteworthy, while *The Year of Shame* is a forceful indictment of England's policy in the Orient.

Watson, William, an American scientist, was born in Nantucket, Mass., 1834. He was graduated at Harvard, 1857. In 1860-63 he gathered information which was used in 1864 in founding the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was professor of mechanical engineering and descriptive geometry in this institution during 1865-1873. He became secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Science in 1884.

Watt, James. Everybody has heard the story of James Watt and his boyhood



JAMES WATT

experiment of the lifting power of the steam under the lid of his mother's teakettle. What boy's heart has not swelled with indignation when reading of his good aunt's rebuke for the lad's idleness! Whether this story be true or not, no less a person than Andrew Carnegie says we should cherish it

among our most precious legends, along with the stories of Washington and his hatchet and Bruce and the spider, because it condenses an inspiring genius into an illuminating anecdote.

It is a beautiful picture, that of the home-life of James Watt, in the fishing-town and customs-port of Greenock, Scotland. Born there on the 19th of January, 1732, a delicate, sensitive lad whose life was preserved only by the most tender care, he was fortunate in having a father of means and importance, a comfortable, tranquil home and a mother who was known to the fisher-folk as "the beautiful leddy." Unable to attend school regularly because of ill-health, he followed his own inclinations in study and amusements. Long days were spent in rambling among the hills and lakes back of the town, developing strength and turning his thoughts toward botany, geology and water-power. He was no less interested in his father's shipbuilding yards and in the docks. He loved to sit in the window of the parlor fronting the harbor and watch the herring-boats come in and the big sailing vessels laden with tobacco from Virginia, riding at anchor in the broad estuary of the Clyde. Who could imagine that this fragile, dreaming boy was to transform his native town from a straggling village of thatched cottages into a big, bustling seaport with shipbuilding

yards that construct the Cunard and other famous lines of steamers?

From the age of 14 natural philosophy, chemistry and anatomy interested him intensely, and he lost no opportunity to put every statement made by books to the test in nature's great laboratory. In his father's shops he became so skilful in the use of tools that the workmen said of him: "Wee Jamie hae a fortune in his fingers, an' anither in his heid." Because he could not always have tools to use, he set up a forge of his own and made and repaired tools for himself. The mathematical exactness and thoroughness of his work there were the foundations of his future inventions and fame. It was intended that the gifted boy should go to Glasgow University and be fitted for a professorship in physics. The Scotch people, perhaps, have a profounder love and respect for learning, and will make greater sacrifices to get an education, than any other people on the globe. So, when the ambition of the Watt family for Jamie had to be put aside because of the loss of a vessel at sea and other financial misfortunes, the disappointment must have been bitter indeed. The lad went to London at 19 to learn the trade of scientific instrument-making—rulers, compasses, scales and such things, for which he showed talent. [It took 12 days' hard riding on horse-back to make the journey of 400 miles. Today the distance is covered in nine hours.

Within a year he was back in Glasgow, a competent workman, but poor and sick, with work so scarce that he was barely able to earn his bread. Repairing the astronomical instruments for the university led to his appointment as mathematical instrument-maker, with a shop in the college precincts. He was very little better off in the way of money than before, but the connection brought him the friendship of learned professors and the handling of complex instruments and machinery, every one of which involved the study of physical laws. For instance: the putting of a piano in order led him into acoustics. So James Watt's fingers were all the time educating his "heid."

So much reliance was placed upon his skill and his understanding of principles that a small model of a steam-pump was put into his hands for repair. The first thing Watt did was to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject of steam, including condensation and latent heat, to see why this pump, then used in British coal-mines, used so much steam and got so easily out of order. In a word, he set about the task, not of repairing, but of improving and developing a crude and wasteful contrivance. It took a year of close study. But let the inventor tell the story: "One Sunday morning when I had gone for a walk in the Green of Glasgow, the idea occurred to me that, as steam is

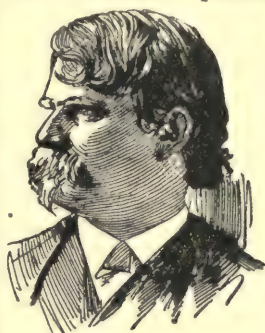
an elastic vapor, it would expand and rush into a vacuum. The *separate condenser* would take care of the exhaust, and the steam-jacket keep the cylinder hot. I rushed back to the university and broke in upon Dr. Robison, lecturer on chemistry and cried: 'You needna fash yoursel' aboot that ony more, mon; you shall have steam boiling hot, in a boiling hot cylinder, and not waste a particle.' " The stationary steam-engine had been born in James Watt's brain — a flash of genius, it has been called. Such it was, but it was the result of profound knowledge, intense application and patience.

Now, at this stage, James Watt's skilful fingers came again to the service of his head. The practical difficulties were enormous. Money and powerful friends were forthcoming, but the necessary mechanical skill for making all the parts true did not exist. The inventor had, literally, to invent other machines and to train workmen. It was ten years before the steam-engine was brought to perfection and protected by patents. Even then people refused to believe that it was anything more than a steam-pump limited to pumping water out of mines and for use in water-works. Sir Richard Arkwright was one of the first to set the stationary engine to the task of driving the machinery of his cotton-factory. During the next 30 years the engine was brought to perfection and applied to every practical use. The steam-gauge and governor were added. The inventor's partner in manufacturing engines was Matthew Boulton of Birmingham. Their sons succeeded them in business.

At 64 James Watt, having, as he said, "a sufficient fortune," retired to the country and spent nearly 20 years as an experimental philosopher and physicist, — in his many interests and activities resembling our own Benjamin Franklin. "What is life without a hobby to ride?" he is quoted as saying. He always had some scientific hobby to engage his inquiring mind. Now it was the composition of water, now an illuminating gas; again, a uniform system of weights and measures or the fertilizing of his broad farm-lands. At the very last he perfected a machine for copying statuary, presenting antique busts to his friends "from Jamie Watt, a promising young artist just entering his 83d year." With the eagerness of a boy he experimented in his laboratory on his rural estate near Birmingham, "wearing out my life, not rusting," until he fell asleep on the 10th of August, 1819. A monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey. The poet Wordsworth calls Watt "in the magnitude and universality of his genius the most extraordinary man England ever produced. He never sought display, but was content to work in that quietness and humility in which all that

was truly great and good was ever done." See *Life of James Watt* by Andrew Carnegie

Watterson, Henry, American journalist and Democratic politician, was born at



HENRY WATTERSON

Washington, D. C. Feb. 16, 1840, and was educated by private tutors. Early in his career he took to journalism and at Nashville, Tenn., edited *The Republican Banner*. During the Civil War he served on the staff of the Confederate army and was chief of scouts under Gen. Joe Johnston. He subsequently settled at

Louisville, Ky., where he founded and has since edited *The Courier-Journal*, which he has made one of the foremost Democrat newspapers. During 1875-7 he was a member of Congress, but, though repeatedly urged, he has uniformly declined office, and has contented himself with presiding over conventions and supporting his Democratic friends and allies in their political contests. At Chicago, in 1893, he delivered the dedicatory oration at the opening of the Columbian Exposition. In 1896 he declined the offer of a nomination for President on the National (gold) Democratic ticket. He has published a *History of the Spanish-American War*, and edited *Oddities of Southern Life and Character*.

Watts, George Frederick, R. A., a noted English artist, sculptor, portrait-painter and delineator of historical subjects, was born at London on Feb. 23, 1817. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1837, his early pictures winning attention by their colossal size as well as by their artistic excellence and beauty of coloring. His chief exhibits have been *St. George and the Dragon*, *Fata Morgana*, *Life's Allusions*, *Endymion*, *Love and Death*, *The Good Samaritan*, *Hope*, *Sir Galahad*, *Orpheus* and *Eurydice*, with portraits of Tennyson, Browning, Gladstone, Lord Lytton, Matthew Arnold, Holman Hunt, Swinburne, Dean Stanley, Garibaldi and John Stuart Mill. *Love and Life* was later presented to the United States, and is in the White House. In 1867 Watts was elected an academician. He died at London on July 1, 1904.

Watts, Isaac, an English hymn-writer, was born at Southampton, July 17, 1674. He is said to have written hymns for his mother when seven or eight years old. He became a clergyman, and was pastor of Mark Lane Congregational Church, London, for a number of years, having an assistant and preaching only occasionally, as his

health was permanently injured by over-study when a young man. In 1712 a visit to Sir Thomas Abney, a London alderman, led to making his home with this friend for the remainder of his life. He wrote a number of theological works, a treatise on *Logic* and a volume on *The Improvement of the Mind*, which has been much used as a textbook. His reputation, however, is due to his hymns, of which he published three volumes. A large number of his hymns and psalms are retained in church collections, many of them our best-known hymns, as *Before Jehovah's Awful Throne; O God, Our Help in Ages Past; Joy to the World, the Lord has Come; and Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove*. His beautiful cradle-hymn, *Hush, My Dear, Lie Still and Slumber*, perhaps is the best known of his children's songs. He died on Nov. 25, 1748. Consult Hood's *Life* and Julian's *Dictionary of Hymnology*.

Waukegan, Ill., county-seat of Lake County, on Lake Michigan, is 35 miles north of Chicago. It is built on a bluff on the shore. On account of its mineral springs and pleasant situation, it is quite a popular summer-resort. There are several important industries, among them a sugar-refinery, wire-mills, brass-works, scale-works, sash and door, organ-stop, envelope and wire-fence factories, a planing-mill, a malt-house and brewery, a coal-dock and a salt-dock. At North Chicago, a village a few miles south on an electric railway, are large zinc-works, a foundry, a hardware-factory, a brass-factory, and here the government has a naval training-school. North Chicago has a population of 2,000; Waukegan of 16,069.

Waukesha (wa'kesh-sha), Wis., county-seat of Waukesha County, a city of Wisconsin, 17 miles west of Milwaukee. Is one of the most popular health-resorts in the country. It is served by three railroads, has electric communication with Milwaukee and other cities, and contains large malleable iron and steel works. There are ten mineral springs, the Bethesda being the largest and the first discovered, in 1868. The water is shipped to all parts of the world, the works covering 20 acres. There are a very large hotel and fine bathing-houses, with beautiful parks and drives. Population 8,740.

Wausau, Wis., a city on the Wisconsin River, the capital of Marathon County, central Wisconsin. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads, and is 180 miles northwest of Milwaukee. It lies in a heavily timbered pine-belt, and its industries, consequently, are chiefly mills for dressing lumber and the manufacture of furniture, sashes, doors and blinds, together with planing-mills. It also has machine-shops, foundries, tanneries and cigar factories, besides mining and granite-quarry-

ing. The city is growing rapidly, is being connected with adjacent towns by electric street railway, is in the center of a fine dairying country. Marathon County is said to have the finest herd of Guernsey cattle in the world. Population 16,560.

Wave-Motion, a state of disturbance being propagated from one part of a medium to another. A body is said to be *disturbed* when it is thrown out of equilibrium. Thus a stone dropped into quiet water produces a disturbance which at a later instant may reach a point several yards away. And since a body is in equilibrium only when its potential energy is a minimum, a disturbance implies the addition of energy to the system. Indeed, wave-motion might be defined as one of the two principal methods for distributing energy, the other being *currents*.

In any consideration of wave-motion, it is quite important to distinguish carefully between the motion of the wave and the motion of the particles of the medium through which the wave is traveling. Waves are roughly divided into two classes according to the motion of the particles. If these motions occur in the same direction in which the wave is traveling, the wave is said to be a *longitudinal* one; but if the particles are displaced in a plane which is perpendicular to the direction of propagation, the wave is said to be *transversal*. If the period of vibration of one of the disturbed particles of the medium is T , and the length of the wave be λ , then the speed of the wave V is given by the following equation:

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$

This is a perfectly general expression, true for all kinds of waves whatsoever.

Following is an outline of some of the more important types of waves met with in nature:

Water-Waves. These are the ordinary waves encountered at sea and at the sea-shore. They really are due to gravitation, which tends to pull down the crest and elevate the trough of a disturbance as if the surface of the water were elastic. They are more properly called *surface waves*.

The motion of the small particles which make up the water must be carefully distinguished from the motion of the waves. The motion of the particles in surface waves is in a circle, which gives to the outline of the wave a form very approximately that of a trochoid. The speed with which water waves travel depends very greatly upon the depth of the water.

If the depth of the water is greater than half a wave-length, the speed of a wave is $\sqrt{\frac{g\lambda}{2\pi}}$,

where g is the acceleration of gravity and λ is the length of the wave. The longer the wave, therefore, the faster it travels. But in the case of shallow water the speed of the wave is

$\sqrt{gh}$, where g , as before, is the acceleration of gravity and h is the depth of the water. The speed of waves in shallow water is, therefore, independent of wave length.

Ripples. In the case of water waves which are very short—say less than about 4 millimeters—the surface tension ($q. v.$) of the water is the principal factor in determining the speed of the waves, which is $\frac{2\pi T}{\lambda \rho}$, where T is the value of the surface-tension, λ the wave length and ρ the density.

The slowest of all waves are those which are about 16 millimeters long. Waves shorter than this are called ripples. It is important to note that the speed of ripples, unlike that of waves, varies *inversely* as the wave-length.

Waves in Stretched Strings. These waves are seen when a stretched clothes-line is struck with a walking stick. They occur also in all stringed musical instruments and often in long belts in power-houses. The speed of the wave here depends upon two factors only: the tension or the force with which the string is stretched, say F , and the mass per unit-length of the string, say μ .

Then

$$\text{Speed} = \sqrt{\frac{F}{\mu}}$$

Sound Waves. These travel in gases, liquids and solids. The character of these waves is described in ACOUSTICS. There also will be found the evidence for thinking that sound is a wave-motion.

The speed of sound-waves in air was first computed by Newton and Laplace, and found to be as follows:

$$\text{Speed} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma p}{\rho}}$$

where p denotes the pressure of the air, ρ its density and γ a constant, *viz.*, the ratio between the specific heats of air at constant pressure and at constant volume.

In the case of a sound-wave traveling in water we have

$$\text{Speed} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Bulk Modulus}}{\text{Density}}}$$

But in case sound travels through a solid rod, as, for instance, a fence made of gas-pipe, we have

$$\text{Speed} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Young's Modulus}}{\text{Density}}}$$

Light Waves. The evidence that light consists of a wave-motion is presented in LIGHT. Concerning the nature of light-waves very little is known; but it used to be thought that they were elastic disturbances in a

solid ether, in which case the speed of light waves would have been given by the following equation:

$$\text{Speed} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Rigidity of Ether}}{\text{Density of Ether}}}$$

It is now generally believed that light consists in electrical disturbances of the ether, in which case the speed of light waves would be determined as follows:—

$$\text{Speed} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu \kappa}}$$

where μ is the magnetic permeability of the medium and κ the specific inductive capacity of the medium.

Besides these, there are many other kinds of waves, as the tides, barometric waves, temperature waves, solitary waves etc., the discussion of which is beyond our limits of space. For these, as well as the composition of waves, stationary waves etc., the larger treatises must be consulted. One of the best of these is Lamb's *Hydrodynamics*.

HENRY CREW.

Wax is a solid, fatty substance of animal and vegetable origin. It is harder than fat, and does not melt so easily. It will not dissolve in water, and burns with a bright flame. Bees' wax, Chinese insect-wax and spermaceti are animal waxes, while Japanese wax, palm-wax and myrtleberry-wax are vegetable waxes. Bees' wax is secreted by the bees, and forms the cells in which they store honey. It is prepared by draining out the honey, melting the comb in boiling water, and collecting the wax from the top of the water as it cools. It is, in its natural state, a light yellow color, and is made into white wax by bleaching. It is produced in large quantities, and used mainly for the manufacture of candles. Chinese wax is supposed to be the product of an insect. It is found as a thin white coating on the branches of certain trees, and is removed with boiling water. It is white like spermaceti, and is used for candles. Japanese wax is got from the fruit of a tree by boiling it and collecting the wax; palm-wax is scraped from the branches of two kinds of South American palms; and carnauba wax is found on the leaves of the carnauba palm, and is obtained by drying the leaves and shaking off the wax like dust. Myrtleberry-wax or candleberry-wax is made from the berries of the wax-myrtle or bayberry, and, as it burns about as well as bees' wax and costs only a quarter as much, it is largely used. Mineral wax is a substance found oozing in small quantities from rocks in coal regions. Paraffin, produced from shale and petroleum, is also much used as a wax for candles etc. See BEES, PARAFFIN and SPERMACETI.

Wax'wing', the name for birds having the wings, at times, ornamented with small

spots that look like red sealing-wax. There are two species in North America, the cedar-bird and the Bohemian waxwing. The former nests from Virginia to Labrador, and is found in winter from Massachusetts south to Costa Rica. It is about 7.2 inches long, with a plumage grayish brown above and yellowish below. There is a black stripe running across its face, and the head is crested. The secondaries of the wings are sometimes provided with red, wax-like tips. These birds live in flocks and fly in close rank. Their food varies with the season, but consists largely of cedar-berries, soft fruits and insects. The Bohemian waxwing is a more northern bird, but is found south in winter. It is slightly longer than the cedar-bird, and has a distinct purple cinnamon color on the head. Similar birds are found in Europe.

Wayland, Francis, an American clergyman, was born at New York, March 11, 1796. He graduated at Union College, and studied both medicine and theology, becoming pastor of a Baptist church in Boston. In 1826 he was made president of Brown University, Providence, R. I. He was one of the first teachers to make the study of Greek and Latin a matter of choice in a college course. He is well-known as a writer, his works on moral science and intellectual philosophy having been quite generally used as textbooks. He died at Providence, R. I., Sept. 30, 1865.

Wayne (wān), Anthony, American general, was born at Waynesborough, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745. He became a surveyor and was selected by Benjamin Franklin to form a settlement in Nova Scotia. When the Revolutionary War began, he raised a regiment of volunteers, and served first in Canada, at the battle of Three Rivers, and in command of Fort Ticonderoga. While with Washington in New Jersey, he commanded the rear-guard at Brandywine, led the attack at Germantown, captured supplies for the army at Valley Forge, and surprised the garrison at Stony Point on the Hudson, one of the most brilliant operations of the war, for which he received a gold medal and the thanks of Congress. In Virginia he saved Lafayette's forces, and assisted in the capture of Cornwallis. He was made major-general and commander-in-chief in the war against the Indians in 1792, and was made the commissioner to treat with the Indians and to take possession of the British forts in the northwest. He gained the title of Mad Anthony by his dash and bravery. He died on his western expedition at Presque Isle (now Erie), Pa., Dec. 15, 1796. Consult *Life and Services* by Moore and Sparks; *American Biography*.

Weasel (wē's'l), the name of a number of small, carnivorous mammals related to the sable, mink and skunk, the smallest mem-

bers of the marten family. They have a remarkably slender, round body with a long neck, which gives the animal the appearance of having the fore legs set back too far. The legs are very short. The weasel can twist and wind its supple body in a fashion very like a snake, and enter holes where only a snake could follow. The common weasel, found both in the Old and the New World, reaches a length of eight or ten inches; it is light, reddish brown and whitish below, and in northern districts becomes whitish in winter. It feeds on mice, moles and rats, following them into their holes, and even rabbits, grouse, chickens and ducks the bold creature attacks. It also visits birds' nests, is reputed to kill for the pleasure of killing, and is called bloodthirsty and wasteful. It ranges in America east of the Rocky Mountains, and south to the border of the southern states. The stoat or ermine likewise inhabits Europe, Asia and America, ranging east of the Rocky Mountains, from the extreme northern limit of terrestrial animals to the southern states. It is eight to eleven inches long. In summer its color is mahogany brown, with a black tip to the tail. In winter it changes, in northern regions, to a pure white except at the tip of the tail, which remains black. Other examples are the brindled weasel of the western coast, found from California to Ecuador, and the long-tailed weasel of the northwest.

Weaver-Bird, the common name for a number of sparrow-like birds that show especial skill in weaving their nests. This is so thoroughly fixed a characteristic, that they keep up their weaving habits in cap-



YELLOW-CROWNED WEAVER AND NEST

tivity when material can be obtained, even weaving fibers about their cages. There

are about 250 species of this bird, belonging mainly to Africa. Those outside of Africa inhabit the oriental region and Australia. There are none in New Zealand or America. They are small birds, usually of plain colors, but the males become brightly colored during the breeding season. The nests, while varying greatly in size and solidity, all bespeak remarkable skill in construction. Some of the weavers construct hanging nests, shaped like a pouch and suspended from high, slender branches. They are closely woven and elongated into a tube opening from below. The social weavers of South Africa are the most noteworthy. A number of birds unite in building an umbrella-shaped structure of coarse grass to form a protection for their nests. The individual nests are placed below this roof and open downward. The roof not only sheds the rain, but enemies like snakes and other animals will slip from it in attempting to get to the nests. As many as 800 or 1,000 nests have been found under a single canopy. Year after year the nests are added to; sometimes they break the branches by which they are supported.

Weaving, the art of making cloth by interlacing threads of any substance, as cotton or wool. The machine employed is a loom, which has been improved from the simple hand-loom of the Egyptians and other ancient nations to the complicated machines used at the present time in weaving silk, cotton, carpets and other woolen goods. The introduction of the power-loom instead of the hand-loom dates back two centuries, the first successful one being the invention of Cartwright in 1784, of which the Jacquard loom is the most important improvement. The process of weaving is seen best in the common mode of darning, where a set of lengthwise threads are first fastened firmly and then crossed by other threads, which are woven in and out by taking up one thread and leaving one. In weaving, the threads are fastened in the loom, as many as are necessary for the width of the goods. This is called the warp. The cross thread is wound on spools or bobbins in a shuttle, and forms the weft or wool. By a movement of the loom the alternate threads are raised and the shuttle passes between the two sets of threads. In hand-loom the shuttle is thrown by hand, but moved by machinery in the power-loom. The raised threads are then lowered and the lower threads raised, and the shuttle returned to the side whence it came, crossing in this way the threads alternately. The thread in the shuttle is thus carried back and forth, forming the well-known "selvedge" to woven goods. When every other thread is taken up, it is called plain weaving, but there are many varieties introduced, as taking up one thread and leaving two or three etc. The quality of the

threads also varies, making wool goods with cotton or silk warp, velvet with silk or linen warp etc. The colors and figures are sometimes stamped on plain goods, when the "wrong side" will present a plain surface; in other goods they are made in the weaving by the use of colored threads. Consult Watson's *Theory and Practice of the Art of Weaving*.

Webb, Alexander Stewart, American general and since 1869 president of the College of the City of New York, was born at New York, Feb. 15, 1835, and graduated in 1855 at West Point, when he entered the United States army, artillery branch. In the Civil War he served in the army of the Potomac, was chief of staff of the fifth corps in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns, was wounded at Gettysburg, where he commanded a brigade, commanded a division in the Rapidan campaign, and led a brigade at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania (being severely wounded at the latter), and was chief of staff to General Meade till the close of the war. He subsequently held several important army posts until he retired from the army in 1870, acting also as a professor at West Point, until appointed president of the College of the City of New York. He is the author of a work on McClellan's campaign of 1862, entitled *The Peninsula*.

Webb City, Mo., situated in Jasper County on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, with electric trolley communication with Joplin (six miles distant). It lies near Carthage and about 160 miles south of Kansas City, and is engaged chiefly as a mining center, with a large number of iron, lead and zinc mining plants in and about the city. In the vicinity there also is a fine farming and fruit-growing region. Its institutions embrace, besides public buildings, several banks, newspapers, schools and churches, together with theaters and opera-houses. In addition to the iron-works industry of the city, it has a foundry and machine shop and a flour-mill. Population, 15,000.

Weber (vā'bēr), Karl Maria von, a German composer, was born in Holstein, Dec. 18, 1786. He early showed the musical genius which he inherited from his father. By the time he was 14, he had already composed two operas, the second one, *The Forest Maiden*, being put on the stage. He held several positions, such as conductor of the opera at Breslau, musical instructor in the family of Duke Louis at Stuttgart, director of the opera at Prague and at Dresden and musical director to the king of Saxony. His work includes operas, symphonies and overtures for the piano, clarinet, oboe, bassoon and violoncello and a large number of songs, among them a series of national songs from Körner's *Lyre and Sword*, which roused the patriotic

sentiment during the war of liberation. His best opera, *Der Freischütz* (The Archer), was produced in 1822 at Berlin, and created a great sensation throughout Europe, so that Charles Kemble asked him for an opera for the English stage. *Oberon* was written in answer to this request, and brought out under his own direction at London in 1826, where he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He died while on this visit to England, June 5, 1826. Consult *Life* by his son, translated by Simson.

Weber, Wilhelm Eduard, who has been called the Nestor of German physicists, was born at Wittenberg on the 24th of October, 1804. At the suggestion of Gauss he was appointed professor of physics at the University of Göttingen; but in 1837 he was compelled to resign on account of antagonism to the state authorities. Living for the next six years as a private citizen, he was in 1843 appointed to the chair of physics in the University of Leipzig; but he was recalled to his old post in Göttingen in 1849. The volume on *The Theory of Waves* (Wellenlehre), which he published with his brother, E. H. Weber, in 1825, is the first scholarly, experimental treatment of water-waves in existence. But perhaps Weber's chief service to science was the introduction of the absolute system of units into physical measurement — a work which he performed conjointly with Gauss. The invention of the earth-inductor and of the electro-dynamometer is also due to Weber. As early as 1833 Gauss and Weber had connected the observatory and physical laboratory at Göttingen by means of a telegraph line. Weber died at Göttingen, June 23, 1891.

Webster, Mass., a town, embracing a group of villages in Worcester County, on the French River and on the Boston and Albany, Southern New England and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads, 16 miles southwest of Worcester. Incorporated in 1832, the town owns and operates its local waterworks, and, besides its municipal buildings, has a public library, good schools and attractive churches. Its chief industries, in addition to those connected with the railroads, embrace cotton and woolen mills, shoe-shops, etc. The gas and electric company furnishes light and power to all towns within a radius of 15 miles. A lake of 1,200 acres in the neighborhood provides an additional attraction. Pop., 12,381.

Webster, Daniel. In January, 1830, an event of historical significance occurred in the United States senate. "Black Dan" Webster, senator from Massachusetts, delivered a speech that made him the Nestor of American orators in the golden age of American oratory. It was made in reply to a speech by Senator Hayne of South Carolina, who had declared that the Federal government was but a loose confederation of

sovereign states and that the states could refuse to obey laws of Congress. Webster



DANIEL WEBSTER

and President Jackson, who was at odds with his own party on this question, saw the dangers of this doctrine of nullification and joined hands across party lines in patriotic determination to stamp it out. Webster rose to speak to packed galleries. In appearance he was grave and dignified, with the noblest head America has produced. He was smooth-shaven, heavy-featured, with swarthy skin, brilliant eyes and beetling brows. His rich voice had the range and melody of a chime of bells. The simplest man could follow his plain diction, while his logic and weight of argument delighted and convinced the most learned. He showed clearly that the doctrine of nullification could lead, logically, only to disruption and civil war. The speech was a defense of the Federal constitution and an appeal to national patriotism. It lifted the whole question of states' rights from the plane of a political theory to that of national ethics. One who heard it said: "That is the greatest oration since Demosthenes' *On the Crown*."

The man who made it was born on Jan. 18, 1782, at Salisbury, N. H. How often, in reading the lives of great men, do we find them so frail in childhood that it was not thought probable they would live to maturity! Daniel was so delicate that he was the only member of a pioneer family who was exempt from hard labor. His mother, a woman of uncommon intellect and force, early discovered the boy's remarkable mental powers, taught him all she knew and insisted upon his entering the local academy. When he was 15 it was decided at a family conference, that he must go to college, no matter at what cost of toil and self-denial of the others. The sensitive boy burst into tears at this proof of devotion and confidence in his ability. In order to repay it, in part, when he graduated from Dartmouth College, he taught in an academy in order to send his brother, Ezekiel, to college. When admitted to the Boston bar in 1805, he located in the small town of Boscawen, N. H., in order to be near his father, who died a year later. Returning to Boston, he established a good practice, only to turn it over to his brother and to begin again in Portsmouth. American history records no finer example of family affection and loyalty than is furnished by the Websters. "Black Dan's" loyalty was wide as well as deep. In a Fourth of July oration, delivered at the age of 18, he made

an impassioned appeal for love of country, in a time when the people as a whole had scarcely outgrown their strong sense of separate, colonial origins.

So shy as a child that he could not stand up in school to speak pieces, Webster won such a reputation for eloquence at the bar that, at the age of 30, he was a member of Congress for New Hampshire, remaining four years, retiring to return to the Boston bar. His income soon rose to \$20,000, a great sum in those days, and his reputation became national with his winning of the famous Dartmouth College charter case. In 1816 the New Hampshire legislature changed the charter given by King George III in 1769. The trustees appealed to the United States supreme court, and Webster won the suit on the contention that a state is forbidden to alter contracts. The decision was of national importance, because it asserted the authority of the Federal government over the states, and was a blow at the theory of states' rights. As a criminal lawyer, Webster won celebrity in his defense of a man named Knapp, on the charge of murder. In his summing up of the defense occurs the famous passage on conscience that has been declaimed by three generations of school-boys. The strength of Webster's arguments always lay in their being based on fundamental moral principles, whether they were delivered before the bar or in public orations. In this early period he made a trio of historical orations—one in 1820 on the second centennial of the landing on Plymouth Rock, one on the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument and one on the deaths of Adams and Jefferson, that served still further to place himself and his broad patriotism before the American public. Such a man could not escape the duty of public service. In 1823 he was again in Congress, this time for Massachusetts. In 1828 he was chosen to represent Massachusetts in the senate, and there he remained until his death in 1852, except while serving as secretary of state under Harrison and Tyler.

On many political questions of the day Webster seemed to vacillate, but, in perspective, he is seen to have been consistent to one principle. A free-trader, he became a protectionist on the ground, that since protection had been established, it must be maintained or business built up under it would be demoralized. Although opposed to the extension of slavery, he joined Clay in securing the passage of the Missouri Compromise. On the other hand he supported Jackson in the Force Bill which authorized the president to use the army and navy to enforce federal laws in any resisting state. The truth is that he hated nullifier and abolitionist alike, and fought every measure and every opinion which tended to divide North and South. He

was concerned only with preserving the Union. As early as the great speech of 1830 he predicted civil war as the inevitable result of these sectional interests, but he helped to delay the conflict until the federal government was strong enough to meet the shock. In the meantime he sowed seeds of national patriotism broadcast by his impassioned eloquence and unanswerable logic of history. His uncompromising attitude on this question probably lost him the presidency, for abolitionist sentiment was sweeping over the north resistlessly, and must soon have swept him from the public arena where he had, for a generation, been a colossal figure. He died on Oct. 24, 1852, while serving as secretary of state under President Fillmore. Consult *Life* by E. P. Whipple and *Great Speeches* by Henry Cabot Lodge.

Webster, Noah, an American scholar, was born at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758. He studied at Yale College and served in the militia under his father in the Revolutionary War. While a teacher at Goshen, N. Y., he published *Grammatical Institutes of the English Language*. He published books and lectured on political subjects, taught an academy at Philadelphia, practiced law at Hartford, edited a magazine and a newspaper, and wrote pamphlets on epidemic diseases, banking and international law. He was almost the first American to see the importance of Winthrop's *Journal* to the history of New England, editing and publishing it. He also was influential as a pamphleteer and a political publicist in the people's discussions of the federal constitution of the new nation. In 1807 he published a grammar and began his *American Dictionary of the English Language*; but decided to fit himself more perfectly for the work, and spent ten years in the study of the origin of the English language and its connection with other languages. Seven years were then spent on the dictionary, including a visit to Europe to consult books and scholars at Paris and at Cambridge. The dictionary was published in 1828 in two volumes in the United States, followed soon by an edition of 3,000 copies in England. It has long been a standard dictionary of the English language, and has passed through many editions and revisions. More than 300,000 copies have been sold yearly, and the income from the book still is about \$25,000 a year. As celebrated as the dictionary is *Webster's Spelling-Book*, which was used for many years in every school in the land, and of which more than 70,000,000 copies have been sold. Webster also published a *History of the United States*. He was one of the founders of Amherst College and a member of the Massachusetts legislature while residing in Amherst, and of the Connecticut legislature when living at New Haven. He died on May 28, 1843.

Consult *Life* by Scudder in *The American Men of Letters Series*.

Webster, Pelatiah, justly called the father of the American constitution, was born in Connecticut in 1725 and died at Philadelphia in 1795. About 1755 he became a successful merchant of Philadelphia, obtaining ample leisure for study and writing. During the Revolution he was thoroughly loyal to the United States, and suffered severely in purse and person. The Continental Congress often consulted him on American currency, finance and resources. After the war he wrote much on finance and economics. Among his writings are *A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States* (1783) and *Political Essays on Money* (1791). Madison afterwards mentioned the *Dissertation* as an early and able effort in directing popular thought toward a better form of government, and it contains every essential element of our federal constitution. See *The North American Review*, Aug. 16, 1907, for an eulogy of Webster. His *Essays* remain an authority on the finance of their time.

Wedgwood, Josiah, an English potter, was born at Burslem in Staffordshire, on July 12, 1730. He learned his trade from his father, but was not satisfied with merely carrying it on in the old methods, but made effort toward improvement. He succeeded in producing a cream-colored porcelain which was known as Queen's ware. He extended his improvements also to the form and decoration of his pottery, copying from ancient models and employing Flaxman the sculptor to design for him. He thus raised the rude manufacture of pottery in England to a high position as an art. He built large factories near Burslem for the manufacture of the Wedgwood ware, invented by him in 1775, calling the village Etruria. His liberality and public spirit equaled his wealth, and he was known also as a writer on philosophical subjects. He died on Jan. 3, 1795. Consult *Life* by Meteyard.

Weed, Thur'low, an American journalist, was born at Cairo, N. Y., on Nov. 15, 1797. At ten he was a cabin-boy on a sloop on the Hudson River, and at 12 an apprentice in a printing-office at Catskill, N. Y. He served as a volunteer in the War of 1812. He established *The Agriculturist* in western New York, editing several other journals until he was selected as the editor of *The Albany Journal*, an organ of the Whig party. Here he became an acknowledged leader first of the Whig and then of the Republican party, and had great influence in securing the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott. In 1865 he moved to New York City and became editor of the *New York Times* and afterwards of the *Commercial Advertiser*. He died at New York on Nov. 22, 1882.

Wee'vil, a common name for a number of beetles with long snouts, abundant in the United States, the *Curculios*. The name of weevil is applied also to beetles of the family *Bruchidae*. Some of the weevils are among the most destructive insects. The plum-weevil, for example, often destroys a large part of that fruit. The female bores a hole in the fruit with her snout, and lays an egg in the cavity; the egg is then pushed to the bottom with the snout. The larva hatches and feeds upon the fruit, which spoils and drops off the tree. The same insect infests cherries, but the wormy cherries hold to the tree. It is also destructive to apricots and peaches. Fortunately, this species is not found on the Pacific coast. The acorn-weevil and the nut-weevil are destructive to acorns, hickory nuts and chestnuts, the snout being in all cases used to make a hole for the eggs. Apple and strawberry weevils attack those fruits, and the latter are especially destructive when they get into a strawberry patch. A large and very destructive member is the Mexican cotton-boll (*q. v.*) weevil, which worked such devastation in Texas a few years ago. The larva, a white maggot, lives on the inner tissue of bolls and buds. The adult weevils feed on tender twigs and leaves. Adults hibernate in rubbish. Remedies recommended are the fall-plowing and burning of infested fields, early planting and cultivation. Stored rice is infested by the rice-weevil, which does a great deal of damage. Peas and beans have been greatly harmed by the pea-weevil, the larva of which bores through the pod and into the pea, feeding industriously here, when full-grown eating a passageway on one side of the pea through which it is to make exit later; in the pea it undergoes transformation, and then emerges as an adult beetle. The larva in feeding avoids the germ of the future sprout, and many peas planted for seed are infested, beetles readily emerging from them. As a rule beetles begin to appear as soon as the peas are in bloom. Certain grain and flour insects are mistakenly called weevils.

Weim'ar (*vî'mâr*), a town in Germany, capital of Saxe-Weimar, is 60 miles southwest of Leipsic. It is on Ilm River, in a pleasant valley, but, though a court residence, has little trade and no manufactures. It is celebrated as the home of Goethe, Schiller, Herder and Wieland. The ducal palace has rooms decorated with frescoes illustrating the works of these authors, the public library contains busts of them, and there are a double statue of Goethe and Schiller, one of Herder and one of Wieland; and the tomb of Herder is in the town-church. There are a gymnasium, a free school of design, a public library, a theater, once famous under Goethe's and Schiller's management, and a fine museum. Population 31,117.

Weir (*wēr*), **Robert Walter**, an American painter, was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., June 18, 1803. After studying in Italy for several years he was made professor of drawing at West Point, N. Y., where he remained for 42 years. His best-known works are *The Landing of Henry Hudson; Columbus before the Council of Salamanca; Indian Captives* in the Boston Athenaeum; *Embarkation of the Pilgrims* in the rotunda at Washington; and *Christ in the Garden*. Some of his works in private collections at New York are very fine, as a *View of the Hudson from West Point; Rebecca from Ivanhoe*; and *A Pier at Venice*. He died at New York on May 1, 1889.

Weismann (*vis'mān*), **August**, a distinguished German zoölogist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main on Jan. 17, 1834, and studied medicine at Göttingen, Paris and Vienna. He early showed a decided fondness for natural science, being specially interested in biology. In 1873 he was appointed professor at Freiburg, and has since devoted himself enthusiastically to research. His writings embrace *Studies in the Theory of Descent, Germ Plasm, Essays on Heredity* and other works bearing on evolution.

Weld'ing, the process by which metals, as iron and platinum, and glass are, when in a fused, plastic, white-hot state, united by hammering and heavy pressing. Car-rails, when laid together, are spliced and clamped by cars going over them fitted with electric current and welding apparatus, after which they are submitted repeatedly to heavy pressure.

Welland Canal, one of the most important public works in North America, connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. It is 27 miles long. It crosses Welland (or Chippewa) River, a considerable stream, at Welland by an aqueduct built at great expense, the water of the river flowing through arches under the aqueduct. This empties into the Niagara at Chippewa, almost immediately above Niagara Falls.

Welland Canal was the project of William Hamilton Merritt, an enterprising man of affairs residing in St. Catharines, where he had mills. In 1818 he decided to take definite action towards carrying out the project he had conceived years before. Needing water for his mills, he aimed at getting communication with Welland River, and obtained a grant of £2,000 from the government for the cost of surveys. The first survey was inconclusive and unsatisfactory. In 1823 he formed a company with small capital, having decided to push on the work as a private enterprise, and sufficient capital to warrant the commencement of the work was obtained, mainly in New York, and in 1824 the first sod was turned. In 1829 the first two vessels, decorated with flags and cheered by a

large gathering of people lining the banks, passed St. Catharines through the canal on their way to Lake Erie. In 1837 an Act of Parliament was passed for the purchase of canal-shares from the shareholders. The government assumed entire control of the canal in 1842 and inaugurated the great work of enlargement and improvement. The first enlargement was completed in 1845. In 1870 the government took steps to make practically a new canal, which would connect with the old one and, when enlarged, would admit the largest vessels navigating the great lakes. This has been finished, and now further deepening and enlargement are contemplated. At present vessels drawing 14 feet of water can pass through. Large ocean-vessels regularly pass through it to ports west. At Port Colborne on Lake Erie, where is the entrance to the canal, a large sum has been expended during the last two years in harbor-improvements and in the erection of an immense grain-elevator. There is a large lock at Port Colborne and no other until you reach Thorold, a distance of about 20 miles. Besides furnishing a great waterway for vessels from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, the canal provides an inexhaustible supply of water for mills and manufacturing plants. Canada has spent nearly one hundred millions of dollars on her canals, and the end is not yet.

The total number of Canadian vessels which passed through Welland Canal in 1906 was 866 (617 steam, 249 sail); the total number of American vessels was 670 (602 steam, 68 sail). Through St. Lawrence canals in the same year passed 8,213 (4,051 steam) Canadian vessels and 1,258 (869 steam) American vessels. Through Ste. Marie Canal during 1906 the total number of Canadian vessels was 3,922 (3,469 steam) and 1,758 American vessels (1,599 steam).

Welland Canal (enlarged or new line) is 26½ miles long; has two entrances from Lake Ontario at Port Dalhousie, one for the old, the other for the new canal. From Port Dalhousie to Allanburg, 11½ miles, there are two distinct lines of canal in operation, the old line and the enlarged or new line. From Allanburg to Port Colborne, 15 miles there is only one channel, the old canal having been enlarged. The canal has two pairs of guard-gates and 26 locks. The locks are 270 feet by 45 feet, the depth of water on the sills being 14 feet. The total rise or lockage is 326½ feet. The length of the vessels to be accommodated is 255 feet. From the head of Welland Canal there is deep-water navigation through Lake Erie, Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, Lake Huron and Ste. Mary River to the Sault Canal, — about 580 miles. From the Sault the distance through Lake Superior to Port Arthur is 266 miles and to Duluth 400

miles. (See CORNWALL, LACHINE, MONTREAL, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER and SOULANGES.)

Welland, eight miles from Port Colborne on Lake Erie is on the canal. Its population exceeds 5,000, and it is growing rapidly.

The importance of Canadian waterways in controlling rates of transportation can be easily proved, and will become more apparent as the country west of Lake Superior develops. The returns show that traffic up and down has nearly trebled in 20 years. In the business westward there is a gain of 368 per cent., in that eastward one of 257 per cent. This expansion of business on the canals of Canada is relatively larger than that shown by Canadian railways during the same period. While 57,966,713 tons of freight were carried by Canadian railways in 1906 as compared with 16,356,337 in 1887, the increase was only 254 per cent. as against 287 per cent. on the canals. The trade between lake-ports of the United States by Canadian canals has grown largely since 1887.

Iron ore was the leading commodity making up the traffic through the canals during 1906. The wheat tonnage (46,801,367 bushels) amounted to 1,406,741, the flour tonnage 297,937 and the corn tonnage 244,122.

No tolls are now collected, the canals having been declared free. The quantity of wheat, corn, oats and other grains which arrived at Montreal, *via* the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, in 1906 was 386,963 tons, and the quantity of the same articles which passed down the whole length of the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal the same year was 449,673 tons. The quantity of wheat lightered at Port Colborne in 1907 was 1,009,474 bushels. The total quantity of freight passing through the Welland canal in 1906 was 1,201,967 tons, of which 740,488 tons were agricultural products. There were 979,099 tons of freight passing eastwards and 222,868 passing westwards. Of the eastbound, through freight Canadian vessels carried 488,674 tons and American vessels 480,116 tons; of the westbound, through freight Canadian vessels carried 119,104 tons, and American vessels carried 102,886. On the St. Lawrence canals the total quantity of freight moved was 1,636,117 tons, of which 624,706 were agricultural products, and 595,566 merchandise.

Welland, a Canadian River which flows east 60 miles and empties into the Niagara. It was used as a part of Welland Canal, built to connect Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and to enable vessels to pass around Niagara Falls.

Well-Bor'ing, Drill'ing or Sink'ing, a familiar process, which dates from early historic times, for obtaining water. In modern days it is also used for mining

purposes or in the search for salt, petroleum or natural gas. The sinking of shafts is also of frequent occurrence for ventilating mines or to obtain a good foundation on which to raise a superstructure of any kind. In the process of shaft or well-sinking a percussion or pounding drill is generally used. If the stratum which has to be cut through is hard rock, then the diamond-drill is employed. Machinery, driven by steampower, furnishes the means of operating the drill or other sinking-gear. The operation is facilitated by the erection of a derrick and its attached power-plant, drilling and hoisting machinery.

Welles (*wēls*), Gid'eon, American statesman was born at Glastonbury, Conn., on July 1, 1802. He for many years was editor and part proprietor of *The Hartford Times*. While a member of the Connecticut legislature, he secured the abolition of imprisonment for debt. He held a position in the navy department under President Polk, and was made secretary of the navy under President Lincoln, holding the position for eight years. He found the navy at the beginning of the Civil War without a single warship. Yet he succeeded in maintaining a blockade for over 2,000 miles of coast and formed a fleet of ironclads and transports on the Mississippi River. He died at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878.

Wellesley (*wēls'li*) College, an denominational college founded at Wellesley, Mass., in 1875 for the higher education of women. It has a partly elective course admitting to the degrees of B.A. and M.A., students being admitted either by examination or on certificate from accredited junior schools. The institution offers about 50 undergraduate and 30 graduate scholarships, with studentship in the American schools of classical studies in Athens and Rome and scholarships in the marine biological laboratory at Woods Holl, Mass., and in the zoological station at Naples (*q. v.*). It now has 1,500 students, a faculty of 142 instructors and a library of 83,096 volumes. It has an income of over \$400,000, with a considerable endowment, besides property and grounds valued at \$4,000,000.

Wellesley, Mass., a town in Massachusetts, 14 miles west of Boston, where is situated Wellesley College. It is in Norfolk County and on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Here also are Assumption and St. Joseph Academies (R. C.), Dana and Rock Ridge Halls and Wellesley School. The town owns and operates its waterworks. Population 5,413.

Wellesley, Richard Colley, Marquis of, a British statesman, brother of the duke of Wellington, was born at Dublin, June 20, 1760. He studied at Eton and Oxford, took his seat in the Irish house of peers, and was one of the original Knights of St. Patrick when the order was formed in 1783.

In 1784 he obtained a seat in the British house of commons, and in 1797 entered the house of lords as Baron Wellesley. He was sent to India in 1798 as governor-general, where he found the British possessions threatened by the French in alliance with Tippoo Sahib (q. v.), a powerful native prince. He secured the French officers who were over the native troops, sent them out of the country, and defeated Tippoo Sahib, who was slain in battle. He effected a treaty with Persia, and carried on successfully the Mahratta War, which ended by making England the great power in India, adding 40 million people and \$50,000,000 of revenue to her kingdom. He built the palace of Calcutta, founded the College of Fort William, and introduced financial reforms that doubled the revenues of the East India Company. The great expense of his administration and charges of cruelty to native princes were the complaints made against him, and articles of impeachment were presented but rejected by the house of commons. He was ambassador to Spain, secretary of state, lord lieutenant of Ireland and lord chamberlain. He had an annuity of \$25,000 from the East India Company and a gift of \$100,000 toward the close of his life. He died at London, Sept. 26, 1842.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, one of England's greatest generals, was born at Dungan Castle, Ireland, May 1, 1769. He studied in a military college in France. His first actual service was in command of a regiment in the Netherlands in 1794. While his brother was governor of India, he won his first fame in the Mahratta War with the brilliant victory of Assaye, gained with 4,500 men against 40,000 Mahratta troops. After serving in Hannover and Denmark and commanding an expedition sent to Portugal, he was put in command of the peninsular army in Portugal and Spain, which was opposed to the veteran forces of Soult and Victor. He won the battle of Talavera (July 27-28, 1809), for which he was created a peer and given a pension of \$10,000. He carried the war into Spain, which was held by the French, gained the battles of Badajoz and Salamanca, and was made general-in-chief of the Spanish armies, as he had already been of the Portuguese forces. His pension was doubled, and \$500,000 given him to purchase lands. He followed the retreating army into France, took Pamplona, and defeated Soult under the walls of Toulouse. He received for the twelfth time the thanks of Parliament and, also, a gift of \$2,000,000. When Napoleon escaped from Elba, Wellington was put in command of the British forces, while the Prussian army was led by Blücher. On June 18, 1815, came the great battle

of Waterloo, which finally crushed the power of Napoleon. The allied armies marched upon Paris, and Louis XVIII entered the city the day after the English army. Wellington took command of the army of occupation, living in Paris for three years, where two attempts were made upon his life. He was created field-marshal of the armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria, and prince of Waterloo by the king of the Netherlands, while Parliament added \$1,000,000 to its former gift. He represented Great Britain at the congress of Vienna, was sent on an embassy to Russia, and became commander-in-chief of the British army. His political career, during which he filled the first positions in the country, lost him much of his great popularity, as he took a firm stand against reform, his opposition to the reform bill being followed by an attack of a London mob on his house, and hooting and pelting in the streets. His share in the repeal of the corn laws restored the Iron Duke, as the people loved to call him, to popularity. He died at Walmer Castle, Kent, Sept. 14, 1852. Consult *Lives* by Browne, Gleig, Maxwell and Yonge and his own *Dispatches and Memoranda*.

Wellington, New Zealand, a provincial district in, and the seat of the government of, the newly formed Dominion in the southern Pacific. It is situated in the southern part of North Island, the city being on Cook Strait, which separates North and South Islands. It has a fine harbor on an inlet of the strait, and has a large shipping-trade, chiefly exporting wool, frozen meat, *kauri* gum, butter, cheese and gold. The value of the total trade in 1910 was £9,156,634. The area of Wellington District is 11,003 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 199,094, exclusive of the native Maoris; in the same year the city had a population of 64,372 or, with suburbs, 70,729. In the city, besides the Houses of Parliament, Government House and public buildings, are the general post-office, the life-insurance offices, those of the harbor-board, churches, schools and a number of attractive stores. Its industries include potteries, foundries, soap and candle and freezing works, woolen mills, a wax-match factory, several boot and shoe factories and a rope-works.

Wells College. This college for women has accommodation for about two hundred students. Only candidates for the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts are received. It was founded at Aurora, N. Y. by Henry Wells in 1868. It is undenominational. It has 195 students, 34 instructors, and 25,160 volumes in the library. The productive funds amount to about \$350,000 and the total income is about \$140,000.

Wells, David Ames, an American economist of note, free trader, lecturer and writer

on economics and political science, was born at Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828, and died at Norwich, Conn., Nov. 5, 1898. After graduating at Williams College and at Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, he for a time was associate-editor of *The Springfield Republican*, and took a hearty interest in the publication for a series of years of *The Annual of Scientific Discovery*. In 1866 he was appointed United States commissioner of revenue; in 1877 was chairman of a commission to report upon the laws relating to taxation in the state of New York; and generally took a prominent part in discussions of the time on financial and economic subjects. He was an industrious and prolific writer. Among his published works are textbooks on *Familiar Science*, *Science of Common Things*, *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, *First Principles of Geology*, *Production and Distribution of Wealth*, *Practical Economics*, *The Relation of the Tariff to Wages*, *Recent Economic Changes* and *The Principles of Taxation*. He also published *Robinson Crusoe's Money* and *Our Merchant-Marine*.

Wells'ton, Ohio, a city in Jackson County, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Detroit Southern and Hocking Valley railroads, about 75 miles south-southeast of Columbus. Settled about 1871, it was incorporated in 1876. Besides its public buildings it has a fine park (Lake Alma), and is the seat of Hoy Hospital. It is in a coal and iron mining region, its chief industries (besides the manufacture of cement) being a foundry, barrel-factory and blast-furnaces. The city owns its waterworks and its electric-light plant. Population 6,875.

We'ner or Vener, Lake. See SWEDEN.

Weser (və'zēr), one of the chief rivers of Germany, flows through Prussia and empties into the North Sea. It is 260 miles long, but of little use for navigation.

Wes'ley, Charles, was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, England, Dec. 18, 1708. The name is thought to be the same as Wellesley, and Garrett Wellesley offered to make Charles Wesley his heir if he would settle in Ireland, but the offer was declined, and the estate went to another branch of the family, from which came Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. Charles Wesley, after studying at Oxford, went to Georgia with his brother John. On his return to England he took an active part in the work of forming the Methodist church. He is especially known as a hymn-writer, some of the most beautiful hymns in collections of hymns being his work. *Jesus, Thy Robe of Righteousness* and *Blow Ye the Trumpet*, *Blow* are among the best known of his large contributions to the music of the church, which numbered 4,100 published hymns and 2,000 in manuscript. He died at London, March 29, 1788. Consult *Life*

by Jackson and that by Telford and Julian's *Dictionary of Hymnology*.

Wesley, John, the founder of Methodism, was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, England, June 17, 1703. He was made a fellow in Lincoln College, Oxford, where, with his brother Charles and a few others, he began a systematic course of religious exercises that gave them the name of Methodists. In 1735 he went to Georgia as preacher to the colonists and missionary to the Indians, and became impressed with the views of the Moravians who were his fellow-passengers at sea. After two years he returned to England. Here he studied the Moravian doctrines, and ascribed his conversion to a Moravian meeting in London. He began his preaching in London, and soon joined George Whitefield in open-air services, sometimes delivering 800 sermons a year. The meetings were attended by thousands, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts. Persecution and opposition resulted in Wesley's forming bands for prayer and a church-society and, finally, in his ordaining preachers to be sent to America, Scotland and other places, thus separating entirely from the Church of England. He traveled nearly 270,000 miles, usually on horseback, and preached over 40,000 sermons. He wrote a large number of volumes on religious subjects, and with Charles, his brother, published a collection of hymns. He died at London, March 2, 1791. See *Lives* by Southey, Watson and Moore and *History of the Religious Movement of the 18th Century* by Stevens.

Wes'leyan Univer'sity, at Middletown, Conn., was founded in 1831, and is the oldest of the colleges established under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States. It has 43 instructors, 480 students and a library of 102,000 volumes. Benefactions in 1914 were 116,000; income \$185,639; and productive funds \$2,421,497.

West Bay City. See BAY CITY.

West, Benjamin, an American painter, was born at Springfield, Pa., Oct. 10, 1738. His first portrait was a picture of his baby-sister, smiling in her sleep, made when he was only seven. His colors were made from berries, and his brush was of hairs stolen from the cat's tail. His first work was done at Philadelphia and New York, but in 1760 he went to Italy for further study, and after three years of training settled in London. Here he became famous at once, and was appointed historical painter by George III. He was one of the four artists who formed the Royal Academy, and was chosen to succeed Sir Joshua Reynolds as its president. His paintings mostly were on historical and religious subjects, on a large scale, in imitation of the old masters. *The Death of Wolfe*, the *Battle of*

La Hogue and *Christ Healing the Sick* are among his best paintings, of which he left nearly 400. He died in 1820, and was buried in St. Paul's, London. Consult Cunningham's *Lives of Eminent Painters* and Redgrave's *Century of Painters of the English School*.

West Ches'ter, Pa., a borough, the seat of Chester County, on the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railways, 24 miles west of Philadelphia. It was settled, incorporated as a town, and later became a borough, about the close of the 18th century. Its institutions (besides the county court-house, jail and municipal buildings) embrace Chester County Hospital, State Normal School, seminaries, schools, churches and a public library, in addition to two attractive parks. Near by is the battlefield of the Brandywine (q. v.), and the region is noted for its market gardening and dairying interests. Its industries include dairying implements, cream-separators, planing-mills, machine-shops, a tag-factory, grain-elevators and wheel-works. Population 11,767.

West'cott, Brooke Foss, an English prelate, writer and biblical scholar, was born near Birmingham in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He successively was a master at Harrow, canon of Peterborough, regius professor of divinity at Cambridge and canon of Westminster, and in 1890 was appointed bishop of Durham. He interested himself in the miners there, gained their trust, and settled and prevented difficulties between them and the mine-owners. He stood well up among scholars and theologians. With F. A. Hort he spent 28 years in ascertaining the true text of the Greek New Testament. Their text is considered authoritative and almost final, and forms the basis of the revised version in English, of which also he was one of the makers (1874-81). He is one of the glories of the church universal. His writings are numerous, embracing a *History of the Canon of the New Testament*, *Introduction to the Study of the Gospels*, *History of the English Bible*, *The Gospel of the Resurrection*, *The Gospel of Life*, *Social Aspects of Christianity*, *The Historic Faith*, *The Revelation of the Risen Lord* and *Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles*. He died on July 27, 1901.

West'erly, R. I., a town embracing a group of villages in Washington County on Pawcatuck River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 42 miles southwest of Providence. Settled and incorporated in the latter half of the 17th century, it has become the center of farming interests, manufacturing and considerable granite-quarrying. Its manufactures embrace printing-presses, woolen and cotton goods and thread. Wilcox Park is an attractive local resort, as is also Watch Hill in summer, where there is good bath-

ing on the shore of Long Island Sound. Population 8,696.

Western, The, a college for women located at Oxford, O., was established in 1853, as The Western Female Seminary. In 1894 the name was changed to The Western, a college and seminary for women. It has 27 instructors, 245 students and a library of 13,143 volumes. See OXFORD, O.

Western Austral'ia forms about a third of Australia (q. v.), and is 1,400 miles long and 850 broad, covering 975,920 square miles, with a coast of 3,500 miles. The Murray, Blackstone, Swan and Murchison, 400 miles long, the Fitzroy and the Ord are some of the principal rivers. The country is mostly level, covered with forests, with a dry, sandy region in the interior and a few, shallow, salt lakes. The Darling, Victoria and Herschel are the principal mountain-ranges — not over 3,000 feet high. The eucalyptus, mahogany, red gum, York gum, jarrah, baobab, sandalwood, grass-tree, paper-bark tree and mangrove are some of the peculiar trees, while the kangaroo, wombat, wallaby and dingo or wild dog are found among the animals. The raising of sheep, goats and cattle is the most important industry; the fisheries, including turtle, rock-cod and snapper, provide material for the canneries; and the pearl-fisheries are increasing in value; salt, raisins, castor-oil, honey, wax, manna, gums and wine are other products. Gold is found in Kimberley; magnetic iron ore at Mt. Magnet; lead and copper in the Victoria region, besides silver and plumbago. In 1906-7 the government expended £169,753 on its schools. There were 376 public schools, with 28,927 pupils in attendance and 108 private schools with 7,515 pupils. There were 1,990 miles of railway and 10,000 miles of telegraph. Western Australia is a British state, first settled by a convict-colony at Port Jackson, but it made little growth until convict-labor was introduced. From 1850 to 1868, 10,000 convicts were brought into the country. The capital is Perth (population 50,527). Population of the state 184,124.

West'field, Mass., a town, consisting of a group of early settled villages, in Hampden County, on Westfield River and on the Boston and Albany and New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads, nine miles west of Springfield. Its institutions include a state normal school, Noble Hospital and Westfield Athenæum. The town owns and operates its own waterworks, gas and electric-light plant, and has an attractive resort in Woronoco Park. Its industries embrace the manufacture of bicycles, radiators, boilers, cigars, driving-whips, organs, thread and boxes. It also has paper-mills, brick-yards and machine-shops. Population, 16,044.

West Ho'boken, N. J., a flourishing town in Hudson County, N. J., on the Hudson River, adjacent to New York City. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of silks. It has schools, churches and civic buildings, a convent of the Sisters of St. Dominic, a Roman Catholic school and a monastery of the Passionist Fathers. The population has more than doubled in the past decade, its inhabitants now numbering 35,403.

West In'dies, an archipelago of about 1,000 islands lying between North and South America. The island of Guanahani was the first land seen by Columbus, and he gave the name of West Indies to the region, thinking he had found a new route to India. The islands separate the Atlantic Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico, and are in four groups: the Bahamas; the Greater Antilles, including Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and Porto Rico; the Lesser Antilles; and the islands off the coast of Venezuela. The Bahamas are low islands of coral, while the other Antilles are mountainous and volcanic, having peaks from 6,000 to 8,000 feet high. The summers are very hot, and hurricanes are numerous and severe. Insects, snakes, lizards and scorpions abound, and the birds are especially beautiful. The forests produce mahogany, satinwood, crabwood, rosewood and other valuable lumber. Ginger, pepper, pimento, aloes, sassafras, cochineal and indigo are other products. The chief trade is in sugar and tobacco. The mineral wealth is not great, though gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, salt and other minerals are found and worked to some degree. The Spaniards began their dominion over the islands by enslaving the native tribes they found there, who at times revolted against their masters, but with no effect, and were almost exterminated. As a result of the Spanish-American war in 1898 Porto Rico was ceded to the United States and Cuba was freed from Spanish sovereignty. Guadeloupe, St. Bartholomew and Martinique belong to France; the Bahamas, Jamaica, the Leeward and the Windward Islands and Trinidad to England; some of the smaller islands to the Dutch. The "Danish West Indies" now belong to the United States. Haiti is independent. Population (total) 5,678,128.

West'inghouse', George, American engineer and inventor of the air-brake, was born at Central Bridge in Schoharie County, N. Y., on Oct. 6, 1846, and spent his early youth as apprentice in his father's machine-shops at Schenectady, where he was also educated in the public schools of the town. In the Civil War he served for two or three years with the 12th New York Regiment and the New York Cavalry Corps, and later became assistant-engineer in the United States navy. Returning to Schenectady in 1865, he resumed his education at Union

College, meanwhile pursuing his bent towards mechanical investigation. The result was his invention of the locomotive air-brake, which came into instant use in this country and, later, in Europe. For this and for his other useful mechanical devices and patents he received honors abroad. He also devoted himself to electrical research and made such discoveries or developments of discoveries as to make possible the long-distance transmission of power. Connecting himself with a large manufacturing plant at Pittsburgh, Pa., he gave practical effect on a large scale to his inventions and mechanical appliances, turning out steam and gas engines, steam turbines etc., and also supplying the generators for use in the large power-plants at Niagara Falls and those in use by the rapid transit and elevator systems of New York and elsewhere. He died March 12, 1914.

West'minster Abbey is in the city of Westminster, which now is a part of London. On an island formed by a branch of the Thames, Sebert, king of the East Saxons, built a church in the 7th century, which was replaced, it is thought, by an abbey called Westminster, to distinguish it from St. Paul's or Eastminster. The first building of stone on the site was built by Edward the Confessor, of which the pyx-house is a remnant. The present abbey was mostly built by Henry III, beginning in 1220 with a chapel. The western front with its great window was the work of Richard III and Henry VII, who also built the chapel called by his name. Two towers were added by Sir Christopher Wren. The building is a cross, 511 feet long. It was used as the burying-place of the English kings, and is crowded with monuments. The shrine of Edward the Confessor was built by Henry III; the tombs of Edward I, Henry III, Henry V, Edward III and of most of the sovereigns from Henry VII to George III are within the walls. There are, besides, the two coronation-chairs, one inclosing the stone brought by Edward I from Scone, on which the Scottish kings were crowned. The most interesting part of the abbey is the Poets' Corner in the eastern aisle of the southern transept, where are memorials of the great British poets, Chaucer, Dryden, Milton, Gray, Shakespeare, Addison, Thomson, Tennyson and the American poet, Longfellow. The monuments of Pitt, Fox, Chatham, Canning and Wilberforce and of the great inventors, Telford, Watt and Stephenson are in other parts of the building. Consult Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*.

Westminster, Can. One of the richest agricultural districts of British Columbia is New Westminster, which includes all the fertile valley of the lower Fraser. The climate is mild, with much rain in winter. The timber is heavy, the underbrush thick.

Westminister is the center of the great lumbering and salmon-canning industries. Its agricultural advantages are unexcelled in the province, heavy crops of grain, hay and roots being the rule, and fruit growing to perfection and in profusion. A great deal of the land in Fraser Valley has been reclaimed by dyking.

Westphalia, a province in western Prussia, bordering on Holland. It is 110 miles long and 124 wide, covering 7,803 square miles. The Lippe, Ruhr, Ems and Weser are the principal rivers, the Weser crossing Weser Hills by a pass called the Westphalian Gate. The Lippe divides the country into two parts, the northern portion flat like Holland and the southern portion having hills and valleys. The farming is carried on by small farmers with old methods, the most important crops being hemp and flax. Cattle, goats and hogs are raised, the latter yielding the well-known Westphalian hams. Mineral resources give great prosperity. There are large coal-fields in the north, and it produces more iron-ore than any other province of Prussia except Silesia. It also is rich in copper, zinc, sulphur and salt. The leading manufactures are linen-weaving and iron-working. Westphalia was the name of the western part of the duchy of Saxony. It was divided when Henry the Lion's Saxon domains were distributed by Emperor Maximilian, the archbishops of Cologne receiving a part, with the title of dukes of Westphalia. Napoleon formed the kingdom of Westphalia for Jerome, his brother, which was abolished after the battle of Leipsic. The congress of Vienna (1815) finally gave Westphalia to Prussia. The peace of Westphalia at Osnabrück and Münster, in 1648, ended the Thirty Years' War. Population 3,618,090.

West Point, N. Y., the seat of the United States Military Academy, is a village of Orange County on Hudson River, 52 miles north of New York City. It is a promontory about 180 feet above the river, commanding the fine scenery of the Highlands and surrounded by hills reaching from 500 to 1,500 feet in height. The military school was founded in 1802, and provides free education for 300 cadets, who are bound to serve in the army (*q. v.*) for eight years. Each congressional district can send one cadet and ten are appointed by the president. The course of training lasts four years, and the graduates have the rank of second lieutenant in the regular army. The buildings include several batteries, besides the library, stone barracks and buildings for instruction, and contain many war relics and portraits of military heroes. West Point was guarded during the Revolutionary War by two forts and a chain across the river, which were taken by the British in 1777, but abandoned by them after Burgoyne's surrender. The point was after-

wards strengthened by forts and other works, which Benedict Arnold, the commander, was bargaining to betray to the British, when the arrest of Major André (*q. v.*) defeated the plot. See **MILITARY SCHOOLS**.

West Springfield, Mass., a town consisting of a cluster of villages on Connecticut River, in Hampden County, opposite Springfield and on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Settled about the middle of the 17th century as part of Springfield, it was separately incorporated in 1774, and has become an attractive place of residence for the people of Springfield. It owns its own waterworks, and here are the repair-shops of the Boston and Maine Railroad; here also is a well-equipped public library, besides good schools and churches. Its industries include the manufacture of paper, gas tanks and pumps. Population, 11,342.

West Virginia, one of the central states of the Union, lies mostly between Virginia and Ohio River, with the narrow strip, called the Panhandle, running for 60 miles between Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Area and Surface. It covers 24,645 square miles, nearly all of it being mountainous or hilly, which has given it the name of the Switzerland of America. The Alleghany Mountains are on the eastern border, and in the western part of the state are Laurel Hill, Greenbrier, Gauley and Rich Mountains, a continuation of the Cumberland range. The Potomac forms 100 miles of the northern boundary and the Ohio 300 miles of the western border, with the Monongahela, Great and Little Kanawhas and the Big Sandy flowing into it. The Kanawha is 450 miles long and is navigable for 100 miles. Nearly all the lower hill-country can be cultivated, and in the mountainous regions are broad, fertile valleys.

Resources. There still are a few large tracts of timber, though these are rapidly disappearing by reason of the extensive production of lumber and numerous wood-working industries. The coal-fields cover 16,000 square miles, a larger extent of country than Great Britain's and give the state the fourth place in the coal-states, while it is second in producing coal and coke. Petroleum, natural gas, iron-ore, salt, bromine, sandstone, marble, alum and copper are other minerals found very abundantly. The mineral springs, as Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs (used by the Shawnee Indians and early white settlers), Berkeley Springs, Red Sulphur Springs, Old Sweet and Capon Springs, are famous summer-resorts. Corn is the largest crop, followed by wheat, oats and tobacco. The raising of horses, sheep and cattle is a large industry; the great lumber business, with tanneries and wood-pulp mills in connection with it, and coal-mining are other industries. The manufactures are those of leather, iron, steel, glass and pottery.

Education. There are 6,674 school-buildings in the state. The elementary schools have 8,782 teachers and an enrollment of 276,258 pupils. The *per capita* expenditure for their education is \$23.92. The state supports a university with 14 different schools and colleges, six normal schools, two preparatory schools for the state's university, a school for the deaf and the blind, a reform school for boys and an industrial school for girls. There are about 30 colleges and academies under church and private control. The most important are Bethany College, founded by Alexander Campbell, organizer of the Disciples of Christ; West Virginia Wesleyan College, a coeducational institution founded by West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Morris-Harvey College, founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and Davis and Elkins College, an institution under the control of Winchester Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church South.

History. The first permanent settlers in West Virginia came from east of the Alleghanies, and one of the first landowners was George Washington, who held 32,000 acres in the Ohio and Kanawha valleys. When Virginia seceded, the western part, separated from the eastern part by the Alleghany Mountains and closely connected with Ohio, refused to join the movement, held conventions at Clarksburg and Wheeling, and formed West Virginia, which was admitted into the Union in 1863. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry and the battles of Philippi, Beverly, Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain and Carnifex Ferry were the chief actions on the soil of West Virginia connected with the Civil War. The chief city is Wheeling (population 41,641). The population of the state is 1,399,320.

West Virginia University, located at Morgantown, was founded in 1867 as West Virginia Agricultural College. In 1868, by act of legislature, the name was changed to West Virginia University. The organization includes colleges of art and sciences, engineering and mechanic arts, agriculture, school of music and commercial and preparatory schools. The faculty numbers 101, the students 1,651 and the library 25,000 volumes. In 1914-15 the income was \$410,464.06.

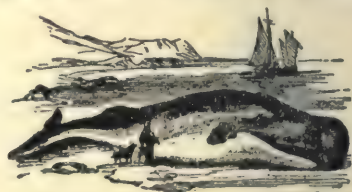
Wet'ernhorn, a lofty mountain in Switzerland, about ten miles from Lake Brienz. It rises almost perpendicularly in one great wall of limestone, 12,200 or 14,105 feet, according to different measurements.

Wey'man, Stanley John, English novelist, was born at Ludlow, Shropshire on Aug. 7, 1855, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford. Studying law, he was called to the bar and practiced on circuit from 1881 to 1889, when his first work, *The House of the Wolf* — a

romance of French history — appeared. After this his health necessitated travel abroad, and he abandoned law altogether. His more notable novels include *The New Rector*, *The Story of Francis Cludde* and *A Gentleman of France*. The success of the latter, which was published in 1893 and at once translated into many European languages, was immediate, and it has proved one of the most successful of recent historical romances. His later stories are *Under the Red Robe*, *My Lady Rotha*, *The Red Cockade*, *The Man in Black*, *The Castle Inn*, *The Long Night*, *Stane Crow Farm*, *The Abbess of Vlaye*, *In King's Byways*, *Shrewsbury* and the *Memoirs of a Minister of France*. He is a vivid and picturesque writer, and has been most successful in his treatment of themes drawn chiefly from the era of medieval France.

Wey'mouth, Mass., a town embracing a number of villages with an early historic interest, in Norfolk County, on Weymouth Fore River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 12 miles southeast of Boston. The town dates from the era of the Plymouth colonists, when it was known by its Indian name of Wessagusset. Its industrial interests are connected with the manufacture of shoes, with wool-scouring and with nail, coal and lumber works. It has two local libraries, the Tuff and the Fogg, besides churches, elementary and high schools, several banks and a weekly newspaper. Population 12,895.

Whale, a marine mammal of fish-like form belonging to the order *Cetacea*. The dolphins are included with the whales. Few people realize what the term, a marine mammal, means as applied to whales, the fish-like form suggesting an affinity with fishes; but they are warm-blooded animals, breathing by lungs and suckling their young with milk — in short, ranking above reptiles and birds and in the class of *Mammalia*.



SPERM-WHALE

There are two divisions, those with teeth, as the dolphin and the sperm-whale, and those without teeth in the adult but with plates of whalebone inside the mouth. The latter group, often called the true whales, have teeth in embryonic stages, and the fact that teeth arise and disappear before birth is taken to mean that the whalebone whales are descended from ancestors which had teeth and that the embryonic teeth

are a matter of inheritance, but in the changed habits of the animal are not required. The whales have nostrils on the top of the head, and in coming to the surface they spout or blow. They do not, however, as is generally supposed, throw out a jet of water. The column of spray is due to the condensing of their warm breath, which is laden with watery vapor. The head, which in some species may make one third the length of the entire animal, merges into the body without a perceptible neck. The fore limbs are modified into paddles, but, internally, they show bones corresponding to those in the arm of man, not to those in the fins of fishes. The hind limbs are absent, but there is a distinct trace of the hip-bones. The tail is expanded horizontally, not vertically as in the fishes. Most warm-blooded animals are kept warm by a hairy covering; the whales, however, are almost destitute of hair; but the body is surrounded by a very thick layer of fat or blubber under the skin to keep up the temperature. The whales wander over a wide part of the ocean, being found in tropical, temperate and frigid seas. Their food is varied, that of the sperm-whales being partly made of large cuttlefish. The ambergris of commerce is derived from an internal secretion coming from these whales and containing the hard beaks of cuttlefish. The large whalebone whales feed on small crustacea, squids, fish and the like. They swim with their mouths open. When a number of these small creatures are collected within the mouth, it is closed and the water is strained through the plates of whalebones, while the animals are retained.

The orquals, from 65 to 75 feet long, are among the most abundant whales. The finback whale, about 60 feet long, is found along the coast of the eastern United States and is sometimes seen in Massachusetts Bay. Another common whale of our eastern Atlantic coast is the black or right whale, about 40 feet long. It is occasionally found as far south as South Carolina. In the Arctic region is found the great bowhead, the most valuable of whales to the whale hunters, but not the largest one. It reaches a length of 50 to 60 feet, but an adult will yield from 200 to 300 barrels of oil and two tons of whalebone. The largest whale is the sulphur bottom of the Pacific, which reaches 100 feet in length, and is the largest of living animals and, probably, of all animals that have ever lived. The razorback of the northern Atlantic grows to be 70 feet in length. The sperm-whale or cachalot is a toothed whale, which attains a length of 80 feet. It inhabits the open sea, especially in southern latitudes. It yields the fine sperm-oil and spermaceti. The chase of these monsters of the ocean has greatly declined, largely on account of their grow-

ing scarcity and the abundance of other oils. Formerly New Bedford and San Francisco were the principal whaling-ports of the United States.

Whaleback Boats. This form of steam-vessel was developed on the great lakes of America between 1875 and 1880. The idea was to build a vessel of steel with top-sides and erections rounded in such form as to reduce the resistance both to wind and water to a minimum. The name was given because of the resemblance of that portion of the vessel which is visible when afloat to the back of a whale. The first whaleback barge was built of 437 tons' registry, 1,400 tons' capacity. Whalebacks are in use on the Atlantic coast. The *Chas. W. Whitmore*, 3,000 tons, made the voyage to Liverpool in 1891. The shape of these vessels makes them particularly steady at sea. The poor accommodation for the crew on long voyages has prevented its general adoption in traffic on the ocean.

Whate'ly, Richard, a British theologian, was born at London, Feb. 1, 1787. He studied at Oxford with honor, and remained there as tutor and afterward as Bampton lecturer. After having charge of a parish for two years, he returned to Oxford as principal of St. Alban's Hall, and later was made professor of political economy. His appointment soon after as archbishop of Dublin, "a call to the helm of a crazy ship in a storm" as he called it, gave him work of a different kind, but he endowed the chair of political economy in Trinity College. During the Irish famine he was unwearied in his efforts to help his people, and his charities always were on a large scale. His treatises on *Logic*, *Rhetoric* and *Christian Evidences*, his best-known works, were long used as textbooks. His *Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon* is also famous. A daughter of his did noble service as a missionary among the Muslim women of Egypt. He died on Oct. 8, 1863. Consult *Life and Correspondence* by his daughter and *Memoirs* by W. J. Fitzpatrick.

Wheat, a species of *Triticum* (*T. sativum*), a genus of the grass family. It is not known in the wild state, but its original home is believed to have been in western Asia. It has been under cultivation throughout the entire time covered by human records. Spelt is a kind of wheat cultivated in some parts of Europe, in which the chaff adheres firmly to the grain, as in barley. In the wheat of ordinary cultivation, however, the chaff is easily removed by threshing. The numerous varieties are variously known as spring and winter wheat, bearded and beardless wheat etc. Spring wheat is sown in early spring; winter wheat in the autumn. Wheat is one of the most valuable of cereals, and is the source of all the common white flour of the United States. In 1910 the wheat crop of the world amounted

to 3,667,494,000 bushels, that of the United States being over 695,443,000 bushels. In the same year the seven states showing the largest yield were Minnesota (94,080,000); Kansas (62,068,000); South Dakota (46,720,000); Indiana (40,981,000); Nebraska (39,515,000); North Dakota (36,105,000); and Illinois (31,500,000).

Wheatstone, Sir Charles, an English inventor and scholar, was born at Gloucester in February, 1802. He began making musical instruments, and made many experiments in sound, inventing an instrument that was played by a piano in another room and so seemed to play itself. His first paper was *New Experiments in Sound*. He extended his studies to light and electricity, invented a number of instruments, and with Cooke took out a patent for an electric telegraph in 1837. He invented the stereoscope, the cryptograph and a telegraphic barometer and thermometer, by which an observer at the foot of a mountain could read the instruments at the top. Scarcely a year passed without a paper from him on some difficult scientific subject or without an invention. He was made professor in King's College, London, a fellow of the Royal Society, a member of all the leading foreign scientific associations, and, after the completion of his automatic telegraph, was knighted. He died at Paris, while perfecting an instrument for submarine cables, Oct. 19, 1875.

Wheatstone's Bridge, a piece of electrical apparatus devised by Sir Charles Wheatstone for measuring the electrical resistance of a conductor. It consists of a network of six wires arranged as shown in the accompanying diagram. Four resistances: R , R_1 , R_2 and X , are so joined in series as to form a closed circuit. In this circuit there will always be four junctions, namely, A, D, B and F. The next step in manufacturing a Wheatstone's bridge is to join a battery across two diagonally opposite junctions, say A and B, as shown in the

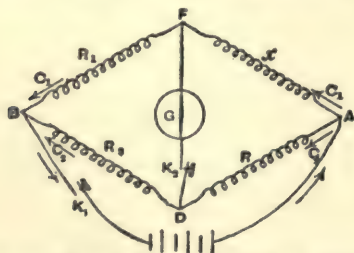


DIAGRAM OF WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE

Diagram. The current entering at A divides into two parts, one flowing along the branches X and R_1 , the other flowing along the branches R and R_2 .

Next join the remaining two junctions, F and D, by a circuit containing a galvanom-

eter. In general, the potential at F and the potential at D will be different; but by diminishing the resistance in R and increasing the resistance in R_2 , or *vice versa*, we can easily make the potentials at F and D the same. When this adjustment is reached, there will be no current flowing through the galvanometer G , even if the key K_2 be closed. Let us now call the fall in potential between A and F (and hence also between A and D) E_1 ; and the fall in potential between F and B we shall denote by E_2 . Then, by Ohm's law, we may write

$$\frac{E_1}{X} = \frac{E_2}{R_1} \text{ and } \frac{E_1}{R} = \frac{E_2}{R_2}.$$

Dividing one of these equations by the other, we have

$$X = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) R.$$

Accordingly, if we know the value of one resistance R and the ratio of the other two, R_1 and R_2 , we can at once obtain the value of the unknown resistance X . This is the purpose of the Wheatstone bridge. Consult any good textbook of physics for a discussion of this subject.

Wheel, a piece of wood or metal, usually round and either solid or open, fastened to a center piece, around which it turns. The center-piece is called an axle when the wheel turns on it, and an arbor or shaft when the wheel turns with it. Wheels are used to produce motion and are of different kinds, as wagon-wheels, water-wheels, car-wheels, steamboat-wheels, fly-wheels, balance-wheels, crown-wheels, spur-wheels, band- or belt-wheels, ratchet-wheels, cog-wheels and pinions, the kinds used in machinery. Carriage and wagon wheels are made of wood with a band of iron; car-wheels and machinery-wheels of iron, though sometimes of wood or brass; and clock and watch wheels of brass also. Carriage and wagon wheels are made with a central hub of wood, which turns on an axle, from which spokes radiate to the wooden rim of the wheel. An iron tire or hoop, heated hot, so that it expands, is fastened on the rim, and as it cools it tightens, connecting the parts very firmly. Car-wheels are made either of iron or steel, or iron and steel, or of iron, steel and wood combined, and usually are solid, with the edge or rim fitted to the rail. Water-wheels (*q. v.*) are used for turning machinery by water. The overshot wheel has boxes or buckets on the rim. The buckets on one side fill with water and their weight makes the wheel turn, the buckets emptying themselves as they reach the bottom. The undershot wheel has flat boards, called floats, instead of buckets, and is used where there is plenty of water. The turbine-wheel is

one that works flat instead of up and down. In machinery the sets of wheels are joined by bands or belts, or work by cogs or teeth. See CLOCK, STEAMBOAT and WATCH.

Wheeler, Benjamin Ide, president of the University of California since July 18, 1899, was born in Randolph, Mass., July 15, 1854. He graduated from Brown University in 1875. He received his A.M. in 1878; his Ph.D. from Heidelberg in 1885; and honorary LL.D from Harvard in 1900, Brown 1900, Yale 1901, Johns Hopkins 1902, Wisconsin 1904 and Columbia 1905. He was instructor at Brown University during 1879-81; and at Harvard in 1885-6. He became professor of comparative philology at Cornell in 1886 and at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, in 1896. He is corresponding member of the *Kaiserliches Archaeologisches Institut*. He is author of *The Greek Noun-Accent*; *Analogy in Language*; *Introduction to the History of Language*; *Dionysos and Immortality*; *Organization of Higher Education in the United States*; and *Life of Alexander the Great*. He was editor of the department of philology in *Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia* and in *Macmillan's Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology*.

Wheeler, Joseph, American soldier, a distinguished cavalry general of the Confederate army and in command of the cavalry division of the United States army of Santiago in the war with Spain, was born at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1836, and graduated at West Point in 1859. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army, and by the close of that year he rose to the rank of brigadier and later to that of



GENERAL WHEELER

major-general and lieutenant-general. He was at Shiloh, served under Bragg in the west, distinguished himself at Chickamauga, and opposed Sherman in his march through Georgia and South Carolina. During the war he was thrice wounded and had 16 horses shot under him. In 1869 he settled at Wheeler, Ala., where he became a planter and lawyer, and in 1880 was returned to Congress as a Democrat from Alabama, and served continuously until May, 1898, when he became major-general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the cavalry division in the army of Santiago. He was present at the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill, and was the senior member of the commission to arrange for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. During 1899 General Wheeler was on service in the Philippines, and in August, 1900, he retired

from the army, having reached the age-limit. He died on Jan. 25, 1906.

Wheeler, William Almon, nineteenth vice-president of the United States, was born at Malone, N. Y., on June 30, 1819. He began his political career as a state senator in 1858. In 1860 he was in Congress, and again during 1866-77. The compromise which allayed the disturbed condition of politics in Louisiana in 1874 was largely his work, and he was also foremost in returning his back-pay to the national treasury when the act increasing the salary of congressmen was passed. He was elected to the vice-presidency in 1876, when Hayes was president. He died on June 4, 1887.

Wheel'ing, W. Va., county-seat of Ohio County, in the narrow strip known as the Panhandle, on Ohio River. Part of the city is built on an island in the river, connected with the mainland by a suspension bridge. It has the capitol building, used for governmental purposes while it was the capital of West Virginia, postoffice, custom-house, public library, opera-house and other fine buildings. It is chiefly known as a manufacturing city, the coal in the region furnishing an abundance of cheap fuel as well as natural gas, which is used in many factories. There are blast-furnaces, iron-foundries and forges, manufactories of mowing and reaping machines, steam-engines, wagons, carriages, nails, leather, paper, extensive glass-factories, potteries and cigar-factories. It was the capital of West Virginia until 1870 and in 1875. Population 41,641.

Whelk, the name for marine gasteropod mollusks belonging especially to the family of *Buccinidae*. The common whelk of the northern Atlantic is eaten in England. These animals look somewhat like very large snails. The shell is pointed, but has only a few whorls. The animal has a broad body, with tentacles projecting from the head. It can be entirely retracted within its shell. It burrows in the sand, and feeds on clams and other bivalve mollusks. Some whelks are used for bait.

Whig Party, The. (1) In British history one of the two political parties in the state, of an advanced and reforming character, now known as Liberals. The term had its origin in the middle of the 17th century and was applied to the Scotch Presbyterians (Covenanters as opposed to the Cavaliers), who had rebelled against the crown; and thus the appellation was at first regarded as a contemptuous epithet, hurled at them by the Tory party—the organization opposed to them in the state and favoring monarchy and conservative rule. The Whigs may be said to be the successors of the Cromwellian Roundheads, whose liberal principles led them to favor and defend the Revolution of 1688, insist upon parliamentary control of the government, and

desire the Hanoverian rather than the Stuart rule. The influence of the party became powerful in the state from the era of George I, and was represented by the great Whig families of the time — Burke and Fox being its chief leaders. After the era of the Reform Bill (1832), a piece of legislation brought about by the Whigs, the latter term began to be replaced by that of the progressive and reforming Liberals. Goldwin Smith (*q. v.*) thus defines the two party names: "The Tory was the friend of government by prerogative and of church privilege; the Whig was the friend of constitutional liberty and toleration; in effect, the Tory was a supporter of monarchical, the Whig of parliamentary, supremacy. . . . In later times the Tory party became that of political and ecclesiastical reaction, the Whig party that of general progress."

(2) In American history the Whigs of the days of the American colonies were those who favored the Revolution, as opposed to the Tories, who advocated adherence to the mother country. The term more specifically dates, however, from 1830 and refers to the political party under the leadership of Henry Clay, known as National Republicans (or Whigs), as opposed to the Jackson, and later to the Democratic, Republicans. The Whigs favored a protective tariff, a national bank and a system of internal improvements. It was they who in 1840 elected W. H. Harrison to the presidency, and sought in 1844 to elect Clay to the office. With the election of Zachary Taylor the Whig party fell into a state of disintegration, many of the northern Whigs becoming Free Soilers and most southern Whigs becoming Democrats. The Whigs had a long line of representative leaders in the north; but the term fell into disuse, or, more correctly, gave place to that of Republicans — the last action of what remained of the Whig party being the nomination by the Constitutional Union party, in 1860, of Bell and Everett at Baltimore for the presidency and vice-presidency.

Whip'le, Abraham, an American naval officer, was born at Providence, R. I. on Sept. 16, 1733. He commanded a privateer in the French and Indian War, and in one cruise took 23 French prizes. During the Revolutionary War his ship took more vessels than any other in the service. After his ship was finally taken by the British, he sailed for France with dispatches in a new ship and encountered the British merchant fleet of 150 vessels on its way to Jamaica. Hiding his guns and running up the British flag, he joined the fleet, and at night captured a vessel, putting on a crew from his own ship, and sent it to America. This he did until he had taken ten ships. He was taken prisoner near Charleston in 1780. His ship was the first American vessel to enter the Thames with the United

States flag (1784). He moved west with the Ohio Company, dying at Marietta, O. on May 29, 1810.

Whip-Poor-Will, a bird widely known on account of its oft-repeated cry of *whip-poor-will*. It is not often seen, although it is abundant in damp woods of the eastern United States. It usually rests on the ground during the day and is active at twilight and early nightfall, sending forth its cry and also coursing low over the grass in search of insects. It is about ten inches long and of plain colors, being grayish, much variegated with black and buff. Its bill is very broad, its mouth large and provided with a tuft of long bristles. It builds no nest, but deposits its eggs on leaves or a slight depression in the ground. To the same family belong the chuck-will's-widow and the night-hawk.

Whirl'pool is a current in a river, which moves in a circle, owing to opposite tides or winds. The two celebrated sea-whirlpools are Charybdis near Sicily and the maelstrom in the North Sea, which are not usually dangerous to ships; but, when the current and the wind are strongly opposed to each other, large ships are driven against the rocks. Whirlpools were dreaded by sailors and many legends arose about them. They were thought to be openings into great caverns, within whose depths lived mermaids and sea-monsters. Norwegian fishermen still believe that, if they can throw a heavy object into the whirlpool, it will close without injuring their ship. See **MAELSTROM** and **SCYLLA**.

Whirl'wind, a small vortex motion of the earth's atmosphere, generally produced by the meeting of two contrary winds. Prof. R. W. Wood has shown a neat method of producing artificial whirlwinds. He heats a large iron plate — say four feet square — by placing a number of Bunsen burners underneath. While the plate is hot, a little sal-ammoniac is scattered over it. The fumes thus produced render visible the vortices formed by the two currents of air coming over opposite edges of the hot plate. See **CYCLONE** and **STORM**.

Whis'ky, a spirit or liquor distilled usually from grain of some kind, originating probably among the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland, as the name is from the Celtic, meaning water of life. It was first known as *aqua vitæ* (water of life) and used only as a medicine, and was first used as a drink in Scotland in the 17th century. The tax on whisky, imposed partly for revenue but largely to reduce its use, resulted in evasions of the tax by illegal manufacture and smuggling. Whisky was first made from malted barley by distillation (*q. v.*), but can be made from any grain or even from potato-starch or grape-sugar. In the United States it is made largely from corn and rye. A great deal

of whisky is made into alcohol, gin and French brandy. Whisky is nearly colorless when made, but grows red from the wood of the barrels in which it is kept, which are usually charred to help to darken it. It is improved by age. Over 50,000,000 gallons a year are made and consumed in Great Britain, besides beer and wine. In the United States the tax on whisky is one of the greatest sources of revenue to the government. The total production of whisky, distilled spirits and fermented liquors in the United States in 1906 was 180,860,926 gallons. About 45,000,000 gallons of whisky are made annually in this country.

Whistler (*hwis'lər*), **James Abbott McNeill**, a brilliant Anglo-American painter,



JAMES WHISTLER

etcher and author, was born at Lowell, Mass., on July 10, 1834, and educated at West Point Military Academy. He studied art at Paris and settled at London, England, where he became president of the British Society of Artists and held exhibi-

tions of his pictures. There was a strain of the erratic in his mental composition, which more than once brought him into antagonism with critics of art—notably with Ruskin; but he had genius and gifts of a high order in the impressionist school and attained eminence as an etcher and colorist. Some of his more important paintings include what he termed *A Nocturne in Blue and Gold*, arrangements in black, gray and green; his *Portrait of My Mother* is excellent, as are *The White Girl* and *The Last of Old Westminster*. He also did good work in painting portraits of celebrities, and wrote *The Gentle Art of Making Enemies*. His other published works include *Ten O'Clock*, *Four Masters of Etching* and *The Baronet and the Butterfly*. He died on July 17, 1903.

Whitby, a seaport in Yorkshire, England, on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Esk. The old town has narrow, steep, irregular streets, while the new part has all the features of the fashionable watering-place. The old abbey is in ruins, but Whitby Hall has been restored. The parish church stands on a cliff 350 feet high, with a flight of nearly 200 steps. The piers run out about 1,000 feet in the ocean. The chief exports are jet ornaments and iron, the jet being obtained from a petrified wood peculiar to the region. The herring-fishery is increasing, but the shipping-trade, which was large when the vessels for Captain

Cook's voyages were built here, has declined, and the town is gradually becoming merely a watering-place. Population 11,750. Whitby (Whitetown) originally was the seat of a monastery, built by Oswy, king of Northumbria, in 658. The convent connected with it was in charge of Abbess Hilda and became famous. Caedmon (q.v.) was a servitor of this abbey. Destroyed by the Danes in 867, it was restored in 1074.

White, Andrew Dickson, American educator and diplomat, was born at Homer,



ANDREW D. WHITE

N.Y., on Nov. 7, 1832, and after graduating at Yale traveled and studied in France, and became an attaché to the United States legation at St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed professor of history and English literature at the University of Michigan, and ten years later

became president of Cornell University, a post which he held until 1885, contributing \$100,000 from his own means, part of which was applied to the equipment of the library of the school of history and political science at Cornell. In 1871 he was appointed one of the United States commissioners to Santo Domingo; in 1878 was commissioner to the Paris Exposition from the state of New York; and from 1879 to 1881 was United States minister to Russia (serving again during 1892-4). In 1897 he was named by President McKinley ambassador of the United States to Berlin, a post he held till 1902. Dr. White is a regent of Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and has been president of the American Historical Society and the American Social Science Association. He is the author of *Lectures on History*, *The New Germany*, *The Warfare of Science*, *History of the Warfare of Science with Theology*, *European Schools of History*, *Studies in History and Autobiography*.

White, Edward Douglass, the chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in the parish of Lafourche, La. on Nov. 3, 1845, and was educated at the Jesuit College of New Orleans and at Georgetown (D.C.) College. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, was admitted to the Louisiana bar, and in 1874 was a state senator. From 1878 to 1891 he sat as associate-justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, and from 1891 to 1894 was a member of the United States

senate. In February, 1894, he was appointed associate-justice of the United States supreme court and in December, 1910, was appointed chief justice.

White, Henry Kirke, an English poet, was born on March 21, 1785, at Nottingham. His mother's ambition led to his being educated as a lawyer instead of following his father's business. His first poems attracted the attention of the owner of the paper, who advised publication of them in book-form. The volume was cruelly treated by the critics, but brought him the friendship of Southey and a scholarship at Cambridge. He is best known by the hymn entitled *The Star of Bethlehem*. He died at college on Oct. 16, 1866. His poems were published by Southey, with a memoir, which attracted public attention and sympathy.

White, Richard Grant, an American author, was born at New York City on May 22, 1821. Though a student of medicine and of law, he adopted a literary career, being for 14 years on *The Courier and Enquirer* of New York, part of the time as editor. The result of his studies and writings on music and art was *Christian Art*. Other works are *National Hymns*, *Poetry of the Civil War*, *Words and Their Uses* and *Every-Day English*. Among his best-known articles to the magazines, to which he contributed for 30 years, were those on the plays of Shakespeare. He died at New York on April 8, 1885.

White, Stewart Edward, an American author and story-writer who deals chiefly with western life, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., on March 12, 1873. He entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1895, subsequently taking a course at Columbia Law School, New York City. Some years later he developed gifts as a novelist and successively published *The Claim Jumpers*, *The Westerners*, *The Blazed Trail*, *Conjurer's House*, *The Forest*, *The Magic Forest*, *The Silent Places*, *The Mountains*, *Blazed Trail Stories*, *The Pass* and *The Mystery*, the last in conjunction with S. H. Adams. Most of these are realistic studies of the rough life of the western plains, mountain passes and hillsides.

White, William Allen, American journalist and author, was born in Emporia, Kans., in 1868, and educated there and at the University of Kansas. Taking to journalism as a profession, Mr. White has had connection with *The Eldorado Daily Republican*, *The Kansas City Journal* and *The Star*, and in 1894 he purchased *The Emporia Gazette*, which he still edits and publishes. In the latter, in August of 1896, he wrote a striking article, which was widely commented on, entitled *What's the Matter with Kansas?* Besides a reprint of this article, Mr. White has issued collections of short

stories dealing chiefly with American political life. These embrace *The Real Issue*, *The Court of Boyville*, *Stratagems and Spoils* and *In Our Town*.

White Ant. See **ANT**.

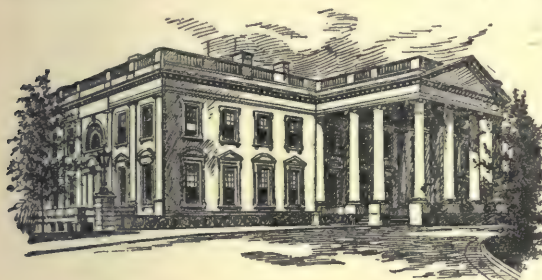
Whitebait, a name given in London to the translucent young of the herring and other similar fishes. They are salt-water fishes, but come up the Thames with the tide. Whitebait dinners are stylish and famous. The name is also given to small, colorless fishes, living at considerable depths off the coast of China and Japan but approaching the shores to spawn in their season. They are considered a delicacy by English people living in China.

Whitefield (whit'fild), George, an English preacher and reformer, was born at Gloucester, Dec. 16, 1714. While at Pembroke College, Oxford, he became associated with Wesley (q. v.) and his band of followers, who already were known as Methodists, and even among them was remarkable for his zeal, as shown in his labors in the jails. He preached his first sermon at Gloucester Cathedral, where the earnestness and eloquence of his oratory produced a great impression. Five persons are said to have gone crazy with excitement, but when complaint was made to the bishop he said that he hoped that "the madness would last till next Sunday." The same excitement attended his preaching in London, where the streets were filled in the early morning with persons carrying lanterns on their way to hear him preach, hours before the time of service. The clergy of the English church were offended at Whitefield's open-air preaching, which he soon used almost entirely, owing to their unwillingness to open their churches to him. He and Wesley separated on doctrinal points, and Whitefield's supporters, led by Lady Huntingdon, built him a large shed called The Tabernacle, where immense crowds gathered. He paid seven visits to America, some of them lasting two or three years, where he preached to as large crowds as in England and Scotland, 20,000 persons hearing him at one time on Boston Common. His health failing, he put himself on what he called a short allowance—one sermon a day and three on Sunday. He died on his last visit to America, at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1770. Consult *Life* by Tyerman; *Life and Times* by Philip; and Lecky's *History of England*, Vol. II.

Whitefish, a common name for a number of fishes of pale or white color belonging to the salmon family. They are inhabitants mostly of lakes in the northern hemisphere. The name applies especially to the common whitefish of the great lakes of North America. This is the largest of the group, reaching a length of about 30 inches. It varies in appearance with age and condi-

tion. It ranges from the region of the great lakes north to the Arctic circle. It feeds on small crustacea, insects and minute organisms in the water. It is one of the finest food-fishes of America. The whiting is a slimmer and smaller variety of whitefish. The smallest and handsomest of the American whitefishes is the lake herring or cisco, a slender fish from ten to 15 inches long. In Europe the name of whitefish is given to any fish with silvery scales and without spots.

White House, the residence of the president of the United States, at Washington, D. C. It is a mile and a half from the capitol, on Pennsylvania Avenue. The corner-stone was laid in 1792, and President John Adams



WHITE HOUSE OR EXECUTIVE MANSION

was the first to occupy it in 1800. In 1814 it was burned by the British and rebuilt and occupied again in 1818. The grounds cover about 75 acres, 20 being inclosed as private grounds. It is built of freestone, painted white, 170 feet long by 86 deep, with a circular porch in the rear and a colonnade in front. The architect was an Irishman, and the house is modeled after the duke of Leinster's palace at Dublin.

White Lady, a being who, according to German legend, appears in snow-white garments with a bunch of keys at her girdle, and sometimes watches over sleeping children. Bertha of Rosenberg, in Bohemia, is one of the most famous of these appearances, and Sir Walter Scott's *White Lady of Avenel* is also celebrated. Consult Baring-Gould's *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*.

White Lead is one of the compounds of lead, called by chemists basic carbonate of lead, and is used extensively in the manufacture of paint. The Dutch process of manufacture is the oldest. Thin sheets of lead are rolled up and put into earthen vessels, which have some weak vinegar at the bottom. These vessels are surrounded with spent tan-bark or some other material which ferments readily, and thus produces heat and gives off carbon dioxide. The pots are thus left for about six weeks, when the lead is found either thickly coated or entirely changed into the white, basic car-

bonate of lead. This process is thought to give the best material for fine work, and is used in some of the American white-lead factories, but the patent process manufactures it more cheaply. There are 36 white-lead factories in the United States, the largest being at Brooklyn, and the product is 130,000 short tons a year. The lead used is brought from the Rocky Mountain region.

White Mountains, a chain of mountains in New England, commencing with Mt. Katahdin in Maine and crossing New Hampshire. It has 20 high peaks in New Hampshire, Mt. Washington, the highest, rising 6,293 feet. Mounts Pleasant, Franklin, Monroe, Jefferson, Adams, Madison and Lafayette are other summits. Mt. Washington is the highest point in New England and is a favorite summer-resort, with a hotel on its summit. The first mountain railroad in the world was built up this peak in 1868. White Mountain Notch, Franconia Notch and others are natural openings through which the rivers and railroads pass. At Franconia Notch are the famous profile of stone, 40 feet high, called the Old Man of the Mountains, and Profile Lake, known as the Old Man's Washbowl.

White Plains, N. Y., county-seat of Westchester County, 25 miles northeast of New York City. During the Revolutionary War, in October, 1776, it was held by Washington, while General Howe tried to get around the American army on Manhattan Island. There were several skirmishes, but Washington held the high ground above White Plains until November 5, when Howe moved to Dobbs Ferry and Washington began sending his troops into New Jersey. Population 16,500.

White River, a river of the United States, which rises in the Ozark Mountains, flowing through Missouri and Arkansas into the Mississippi, which it enters near the mouth of the Arkansas. It is 800 miles long, and is navigable for 350 miles.

White Sea, a great bay of the Arctic Ocean on the northern coast of Russia. It pierces the land for 350 miles, beginning with a width of 100 miles and narrowing to 35. It then sweeps south for 200 miles, and, widening, forms the Gulfs of Kandalak, Onega and Archangel. Its coast is about 1,000 miles long, and it covers about 47,000 square miles. Ice forms after August, 30 miles out, and does not melt till next July.

Whitman, Walt, was born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., in 1819. As a young man he was school-teacher, printer, editor and builder. His early verses attracted little or no attention, but *Leaves of Grass* (1855) at once made him one of the most widely read of American poets. In the

pieces which made up this book an irregular rhythm took the place of rime and measure. In this he but followed Matthew Arnold's *Strayed Reveller*, the Old-English poem of *Beowulf* etc. Whitman is variously called by his admirers "the poet of democracy" and "the good gray poet." Professor Beers says: "He liked the people—multitudes of people; the swarm of life beheld from a Broad-



WALT WHITMAN

way omnibus or a Brooklyn ferryboat. The rowdy and the negro truck-driver were closer to his sympathy than the gentleman and the scholar." Whitman himself said: "I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world." During the Civil War he gave himself up to the care of the wounded soldiers in the Washington hospitals, and about this experience he wrote his *Dresser*. In *Drum-Taps*, poems on the Civil War, is one of his finest pieces, *My Captain*, written after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. In 1888 appeared his last volume, *November Boughs*. Whitman made his home in the latter part of his life at Camden, N. J., where he died on March 26, 1892. Consult Edmund Clarence Stedman's *Poets of America*.

Whitney, Eli. One fine morning in 1793 a young man with a serious, New England



ELI WHITNEY

type of face, was sitting in his room in a big plantation-house on Savannah River, Georgia, engaged in studying law. A company of rich planters had arrived from Augusta, and were being entertained by the mistress, the widow of General Nathanael Greene (*q.v.*), a hero of the Revolutionary War. So the young man had withdrawn to his own quiet quarters. Presently he was interrupted by a black servant who said that Mrs. Greene and the gentlemen wished to see him in the drawing-room. He went immediately.

"Gentlemen," said Mrs. Greene, "this is my ingenious young friend, Mr. Whitney, who has just been graduated from Yale College. Explain what you require, and I am sure he can help you."

"Will you please invent for us a machine for ginning cotton, and do it as soon as possible? The south has unlimited acres for cotton-growing, and the new inventions in England for spinning and weaving have increased the demand enormously. But there is no use in our growing the cotton so long as the fiber must be separated from the seed by hand."

The man to whom interested people would turn in such an emergency could have been nothing less than remarkable. Eli Whitney was 28 years old. He was born on Dec. 8, 1765, a month later than Robert Fulton. But his birthplace was Westboro, Massachusetts, and his ancestry Puritan. His home was a plain, bare farmhouse; his father a stern, unimaginative man who brought his children up to hard work and few pleasures. Every New England farmer at that time had a workshop, and Eli showed such skill in making and mending the many articles needed in house, stable and field, that the shop was practically turned over to him. One cold Sunday, when sickness kept him home from church, he took his father's silver watch apart and put it together again so well that no one knew it had been meddled with. He mended violins and made nails on a little forge during the Revolutionary War, when the supply from abroad failed. Of course he went to school and learned to read and write and cipher. When he was 19, he set about earning enough money to go to Yale College. But it was a long, hard task, and he was 27 when he graduated. He accepted an offer of a position as a teacher in a private school in the south, intending to use his spare time in the study or law.

On the voyage from New York to Savannah he had the brilliant and wealthy Mrs. Greene for a fellow-passenger, who soon discovered that Eli Whitney was no ordinary young man. So, when he discovered that the position was not what it was represented to be, Mrs. Greene insisted that he be her guest until he could place himself to better advantage. His mechanical skill that had supported him through college was now turned to many services for the gracious lady who had befriended him. Thus it came about that law-books were abandoned, and Eli Whitney won fame as the inventor of the machine that brought wealth to the south.

The problem presented was this: There are two varieties of cotton as of peaches—the freestone and the clingstone. Cotton with the loose seed is easily managed by a simple contrivance, like the clothes-wringer, that presses the seed out. This is the sea-island cotton that grows only near water. The tight-seeded cotton-plant that flourishes inland had to have the fibers pulled from the embedded seeds by hand, a slow and expensive process, even when there were slaves to do the work.

Eli Whitney had never examined a cotton-boll when he was asked to invent the gin, but he got the idea at once that only *fingers* of some sort could do the work. Mr. Miller, Mrs. Greene's overseer, agreed to furnish the money for the experiments, and a shop was fitted for Whitney in the basement of the plantation house. The gin consisted of a boxlike enclosure below an open hopper. Inside was a cylinder set with rows of sharp wire-teeth, the whole turning with a crank. A slotted steel-plate half enclosed the cylinder, the teeth slipping through the slots as the crank was turned. As the teeth extended beyond the slots, they caught the fibers and tore them from the seeds, the bolls dropping down from the hopper and the stripped seeds falling through a crevice below. It was a simple device of mechanics, and involved no such principles as lay behind the steam-engine. Its importance was measured by the immediate and tremendous effect the invention had on the south.

The inventor never profited by it financially. His machine was stolen and copied as soon as it was completed; his patent was infringed; his factory burned; his business injured by greed and malice; and lawsuits consumed his earnings and dragged through the courts until the patent's limit of 14 years had expired. His claim to the *honor* of the invention was finally established, and with that he had to content himself. At 40 he was penniless but not defeated. With fame, business ability, rare mechanical genius and a clean name as assets he started an armory, securing not only government orders, but an advance of public money. No firearms were made in the country so good as those of England. By 1807 it was practically certain that the United States would be compelled to fight another war with Great Britain for protection of our mercantile marine. Eli Whitney could be trusted to make good guns and honest guns. So he built his armory near New Haven, Ct., and Whitneyville grew up around it. He had to design all the parts of the improved gun, invent many of the machines used, and train workmen into skilled artisans. His boyhood motto had been: "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." This he put into practice. In his factory he instituted the principle of the division and direction of labor that made Arkwright's cotton-mills in England so effective. The great inventor never became so rich as he might have been. Better than money he loved his family and friends, beautiful things and the society of refined and cultivated people. His sister was his dearest friend; his brother a partner in business; he was never too busy to play the devoted lover to his wife or to contrive ingenious toys for his children. His long, fruitless toil to

secure his rights in the cotton-gin and the dishonesty, envy and greed that had pursued him for a dozen years left no bitterness behind to poison his life. Prosperity, happiness and renown crowned his later years. He died on Jan. 8, 1825, and was buried in New Haven. Consult Frances M. Perry's *Four American Inventors*. See COTTON, SLAVERY and UNITED STATES (History).

Whitney, William Collins, was born at Conway, Mass., July 15, 1841. He studied at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., and graduated at Yale College in 1863. He next studied law, began to practice in New York in 1865, and soon had a large business. His father was a prominent Democrat, and Whitney also became interested in politics in New York City. In 1885 he became secretary of the navy in President Cleveland's cabinet. During his term of office new vessels were added to the navy, and Mr. Whitney is regarded as having been an especially able secretary. He died on February 2, 1904.

Whitney, William Dwight, American philologist, brother of J. D. Whitney the distinguished geologist, was born at Northampton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1827, and died at New Haven, Conn., June 7, 1894. In 1845 he graduated from Williams College, and for several years was employed in a bank at Northampton, meanwhile studying Sanskrit and other languages there, at New Haven and later at Berlin. In 1853 he was appointed professor of Sanskrit at Yale, and in 1870 had added to his chair that of comparative philology in the same institution. Professor Whitney gained a European as well as national fame as a philologist and an expositor of the science of language. His published works, besides a *German Grammar and Reader* and a *Grammar of Sanskrit*, include a work on the *Life and Growth of Language*. He also was editor-in-chief of *The Century Dictionary of the English Language*, completed in 1891. He was president of the American Oriental Society and first president of the American Philological Association.

Whittier, John Greenleaf, the Quaker poet, was born in a farmhouse near Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1807. Here and at the neighboring town of Amesbury most of his life was spent. All the schooling he received was at the district school, with two years at Haverhill Academy. A copy of Burns awoke a desire to write, and he began to send verses to Garrison's *Free Press* and the local newspaper. For a short



JOHN GREENLEAF
WHITTIER

time he was editor of *The Manufacturer* at Boston, and for a year and a half edited George D. Prentice's paper, *The New England Weekly Review*, at Hartford. At Hartford he published his first volume of verses — *Legends of New England* (1831). Whittier was back in Haverhill, engaged in farming, when the antislavery movement began, into which he threw himself with the greatest enthusiasm. In 1833 he published a tract against slavery; he helped to found the American Antislavery Society at Philadelphia; and he became the poet of the movement, writing for it his *Voices of Freedom* in 1849 and his *Ichabod*. In 1838-9 he edited *The Pennsylvania Freeman* at Philadelphia, where his office was sacked and burned by a mob. *Laus Deo* was his last poem of freedom, written on hearing the bells ring for the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. His chief works are *Maud Muller*, *Home Ballads*, *Miriam*, *National Lyrics*, *Poems of Nature*, *Among the Hills*, *In War Time* and *Ballads of New England*. Among Whittier's larger poems are *Snow-Bound* (q. v.), *The Bridal of Pennacook* and *The Tent on the Beach*. He died on Sept. 7, 1892. Consult Stedman's *Poets of America* and H. A. Beers' *American Literature*.

Whit'tington, Sir **Richard**, was born at Pauntley, Gloucestershire, England, about 1356. According to the well-known story, his father died when Richard was ten, and he tramped to London, where he became a merchant's apprentice. At one time he started to run away from his master, but, while seated at the foot of Highgate Hill, seemed to hear in a chime of bells

Turn again, Whittington,
Thrice lord mayor of London town.

He did so; married his master's daughter, and became wealthy, his first stroke of business having been to send a cat to an eastern market; was lord mayor of London in 1397; and made loans to Henry IV and Henry V. Whittington died in 1423.

Wichita (*wich'ī-tā*), **Kas.**, county-seat of Sedgwick County, on Arkansas River, in the midst of a very fertile region. It has 60 miles of street-car lines; factories and packing-houses employing 1,500 workmen; and six railroads. There are good public schools, a high school, a medical college, Lewis Academy, Fairmount College and Wichita University. Its growth has been very rapid. It was settled in 1869 and incorporated in 1870; in 1880 the population was 4,911; in 1900 24,671; in 1910 52,450, and is now 67,847.

Wieland (*vē'lant*), **Christoph Martin**, a German poet and novelist, was born at Oberholzheim, Swabia, Sept. 5, 1733. He was carefully taught by his father, a clergyman. In 1750 he went to the University of Tübingen, where he devoted himself a little to law and very much to literature,

and wrote his poem on *The Nature of Things*. After some years in Switzerland, where he supported himself by tutoring and wrote poems and plays, he settled in 1760 at Biberach as director of the Chancery. From 1769 to 1772 he was professor of philosophy at Erfurt, after which he made his home at Weimar. Here he tutored and also edited a monthly magazine, writing an immense number of poems and articles for it. His *Oberon* is held to be the best of his works. Wieland's romances were highly popular, and have not yet been surpassed in Germany. To him also belongs the merit of having first suggested to his countrymen that it might be worth while to study their own literature as well as that of France, England and Italy. He died at Weimar, Jan. 20, 1813.

Wiesbaden (*vēs-bā'den*), a fashionable watering-place of Prussia, stands on the slopes of Mount Taunus, five miles north of Mainz and three miles from the Rhine. Its prosperity is due entirely to its hot springs, and it is filled with hotels, lodging-houses, villas, bath-houses and promenades for the benefit of its 60,000 yearly visitors. The main buildings are the palace, the *Kursaal*, the five-towered Protestant church, the Roman Catholic church, the museum with a picture-gallery and a library of 75,000 volumes and the synagogue built in Moorish style. The chief spring is the *Kochbrunnen*, the waters of which are drunk, besides which there are 28 other springs used for bathing. These springs were known to the Romans, who fortified the place. Population 109,033.

Wigan (*wig'an*), a city of Lancashire, England, on Douglas River, 18 miles northwest of Manchester and northeast of Liverpool. It is joined by rail and canal with these cities and with London. The main buildings are All-Saints' Church, Albert Edward Infirmary and Dispensary, the arcade, public library and public baths. A park covering 27 acres was opened in 1878. The growth of the city is due largely to its coal-mines, which employ a large part of the people and furnish cheap fuel for its cotton and iron mills. Wigan was a Roman station and later a Danish town. Three battles were fought there during the Civil War of Charles I and the Commonwealth. Population, as extended, 82,434.

Wig'gin, **Kate Douglas**. See **RIGGS**, **Mrs.**

Wight, Isle of, a small island in the English Channel, off the coast of Hampshire, separated from the mainland by the narrow strait of the Solent and by Spithead. It is 23 miles long and 13 broad, and covers about 145 square miles. High chalk-downs cross the center of the island from east to west. Along the south coast is the Undercliff, a district noted for its wild scenery and mild climate, where a large hospital

has been built. The isle has long been a favorite place for tourists, and there are fashionable watering places at Cowes, Ryde and other places. Farming, sheepraising, shipbuilding and cement-making are carried on. Vespasian conquered the Celts of the Isle of Wight in A. D. 43. From the time of Henry VII it was ruled by a royal captain or governor. Charles I was imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle, a fine old ruin, the inner walls of which were built in the 11th century. Near Brading are the remains of a Roman villa. Population 86,000.

Wilberforce, William, an English philanthropist, was born at Hull, Aug. 24, 1759. He attended Cambridge University, and in 1780 was elected to the house of commons, where he became a friend of Pitt. In 1787 he first began to stir up opinion against the slave-trade, in which he was seconded by Pitt and Thomas Clarkson. Clarkson carried on the work in the country, while Wilberforce endeavored to gain the house of commons. By 1789 he succeeded in getting the subject before the house, but the friends of the planters were too strong, and the matter was postponed. In 1791 he brought it to a vote, but the motion for abolition was lost. He never ceased his efforts, but it was not till 1807, a year after Pitt's death, that the first great step toward doing away with slavery (*q. v.*) was taken, and it was not till a month after his own death that the emancipation bill, which owed so much to his efforts, was passed. Wilberforce also had a leading part in religious measures in Parliament and in religious work out of it. He died on July 29, 1833, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument has been set up to his memory. Consult *Life* by his sons.

Wilcox, Ella (Wheeler), was born in 1855 in Johnstown Center, Wisconsin. As early as 14 she wrote poetry that was accepted by the press, and before she was 20 she had secured more than local celebrity. She attended the University of Wisconsin in 1884, but did not graduate. Her early years were a struggle against poverty. She married Robert M. Wilcox, and thus became a resident of Short Beach, Connecticut, where she still lives. She is most widely known through her articles written for *The New York Journal (American)* and for *The Chicago American*. But in the following collections of poems there may be elements that will secure her more permanent fame: *Every-Day Thoughts*, *Poems of Passion*, *Poems of Pleasure*, *Poems of Power*, *Kingdom of Love* and *Three Women*. Her prose includes *A Double Life* and *Was it Suicide?* In these her work, as she has said, consists in "putting philosophy, religion, morality, psychology and science on a common-sense plane for everyday use." Perhaps this

purpose is best realized in *A Woman of the World*. This is a series of letters, written to people young and old, at important moments in their careers. Her poetry, when it deals with everyday subjects, sometimes has much melody, aptness and sweetness; but the attempts to reach the realms of intense passion or of higher speculation are marked, as a rule, by a loss of these qualities and by failure to say anything of much significance. Her prose contains practical wisdom, and should serve to break down some of the intellectual barriers that her readers face. Her philosophy is one of optimism and even of exhilaration. For her estimate of herself see *The Cosmopolitan* for December, 1906.

Wilhelmina (vīl'hēl-mē'nā), **Helena Pauline Maria**, queen of the Netherlands, was born at The Hague, Holland, Aug. 31, 1880, and is the only child of the late King William III and Princess Emma, his second wife, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, Nov. 23, 1890, though she only came of legal age eight years later (1898) when she was crowned queen. On Feb. 7, 1901, she married Prince Henry, youngest son of the late grandduke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Queen Wilhelmina is the fourth in the list of sovereigns of the Netherlands of the house of Orange since the reconstruction of the kingdom by the congress of Vienna (1814-5). Her Majesty possesses simple tastes, and is an accomplished linguist and experienced horsewoman.

Wilkes, Charles, an American naval officer, was born at New York in 1801. At 15 he entered the navy. In 1826 he was made lieutenant, and four years later was attached to the naval bureau of charts and instruments at Washington. Here he made the first astronomical observations in America. In 1838 he was given command of a squadron of six ships, with which he surveyed the Samoan Islands, discovered other Pacific Islands and the Antarctic continent, and explored the Fiji Islands. On coming back to Washington he published his *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition*, and was made a commander. In 1861, as captain of the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, he seized the Confederate commissioners to England — Mason and Slidell — on board the British steamer *Trent*, and carried them to Boston. This was the *Trent* affair between the United States and England, and resulted in the commissioners being set free. In 1862 Captain Wilkes was made commodore. He died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1877.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., county-seat of Luzerne County, on the north branch of Susquehanna River, in Wyoming Valley, 98 miles northwest of Philadelphia. The city is built partly on the bottom-lands and partly

on the surrounding hills. It is entered by four railroads. Wilkes-Barre is in the midst of a great coal-mining district, and is a center for mining-supplies and for coal-shipment, besides having important manufactures of locomotives, leather-goods, lace, cutlery, wire-rope and steel, as well as foundries, breweries and silk-mills. Notable public buildings are the city-hall, court-house, post-office, jail, armory and Memorial Hall. It has excellent public and parochial schools, and is the seat of Harry Hillman Academy (for boys), Wilkes-Barre Institute (for girls), Wilkes-Barre Business College and St. Mary's and St. Anne's Academies. Besides these educational institutions there are two large public libraries, while the Y. M. C. A. and the Law and Library Association and other organizations have library collections. Wilkes-Barre was settled in 1770, but eight years afterward the whole region was laid waste by the Wyoming (*q.v.*) massacre, the town being sacked and burnt. The same year a fort was built and the town rebuilt. Its growth is mainly since 1855. Population 67,105.

Wilkie, Sir David, a Scottish painter, was born at Cults, Fifeshire, Nov. 18, 1785. His father, who was a clergyman, placed him in 1799 in Edinburgh Academy, where he gained a prize for his *Callisto in the Bath of Diana*. He settled at London in 1805. In 1836 he was knighted. In 1840 he painted the portrait of the sultan and made a trip to Palestine. As he was returning to England, he died at sea, June 1, 1841. Among his best pictures are *Blind-man's Buff*, *Guess My Name* and *Reading the Will*. Consult his *Life* by Allan Cunningham.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., a borough of Alleghany County, joining Pittsburgh on its eastern side, seven miles from Union Depot, is entirely a residence town, planing-mills and an ice-plant being the only industries. The majority of the people are employed in Pittsburgh. It has 13 churches, five fine school-buildings, two homes for the aged, a large hospital (managed by the United Presbyterian Church), is served by one railroad, and operates five car-lines to Pittsburgh. Population 18,924.

Wilkinson, James, an American soldier, though of English parentage, was born in or near Benedict, Md., in 1757. He was privately educated, and in 1773-5 studied medicine in Philadelphia. Relinquishing the latter as a pursuit, he entered the American army at Boston, and with the rank of captain he took part in the invasion of Canada, joining Arnold at Lachine, on the St. Lawrence, with his command. As colonel, he acted for a time on General Gates' staff, and was appointed deputy adjutant-general of the Army of the Northern Department. Though implicated in the Conway scandal (see GATES, HO-

RATIO), Wilkinson served with distinction in the Saratoga campaign and was the bearer to Congress of the news of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Though he held various high positions after this and was made a brigadier-general (brevet rank), he became disaffected, and, irate at the criticisms passed upon him, he resigned. At the close of the war he emigrated to Kentucky and engaged in trade at Lexington and in the Mississippi Valley. Here he so far forgot his old allegiance as to propose to Spain to transfer Kentucky and the country beyond the Alleghanies to that power. Recovering his reason, he then sought to reinstate himself in the good graces of his own nation, enlisted in the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and indeed succeeded that officer in the latter's command after doing good service against the Indians of the Northwest. In 1805 he became governor of Louisiana; but his duplicity, in connection now with the Aaron Burr conspiracy, once more got him into trouble. Though arraigned and court-martialed for this, he was acquitted, and subsequently served in the War of 1812 in the chief command of the Northern Department. In this position he again fell from grace and was accused of inefficiency and drunkenness, but after trial was once more acquitted and honorably discharged from the army. His subsequent career was spent in Mexico, where he died on Dec. 28, 1825.

Willamette (*wil-lá'mèt*) **River**, the main branch of the Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains, is formed near Eugene City by the junction of three streams which rise in the Cascade Range. It flows north 155 miles, and falls into the Columbia 110 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for 126 miles above Portland for steamboats. Locks have been built around the falls at Oregon City at a cost of \$450,000. The chief city on its banks is Portland, and the Willamette Valley is the most thickly settled of any part of Oregon.

Willard, Emma (Hart), American educator and author, was born at Berlin, Conn., on Feb. 23, 1787, and educated privately. At an early age she began to teach, taking positions in Hartford and Westfield, Conn., and later at Middlebury, Vt., where she became principal of an academy for girls, with a boarding-house attached. At Middlebury in 1809 she married John Willard, who died in 1825. Pursuing her professional life-work as a teacher, she connected herself with a seminary for girls at Waterford, N. Y., for which she was instrumental in obtaining partial support from the state. This was in 1821 removed to Troy, a building being offered to Mrs. Willard by the city, and the school, under her excellent and devoted management, became favorably known as Troy Female Seminary. The principalship of this institution she later

transferred to John Hart Willard, her son, and in 1838 she removed and settled in Hartford, Conn., there marrying Christopher C. Yates, with whom, however, she did not live happily. Subsequently she parted from him and re-assumed the name of her first husband. In 1830 she made a tour in Europe, of which an account was published as *Journals and Letters from France and Great Britain*. From the profits of this publication she helped for a time to support a school for women in Athens, Greece, which she had founded. Besides her numerous published writings, which include a *History of the United States*, a *Universal History in Perspective*, *Last Leaves of American History* and *Morals for the Young*, she edited a geography and atlas, and wrote and issued a volume of poems, the best known perhaps of which is the song *Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep*. Mrs. Willard died at Troy, N. Y., on April 15, 1870.

Willard, Frances Elizabeth. This gentle Christian reformer and practical philanthropist is the best



FRANCES E. WILLARD

loved and most widely celebrated of all American women. To her devotion and trained ability is due the phenomenal growth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and very largely of the prohibition movement. Born at Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., on Sept. 28, 1839, she was

fortunate in having parents of rare moral and intellectual character. To give their older children educational advantages, they removed to the college-town of Oberlin, Ohio. When Frances was seven they settled on a farm near Janesville, Wisconsin. A beautiful tract it was, half prairie, half forest. For ten years the family depended upon itself for society, and the mother stored her children's minds with elevating verse and Bible stories. At 17 Frances was sent to Milwaukee to school and afterwards to the Woman's College at Evanston, near Chicago. For the next 40 years this was her home. She became dean of her own *alma mater*, resigning in 1874 when the college was incorporated with Northwestern University.

Turning from the most attractive offers to go on with teaching or to enter journalism, she decided to go into the temperance movement, joining a little band of women without money or experience in Chicago. The matter was talked about, for she was a noted woman of proved leader-

ship in the educational world. To the W. C. T. U. she gave immediate impetus by the conversion of hundreds of men from drunkards to useful citizens. She consented to accept a salary sufficient to provide for her mother and herself and, finally, the modest gift of Rest Cottage, the home in Evanston, but her earnings as lecturer and writer she turned into the W. C. T. U. fund. Five years after beginning the work, Miss Willard was elected president of the national W. C. T. U.,—an office she filled for 20 years. She insisted upon the adoption of a demand for woman suffrage by the organization on the ground that the ballot was the most effectual weapon to defend the home. To her, also, is due the fact that the W. C. T. U. practically is a unit politically. She took the position that little help was to be expected from the old parties. The Prohibitionists held their first national convention in 1884.

After 1880 Miss Willard was almost continually engaged in travel and in organizing states and foreign countries. The movement spread until at the time of her death in 1898, 35 nations had lined up under the white ribbon. In addition to this work she wrote eight books, established and helped edit *The Union Signal*, inspired the Chicago organization to build the Woman's Temple at a cost of \$1,000,000, to establish the W. C. T. U. Home for working-women, a publication-office and national headquarters. All of this grew in 25 years from a beginning so small that Miss Willard could not always get money for carfare and lunches, while the national W. C. T. U. had a total income of only \$1,200. In her annual addresses are to be found the history and the policy of the temperance movement of her time.

A scholarly, refined, reserved woman, Miss Willard was aggressive only in act, never in manner. She died on Feb. 18, 1898. A statue of her has been placed in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington, among those of presidents, statesmen and military heroes.

Consult her *Life* by Anna Gordon; her private secretary, published by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

William I, the Conqueror, son of Duke Robert of Normandy, was born in 1027 or 1028, and became duke in 1035. His guardians had to fight to make good his claim to the dukedom, and more than once his life was in danger. On visiting England, where Edward the Confessor then reigned, William found Norman influence strong at Edward's court, and felt sure that the crown would pass to him. But the *Witenagemote* chose Harold as king, ignoring William's claims. The Conqueror at once invaded England, and won the battle of Hastings and the throne, Oct. 14, 1066. He at first ruled the conquered English

mildly, but an uprising in 1070 was savagely put down, and the hatred between English and Norman thereby aroused forced him to rule harshly. The English were deprived of office, and ground down by taxes, while fortresses garrisoned by Normans were built throughout the country. In 1072 Scotland was invaded and King Malcolm Canmore forced to acknowledge William's authority. A civil war with Robert, his son, was ended through the intercession of Queen Matilda. Most of the latter part of William's life was spent in Normandy, the government of England being intrusted to Bishop Odo, his half-brother. William was rather fat, and a sarcastic remark about his fatness by Philip I of France caused William to raise an army and invade France. He captured and set fire to Mantes, but while watching the blaze he was thrown from his horse, and died on Sept. 9, 1087. Not only was William a successful soldier, but he knew how to rule, and England had never before been so well-governed. Consult Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest*. See ENGLAND, FRANCE, NORMANDY and NORTHMEN.

William II of England, surnamed Rufus, the second son of William the Conqueror, was born in Normandy in 1056. The celebrated Archbishop Lanfranc was his teacher, and he was his father's favorite son. He had no sooner been crowned, Sept. 26, 1087, than Robert, his older brother, who had inherited Normandy, tried to stir up an insurrection in England. In return William invaded Normandy in 1091. When a peace had been patched up between them, they joined arms against Henry, the third brother, and drove him from Cotentin, a district covering a third of Normandy, which he had bought from Robert. These scenes of strife were carried on throughout William's reign. He invaded Scotland, waged a second war against Robert, and engaged in putting down disturbances in Wales and the north of England. Robert, on leaving for the crusades, sold Normandy to his brother for \$50,000. William Rufus' last campaign was in defense of a part of his newly acquired possession, the district of Maine, which was claimed by a chieftain named Helias de la Flèche. He was shot accidentally by an arrow, supposed to have come from the bow of Sir Walter Tyrrel, while hunting in the New Forest, Aug. 2, 1100. Consult Freeman's *Reign of William Rufus*.

William III of England, the son of William II of Orange and Mary, oldest daughter of Charles I of England, was born at The Hague on Nov. 4, 1650. Oliver Cromwell had the young prince shut out from the stadtholdership of the United Provinces, but on the murder of De Witt, William, then 22 years old, was chosen stadtholder. He found the republic in the midst of a seemingly hope-

less struggle with Louis XIV, but his ability as a general and his skill as a diplomat at the end of seven years won an honorable peace by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. This achievement made him famous throughout Europe. By an alliance, formed at Augsburg in 1686, William became the head of a league of German princes, including Spain and Sweden, against Louis XIV. William had married Mary, the oldest daughter of James II, and to escape that monarch's tyranny the English now looked to the stadtholder as their only hope. He had but to land, Nov. 5, 1688, to bring the whole country to his support, and William and Mary were crowned joint sovereigns. Ireland, however, did not submit until after a two years' contest, and throughout William's reign plots were hatched against his life by the followers of the Stuarts. The league, now strengthened by the addition of England, vigorously carried on its war with France, but the English people never were heartily in favor of it, and William was forced by home pressure and defeats in the field to make the peace of Ryswick in 1697. His reign in England was one of great progress in real liberty for the English people, and William is acknowledged to have been one of the ablest of English kings. He died on March 8, 1702. Consult Macaulay's *History of England* and Traill's *William III*.

William IV of England, the third son of George III, was born at Windsor, Aug. 21, 1765. When 14, he was sent to sea as a midshipman under Admiral Digby. Next he sailed under Admiral Rodney, and took part in the action off Cape St. Vincent. During the remainder of the war the prince saw plenty of service. In 1789 he was made Duke of Clarence. He joined his brothers, the prince of Wales and the duke of York, in their opposition to the king, and took his seat in the house of lords. In 1827, on the death of the duke of York, William became heir to the throne, and was crowned king on June 28, 1830. The great event of his reign was the passage of the reform bill, June 4, 1832. He died on June 20, 1837. See Greville's *Memoirs* and Fitzgerald's *William IV*.

William I, king of Prussia and German emperor, was the second son of Frederick William III of Prussia. He was born at Berlin, March 22, 1797. Though a delicate child, he became one of the most vigorous men in Germany. Made a captain in 1813, he accompanied his father in the campaign of 1814, and next year was given the iron cross for his bravery at Bar-sur-Aube. When 21, he was made major-general, and mastered the military system of his own and other European countries. On the accession of Frederick William IV, his brother, in 1840, he became heir to the throne and was made Prince of Prussia.

At the outbreak of the revolutionary movement, in 1848, William saw that some of the demands for a freer government must be granted, but urged that order should first be restored. At this time he was the best hated man in Germany. In 1849 he skillfully crushed the rebellion in the grand-duchy of Baden, at which time an attempt was made upon his life. On Jan. 2, 1861, he became king of Prussia as William I. The successful wars against Denmark and Austria changed the feelings of his subjects toward him, and on his return to Berlin he was received with unbounded enthusiasm, being looked upon from this time as the father of his people. On the outbreak of the war with France, in 1870, all Germans rallied round the king of Prussia, and, when he quitted Berlin to join his army, he knew he had the support of a united nation. He personally commanded at the battles of Gravelotte and Sedan, and during the siege of Paris was proclaimed German emperor, Jan. 18, 1871. He left the destinies of Germany almost entirely in the hands of Bismarck, the chancellor of the empire. William died at Berlin, March 9, 1888. Consult A. Forbes' *Life of Emperor William*.

William II, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, eldest son of Emperor Frederick III. (q. v.) of Germany and Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, was born January 27, 1859. After finishing his course in Potsdam Military Academy he was made colonel of hussars and at once threw himself into the performance of his military obligations and the study of military art with characteristic energy, enthusiasm and the traditional devotion to duty of the Hohenzollerns. Not the minutest details escaped his notice and he paid particular attention to the men's clothing and their barrack comforts. Later, when as emperor and commander-in-chief he takes part in the great annual maneuvers of the army we find him at the end of a hard day's fighting surrounded by his officers, speaking for an hour without notes, criticising or praising with rare judgment the execution of the movements. Owing to his powerful influence the policy of supporting a great army was maintained in spite of much opposition in the Reichstag—particularly on the part of the Socialists. The development of the German navy so that at the outbreak of the European War (q. v.) it was second only to that of Great Britain was due to his personal initiative. In answer to the inference drawn that this increase of the navy was directed toward eventual hostilities with England, an inference supported by the frank declaration of the German General Berhardi in his book "Germany and the Next War," the Emperor persistently maintained that "every German warship launched is one guaranty more for peace on earth" and that Germany's great army had a similar purpose; these powerful instruments of war being necessary for the

protection of Germany's rights as a great, expanding commercial nation and the security of the Balance of Power (q. v.).

In the extraordinary expansion of Germany (q. v.) and the corresponding development of colonial ambition, the emperor was ever conspicuous—"the best business man in Europe," said an American manufacturer.

Although a firm believer in the divine right of kings, as declared in repeated speeches, his majesty is, upon proper occasions, extremely democratic in his relation with his subjects.

He joins in conversation with his foresters and gamekeepers in the most good natured way, while all sit around the traveling lunch wagon to partake of the simple meal.

He is interested in conversing with, and learning from, distinguished foreigners. Guests are described as leaving the royal presence "under a kind of fascination"—such is the charm of his manner and the versatility of his mind. Like all members of the Hohenzollern family the emperor learned a trade—that of book binding, and the imperial library contains many volumes beautifully bound by his majesty. The emperor married the Princess Auguste Victoria, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Augustenburg. Wilhelm, Crown Prince, born May 6, 1882, is the eldest of a family of six sons and one daughter.

« See *Germany of the Germans* by Robert M. Berry, an English writer, and the collection of his speeches translated by Elkind.

William, Prince of Orange, called William the Silent, was, as a matter of fact, an admirable converser and an eloquent and effective speaker. It was during his residence in France as a diplomatist that he showed that he knew when to keep silent as well as when to talk and so was named by the French, *le Taciturne* (The Silent)—a historic nickname which does not express the man at all unless one knows the circumstances under which it was conferred.

He was born at Dillenburg, Nassau, April 16, 1533. As a boy he was a page in the court of Charles V., who gave him command of a body of troops and employed him on the diplomatic missions referred to. His successor, Philip II., appointed William one of the State Council to help Margaret of Parma to rule the Netherlands as regent, but William opposed the prosecution of the Protestants and when, as a result of the barbarities of the Duke of Alva, a revolt flamed through Holland, Utrecht, Zealand, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen and Overysel he, in 1579, formed a league between these provinces which was the foundation of the Dutch Republic and on July 26, 1581, the United Provinces declared themselves independent. He was the foremost statesman of his time, a man of great resource, sterling integrity, and a courage that no disaster could shake. A price was placed upon his head by King Philip as a result of which he was assassinated at Delft, July 10, 1584. Maurice of Nassau, who distinguished himself in the

Thirty Years' War, was a son of his. William III of England was a grandson of William the Silent. Consult Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic* and Harrison's *William the Silent*. See HOLLAND, PHILIP II and SPAIN.

William and Mary College, second in age only to Harvard among American colleges, was chartered in 1693 and is at Williamsburg, Va. It started with an endowment of lands and funds, was the richest college in America in 1775, but lost the bulk of the endowment after 1775 and closed in 1781. The college was reorganized after the Revolution, Virginia granting land to it and Washington serving as chancellor during 1788-9. Until 1819 the college was the surveyor, first of the colony, then for the state, and among the surveyors it appointed were Washington and Jefferson. In 1776 Phi Beta Kappa was founded by Jefferson at William and Mary; in 1779 the elective system was partly introduced, the first in the United States; and William and Mary also was the first college to introduce the honor-system among students. The college has always included history and political science among its studies, being the first in America to found chairs of law and history. Among its graduates were Chief-Justice Marshall, Edmund Randolph, General Winfield Scott and Presidents W. H. Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler, the last becoming chancellor. During 1862-8 the college was closed, as also during 1882-7. In 1869 the college reopened, and again in 1888. The courses of study consist of the collegiate and the normal course. The first is an elective course that groups the elective studies. The second is two years long, but Whaley School adds a year of practical work to the normal course. The state annually appropriates \$25,000 to the college. In 1907 the faculty numbered 25, the students 235, the library 15,000 volumes. The college is undenominational.

Williams, Sir George, founder of the Y. M. C. A., was born at Dulverton, Somerset, England, on Oct. 11, 1821; and was converted at Bridgewater in 1837. In 1841 he became an assistant in a dry-goods firm in London, where he was struck with the neglected condition of the young men. In 1843 he induced some of the employees to hold prayer-meetings at regular intervals, and in June, 1844, Williams and eleven other persons formed themselves into a society under the name of the Young Men's Christian Association (*q. v.*), "a society for improving the spiritual conditions of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades." This society spread rapidly; in 1851 associations were formed in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Montreal. From 1863 to 1885 he was treasurer of the organization; he then became president. He also became head of the firm of Hitchcock,

Williams and Company, and in 1894 was knighted. He died on Nov. 6, 1905.

Williams, John, a noted English missionary, was born at Tottenham, near London, June 29, 1796. He was trained as an iron-monger, but in 1816 went as a missionary to the South Sea islands. After learning the native language by a short stay at Eimeo in the Society Islands, he made his headquarters at Raiatea. His success as a missionary here and elsewhere was remarkable. The people rapidly became Christians, and adopted many civilized habits. Williams traveled unceasingly among the various islands, planting stations and settling native missionaries, whom he himself had trained. From the Society Islands he visited the Hervey group, where he discovered the island of Raratonga. Most of the people of the group were converted in a remarkably short time, and Williams' influence over them was very great. At their request he drew up a code of laws for their government. At Raratonga he built himself a ship with the help of the natives, and with this he made voyages to Samoa and other islands. In 1834 Williams came back to England, and printed his translation of the New Testament into Raratongan. Four years afterwards he went back to the Pacific, and while visiting Erromango, one of the New Hebrides, was murdered by the natives on Nov. 20, 1839. Consult Ebenezer Prout's *Memoir of John Williams*.

Williams, Roger, born in Wales probably in 1607, was one of the founders of Rhode Island. In early life he left his home and went to London. Here his skill as a reporter gained him the patronage of Sir Edward Coke, who sent him to the famous Charterhouse School and then to one of the universities. He next studied law, but, changing his mind, became a clergyman. On account of his Puritan beliefs he left England and reached Massachusetts Bay in 1631. He preached for some years at Plymouth and at Salem. Chiefly on account of his strongly expressed opinion that the government should have no control of religious matters, he was exiled from the Massachusetts colony at Boston. In January of 1636 he left with a few followers for Narragansett Bay. At first the band settled on the site of Seekonk, Mass. But in June Williams and five others embarked in a canoe for Rhode Island and founded a settlement, to which Williams, in remembrance "of God's providence to him in his distress," gave the name of Providence. He went to England in 1643 and next year obtained a charter for the colony, of which he was made deputy president in 1649. In 1651 he made a second voyage to England in behalf of the settlers and spent three years there, during which he enjoyed the friendship of Milton, Cromwell and

other leading Puritans. From 1654 to 1658 Williams was governor of the colony. He died in March of 1684.

Williams, Samuel Wells, the historian of China, was born at Utica, N. Y., on Sept. 22, 1812. After studying at Rensselaer Institute at Troy, he went to Canton in 1833 as a printer in the employ of the American Board of Foreign Missions. In 1853 he acted as interpreter to Commodore Perry's expedition, which opened Japan to the world. As secretary of legation at Peking he was of great help in making the treaty of 1856 between China and the United States. In 1876 he became lecturer on Chinese at Yale College. He published several valuable Chinese dictionaries and textbooks, but is best known by *The Middle Kingdom*, which is held both in America and in Europe to be an authority on Chinese history, life and manners. Professor Williams died at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17, 1884. Consult F. W. Williams *Life* of him.

Williams College, a Congregational college for men, is at Williamstown, Mass. It was founded as a free school in 1785 by the bequest of Ephraim Williams, a soldier of Massachusetts in the French and Indian War, who had been killed 30 years before near the head of Lake George. The school opened in 1791, and incorporated as a college in 1793. In 1806 a student of Williams, named Mills, held a prayer-meeting with some fellow-students that resulted years later in the founding of the American Board, — the first society in the United States for missions to pagan countries. In 1854 the graduates of the college erected a monument to Col. Williams at the spot where he fell, and in 1906 another was put up at Williams College itself to commemorate the students' meeting that has become known as the Haystack Prayer-Meeting. In 1836 Mark Hopkins (*q. v.*) of whom Garfield in effect said that he was a university in himself, became president, and during his administration the little college entered on a career of prosperity that has never ceased. Courses of study are arranged in the groups of language, philosophy and science. During the first year of the four-year courses the studies largely are required studies. Those of the remaining years are elective studies, but in each group the student must choose a set quantity of study in each group and a major course. There are 77 scholarships, one being a special prize. In 1911 the faculty numbered 57, the students 543 and the library 59,600 volumes. The productive funds amounted to \$1,455,304, and the income was \$170,555.

Will'sburg, Va., county-seat of James City County and formerly the capital of Virginia, is about 50 miles southeast of Richmond and as far from the entrance to

Chesapeake Bay. It is built on high ground on the tongue of land between James and York Rivers. Here is the eastern insane asylum of the state, opened in 1773, the oldest institution of the kind in America. The Episcopal church was built in 1678. The town, which was named after William III, was ordered built by the Virginian general assembly in 1699, and in 1700 the seat of government was moved here from Jamestown. The capital was changed to Richmond in 1780. Williamsburg is noted as the seat of the College of William and Mary (*q. v.*), walls of which, dating from 1693, still stand. Williamsburg, besides its wealth of history, is quite a progressive center of business. Population 2,500.

Will'sport, Pa., county-seat of Lycoming County, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, 95 miles northwest of Harrisburg. The postoffice, city-hall, Williamsport Hospital, Home for the Friendless and the Masonic Temple are among the principal public buildings. The leading educational institutions are Dickinson Seminary, two parochial schools (R. C.), two commercial colleges, 14 public grade-schools and a high school. Of its public schools the city feels justly proud. Williamsport is the center of Pennsylvania's lumber-trade, and in the spring the west branch is filled with pine and hemlock logs. It has large and rapidly growing manufactures, the most prominent being woodworking machinery, furniture, wire-ropes, nails, band-instruments, radiators and power-transmission machinery. The city was settled in 1797. Population 31,860.

Will'amstown, Mass., 5 miles west of North Adams and 40 east of Troy, N. Y., is on the Fitchburg (Boston and Maine) Railroad. It nestles among the famous Berkshire Hills, and is the seat of Williams College (*q. v.*). Population 5,013.

Willimantic (*wil'i-măn'tik*), **Conn.**, a city in Windham County, at the junction of Willimantic and Natchaug Rivers, 35 miles from Hartford. Within the limits of the city the Willimantic falls 91 feet, and affords excellent waterpower. The important manufacturing industries are thread and silk mills, cotton-warp mills, a spool-factory, silk-machinery works, print-factories and foundry and machine shops. In the city are parochial and public schools, a high school, a public library containing about 6,000 volumes, Dunkirk Hall Library and a state normal school. Willimantic was incorporated as a borough in 1833, and chartered as a city in 1893. It has the service of the Central Vermont and New York, New Haven and Hartford railways. Population 11,230.

Will's, Nathaniel Parker, was born at Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1806. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and in the same year published *Poetical Sketches*. He

wrote for the magazines, and in 1829 started *The American Monthly Magazine*. After its death in 1831, he traveled in Europe, recording his saunterings in *Pencilings by the Way*, which with its lifelike and rapid sketches of Old-World scenes at once gained wide popularity. These pencilings were contributed to *The Evening Mirror* of New York City, for which Poe also wrote. In 1839 appeared *Letters from Under a Bridge*, the most charming of Willis's books. Others of the best of his writings are tales and sketches, as *F. Smith*, *The Ghost-Ball at Congress Hall* and his simpler poems, like *Unseen Spirits*, *Spring* etc. Willis died on Jan. 20, 1867. Consult Henry A. Beers' *Life*.

Willow, a class of trees of the same family as the poplar. Willows vary in size from those of the Alps, which are an inch or two high, to trees of from 50 to 80 feet. They are found in most countries, with the exception of Australia; rival the birch in wandering far northward; and in the New World are found as far south as Chile. The catkins, usually yellow, appear before or with the leaves, stamen-bearing flowers on one tree, pistil-bearing ones on another. The flowers are rich in honey, and so are prime favorites with bees. Willows scatter their seeds prodigally; and their twigs and branches take root readily and grow rapidly. The trees have many and large roots, which grow a long distance through moist soil and bind it with a network of fibers, thus preventing the banks of streams from being worn away. The bark is tough and bitter, charged with salicylic acid. It is used for making fishnets, ropes, tan-bark and sometimes, in Norway and Sweden, for mixing with oatmeal. The wood is used in houses, vessels, farm-tools and casks; as fuel; and for charcoal. The twigs and young shoots are used in making baskets and light furniture. Willow leaves show a great variety of greens, ranging from a yellow to a blue green; they grow on short stalks one by one along the twigs. There are some 60 North American willows, ten of which are not found elsewhere. The most important of all kinds is the white willow, common throughout Asia, Europe and America. It sometimes reaches the height of 80 feet. It is very useful on the prairies, as it is a fast grower and also protects other trees from the wind. Other kinds are the golden osier or yellow, the blue, brittle, varnished and green willows. Very ancient is the use of willow-withes in the making of ropes and baskets. To-day the willow-ware industry is receiving increasing attention. The wood is light-colored and light in weight. Its charcoal is preferred above others for gunpowder. The weeping willow, a native of Asia and North Africa, has been introduced into America, and the drooping, supple branches are generally familiar. It grows to a large

size and a great age. The tree is frequently planted in cemeteries. It is a favorite in China, and has a prominent place in Chinese pictures. A famous weeping-willow marks Napoleon's empty grave at St. Helena. In olden days the wearing of the willow was sign of despairing love. The pussy-willow is common in the United States. Usually it is but a shrub. It bears well-known, silky, white catkins, which, appearing so early in spring, are eagerly hailed as vernal heralds. Gall-insects work much harm on the willows, and gall-growths are often found on twig and leaf.

Wil'mington, Del., the county-seat of Newcastle County and the largest city in the state, is on Delaware River, 28 miles southwest of Philadelphia. The city stands on hilly ground between Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, and slopes toward the Delaware, which is not yet reached by the built-up part of the city. At this point, 65 miles from the ocean, the Delaware is three miles wide, with 30 feet of water at mid-tide in its shallowest parts. The city maintains a park system of 405 acres. The principal buildings are the government building, courthouse, city hall, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the Du Pont office building and hotel, the Peoples' Settlement, St. Peter's Orphanage for Girls, St. Joseph's Home for Colored People, two homes for the aged, and three hospitals. The city annually expends \$300,000, on its 31 schools, which have 345 teachers and 12,237 pupils. Other educational institutions are Hebb's School, Wilmington Friends' School, Ursuline Academy, Goldey College and Beacon Business College. The city has a central library and two branch libraries. The Swedish church, founded in 1698, received funds from William Penn, a bible from Queen Anne and a communion service from the miners of Sweden. Among the larger manufacturers are the famous E. I. Du Pont & Co., the Hercules and the Atlas Powder Companies, the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, the Jackson & Sharp plant of the American Car & Foundry Company, the Pullman Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's plants, besides numerous other factories, including the building of steel and wooden ships, specialized machinery, machine tools and rubber hose. Wilmington was founded in 1732 on the site of the first Swedish settlement in 1638. Population, 100,000.

Wilmington, N. C., capital of New Hanover County, the largest city and chief port of North Carolina, is on Cape Fear River, 20 miles from the sea and 110 southeast of Raleigh. It is a railroad center, and its wharves are kept busy with a large coastal and foreign trade. Steamers run to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The chief exports are lumber, turpentine, rosin, tar, pitch, shingles and cotton. The manufacturing industries consist of these articles and of the manufacture of men's clothing, wagons, carriages and cotton,

foundry and machine products. Among the prominent public buildings are the county court-house, city-hall, Masonic Tem-

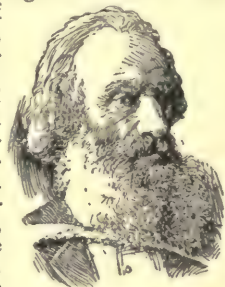


ple, three hospitals, the United States Marine Hospital, two charitable institutions and 33 churches. There are public and parochial schools, and the city also contains Cape Fear Academy, Alderman's School, the Academy of the Incarnation (R. C.) and Gregory Normal School (colored). Wilmington was first called Newton, and was founded in 1733. During the Civil War it was a noted port for blockade runners until the capture of Fort Fisher at the mouth of Cape Fear Inlet by General Terry in January of 1865. In February of the same year General Schofield forced the Confederates to abandon Wilmington. Population 25,748.

Wil'son, Alexander, an American naturalist, was born at Paisley, Scotland, July 6, 1766. He was a weaver and peddler, and at 24 published a volume of poetry. In 1794 he reached Newcastle, Del., with but a few borrowed shillings in his pocket. While peddling through New Jersey he began to study the habits of birds, and after teaching some years he determined to form a collection of American birds. His first trip was made in 1804 through the unbroken wilderness of western New York to Niagara Falls. He gave an account of this journey in his poem of *The Foresters*. His position of assistant-editor of *Rees' Cyclopaedia* gave him more means and time for his undertaking, and, when the first volume came out in 1808, he spent some months in tramping, "looking for birds and subscribers." He sailed down the Ohio to

Louisville, and rode on horseback from Nashville to New Orleans. He made another tour of the eastern states in 1812. He had, however, overworked himself in preparing his book, and lived only to finish seven volumes. Two more were edited by George Ord, who had accompanied him on some of his journeys, and the work was carried further by Charles Lucien Bonaparte. Wilson was the first to make a careful study of American birds, and his great work on *American Ornithology* is a scientific classic. The author died at Philadelphia, Aug. 23, 1813. Consult *Difficulties Overcome* by C. Lucy Brightwell.

Wilson, Sir Daniel, a Scoto-Canadian educator and archaeologist and from 1881 to 1892 president of Toronto University, was born at Edinburgh in 1816. Famous "Kit North" was his brother. In 1853 he was appointed professor of history and English literature in University College, Toronto, succeeding to the presidency in 1881. His writings embrace



DANIEL WILSON

Prehistoric Man; Prehistoric Annals of Scotland; Memorials of Edinburgh; Caliban the Missing Link; and a study of Chatterton. He was knighted in 1888, and died at Toronto, Aug. 7, 1892.

Wilson, Henry, eighteenth vice-president of the United States, was born at Farmington, N. H., Feb. 16, 1812. His proper name was Jeremiah J. Colbath, which at 21 he changed for some unknown reason to that of Henry Wilson. His father was a day-laborer, and poor. When ten years old, the boy went to work as a farm-hand. He was greedy for reading, and before the end of his apprenticeship had read more than a thousand volumes. He then walked to Natick, Mass., and learned the trade of shoemaker, by which he paid his way through Concord Academy. After setting up as a shoe-manufacturer he became a noted public speaker in support of Harrison in the campaign of 1840. For the next ten years he was regularly elected to the legislature of Massachusetts. In 1848 he left the Whig party and became a Free-Soiler. In 1853 he was defeated for governor on the Free-Soil ticket, but two years later was made Sumner's colleague in the United States senate. Wilson had helped to form the anti-slavery society; throughout his political life he had earnestly upheld antislavery; and he became one of the founders of the Republican party. In 1872 he was chosen vice-president on the ticket with Grant, but died on Nov. 22, 1875. He left three important historical works: *Antislavery*

Measures in Congress, Reconstruction Measures in Congress and The Rise and Fall of the Slave-Power in America. Consult Nason's *Life*.

Wilson, James Harrison, American soldier (major-general United States volunteers), was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837, and was educated at McKendree College there and at West Point, where he graduated in 1860. He was assigned to the corps of topographical engineers, serving in the department of Oregon. He was distinguished as an officer of engineers in the Civil War, notably in the Richmond raid and in the operations near Petersburg; in 1864 he commanded the 3d division of Sherman's cavalry and the cavalry corps in the military division of the Mississippi; participated in the capture of Fort Pulaski, took part in the campaigns of Antietam, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and the Wilderness; commanded in the assault and capture of Selma and Montgomery, Ala., Columbus and Macon, Ga., and finally in the capture of Jeff Davis. After the war he was engaged in railroad and engineering operations; and in the war with Spain he commanded the 1st division of the 1st army corps in the campaign in Porto Rico. He is the author of *China*; *Andrew J. Alexander*; and (with the late Chas. A. Dana) a *Life of General Grant*, and several other lives of men prominent in military affairs.

Wilson, James H., was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1835. He came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Norwich, Conn., with his parents. In 1855 he moved to Tama County, Iowa, where in 1861 he engaged in farming. He was a member of the 12th, 13th and 14th assemblies of Iowa, of the last of which he was speaker. He was the state's railway commissioner and a member of Congress during 1873-7 and 1883-5. From 1870 until 1874 he was regent of the University of Iowa. From 1890 until 1897 he was director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment-Station, and for a time he was professor of agriculture at Iowa Agricultural College. He was awarded the degree of LL. D. by the University of Wisconsin in 1904. In 1894 he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President McKinley, and was retained by Roosevelt and Taft.

Wilson, John, famous as the "Christopher North" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, was born May 18, 1785, at Paisley, Scotland, where his father was a rich manufacturer. Sir Daniel Wilson (q. v.) of Canada was his brother. After being privately tutored, he spent four years at Glasgow University and then four more at Oxford, where he led both in scholarship and in athletics. On leaving Oxford he settled in the beautiful lake-country of Cumberland, where he soon became a close friend of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge

and De Quincey, and amused himself by measuring his strength against that of the far-famed Cumberland wrestlers, the very sturdiest of whom said that he was "a vera bad un to lick." After writing his first two poems, *Isle of Palms* and *The City of the Plague*, most of his fortune was lost through the rascality of a relation, and Wilson went to Edinburgh and became a lawyer. In 1817 *Blackwood's Magazine* was founded, for which, during its earlier years, Wilson and Lockhart, his friend, were the writers who gave it its success. In 1820 Wilson was made professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh University. Here he had almost unexampled power of rousing the enthusiasm of his students. He, however, cared little for dignity, and on more than one occasion the professor of moral philosophy took off his coat in the public market-place to punish some ruffian. The amount of his writings in *Blackwood's* was enormous; from this mass he selected and published *The Recreations of Christopher North* (1842). The power of his genius is best seen, perhaps, in the series of table-talks called *Noctes Ambrosianae*. As a writer and a man the Scotch idolized him almost as much as they did Burns and Scott. He died at Edinburgh, April 3, 1854. Consult the *Memoir* by Mrs. Gordon, his daughter.

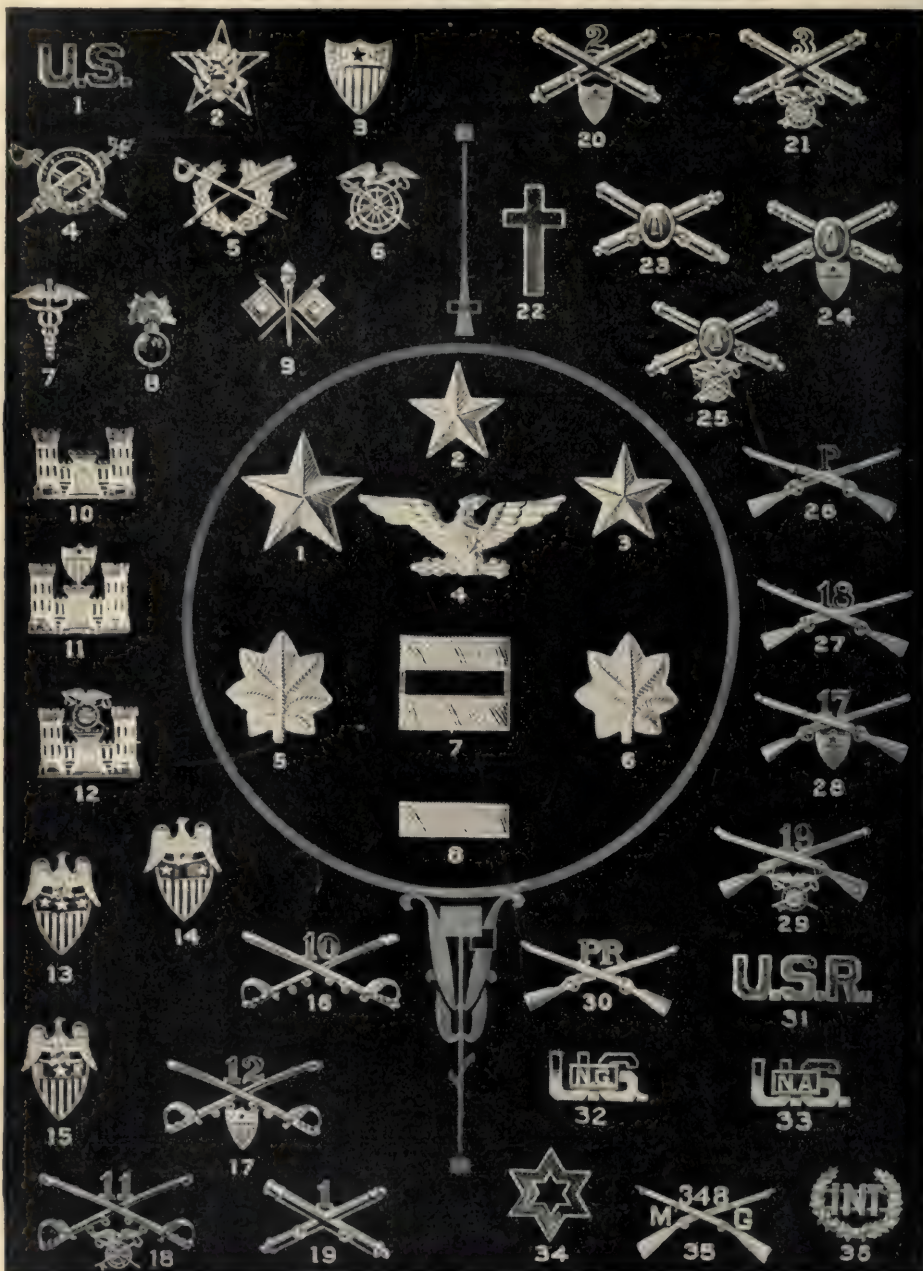
Wilson, William Lyne, LL.D., American statesman and late president of Washington and Lee University, was born in Jefferson County, Va., May 3, 1843, and died at Lexington, Va., Oct. 17, 1900. After an education at Columbian College (D. C.), and at the University of Virginia, he served for a time in the Confederate army, subsequently becoming a professor of Latin in Columbian College and president of West Virginia University. He also studied and practiced law, and from 1883 to 1895 was a member of Congress, regent of Smithsonian Institution and president of the national Democratic convention of 1892. Between 1895 and 1897 he was postmaster-general of the United States, and in the latter year he accepted the presidency of Washington and Lee University. While in Congress, he drafted the bill for the revision and reduction of tariff-duties, known as the Wilson tariff-bill. See **TARIFF**.

Wilson, Woodrow, twenty-seventh President of the United States, was born in Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856. Graduating from Princeton in 1879, he studied law at Virginia University and practiced in Atlanta, Ga. Before entering the service of his alma mater, first as professor of jurisprudence and politics, and, later, as president, he had held professorships at Bryn Mawr and Wesleyan. His college career was distinguished not only by rare scholarship and capacity as a teacher, but for unusual executive ability and his



WOODROW WILSON

INSIGNIA OF ARMY OFFICERS



Central circle insignia show officer's rank. Badges in outside space show to what division of the service he belongs. Rank insignia: 1. Lt. General 3 stars (silver). 2. Maj. General 2 stars (silver). 3. Brig. General 1 star (silver). 4. Colonel (silver). 5. Lieut. Colonel (silver). 6. Major (gold). 7. Captain (silver). 8. 1st Lieut. (silver). 2nd Lieut. (gold). Badges indicating character of service: 1. All officers. 2. General Staff. 3. Adjutant General's Dept. 4. Inspector General's Dept. 5. Judge Adv. General's Dept. 6. Quartermaster Corps. 7. Medical Corps. 8. Ordnance Department. 9. Signal Corps. 10. Corps of Engineers. 11. Corps of Engineers. 12. Corps of Engineers. 13. Aids of Lieut. General. 14. Aids of Major General. 15. Aids to Brig. General. 16. Cavalry. 17. Cavalry Adjutant. 18. Cavalry Quartermaster. 19. Field Artillery. 20. Field Artillery. 21. Field Artillery. 22. Chaplain. 23. Coast Artillery. 24. Coast Artillery. 25. Coast Artillery. 26. Infantry. 27. Infantry. 28. Infantry. 29. Infantry. 30. Infantry. 31. Officers, U. S. Reserve Corps. 32. Officers, National Guard. 33. Officers, National Army. 34. Chief of Staff or Assistant Chief of Staff. 35. Officers Machine Gunners. Upper figures (as 348) designate battalions or regiments. 36. Officers (Corps of Interpreters).

successful determination to make the University more democratic. His capacity for larger public service was so evident that he was induced to run for governor of his state, and in that office established important legislative reforms in opposition to the "machine" element of his party. His distinguished record as governor indicated him as the logical candidate of the reform element of his party, and aided by the powerful support of Mr. Bryan, he was nominated at the Convention of 1912. Out of 544 electoral votes cast he received 435. In 1916 he was renominated. The Republicans nominated Charles Evans Hughes (*q. v.*) but President Wilson was re-elected, although the vote was so close that the result was not known until several days after the election. As a historian and writer on political and economic questions, Wilson occupies a distinguished position. His writings embrace *George Washington; Congressional Government; a Study in American Politics; The State; Elements of Politics; Division and Reunion; and History of the American People.*

Win'chell, Alexander, a distinguished American geologist and author, was born in North East, New York, Dec. 31, 1824, and died at Ann Arbor, Mich., February 19, 1891, where he occupied the chair as Professor of Geology and Paleontology in the university. He first entered the university service in 1854 as Professor of physics and civil engineering. His published writings embrace *Sketches of Creation, The Doctrine of Evolution, The Geology of the Stars, Reconciliation of Science and Religion, Pre-Adamites, Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer, World-Life: a Comparative Geology, Geological Excursions and Geological Studies.*

Winchester, England, famous as the site of Winchester Cathedral, is picturesquely situated in the valley of the Itchen, sixty-six and a half miles from London. Winchester Cathedral, which is in the lower part of the city, is not conspicuous from a distance, only its low central tower being visible. On the outside the cathedral is very plain but within it is extremely imposing. One of its most striking features is its great length. Tradition says that the original building was erected in the second century, but the present cathedral is the work of the Normans in the latter part of the eleventh century. Winchester is also famous as an educational center, the seat of Winchester College.

Win'chester, Ky., county-seat of Clark County, on the Chesapeake and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville and Lexington and Eastern railroads, 18 miles east of Lexington. It is the seat, dating from 1866, of Kentucky Wesleyan College (Methodist Episcopal South), while the city dates from 1792 and is in a good farming country. Its chief industries include the manufacture of furniture, carriages, spokes and rims, overalls, gaso-

line engines, confectionery and planing-mill products. Population 7,156.

Winchester, Mass., a town in Middlesex County, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, eight miles northwest of Boston, of which it in large degree is a suburban residence with a fine system of parks. Settled early in the 17th century, it has been known successively as Waterfield, Charleston Village, Woburn and, finally, as Winchester. Besides a state aviary and a Home for the Aged, it has a well-equipped public library. Its industries embrace machinery of various kinds, felt and leather goods, watch-hands etc. Population 9,309.

Winchester, Va., county-seat of Frederick County, on the Baltimore and Ohio and Cumberland Valley railroads, about 75 miles west-northwest of Washington. Historically it is noted for its importance in the Revolutionary and the Civil War. It possesses a number of educational institutions, including Valley Female College of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and it has National and Confederate cemeteries in the neighborhood. Besides its farming, lumbering and stock-raising, it is noted for its glove, leather, woolen, flour and paper works, besides bark-mills and an ice-plant. Population 5,765.

Wind'mill'. Windmills vary in diameter, the largest in ordinary wind developing as high as four H. P. The ordinary pumping-wheel develops less than one quarter H. P. For service requiring small power, and where constant operation is not vital, as in pumping water and grinding feed, windmills are the cheapest power available. American windmills practically control the market all over the world. Windmills have been in use since the twelfth century in Europe. The old-fashioned mill still in use in Holland has its arms covered with canvas, and the diameter of the wheel is generally very large. These wheels are largely used for pumping water and for grinding grain. They have various schemes for setting them to face the wind, a common method in Germany being to rotate the whole tower on wheels. In American windmills, the direction of the wheel is regulated by an arm carrying a vane. Windmills are unsuited to driving dynamos on account of the variation in speed.

Win'dom, William, an American politician and financier, was born at Waterford, Ohio, on May 10, 1827. After being admitted to the bar, he went to Minnesota and entered politics as a Congressman in 1858. He was regularly reelected for ten years, and was in his second term as United States senator when, in 1881, he was appointed secretary of the treasury in President Garfield's cabinet. On Garfield's death he resigned and was at once sent back to the senate, having in the short time that he held his secretaryship gained the repu-

tation of being a worthy successor of Hamilton, Gallatin and Sherman. In 1889 he was again made secretary of the treasury in President Harrison's cabinet, but died at New York, Jan. 29, 1891.

Win'dow, an opening in the wall of a building to admit light and ventilation. Windows were practically unknown among the Greeks and Romans; at least, the few windows used were mere holes in the sides of the building. Even among the Anglo-Saxons a window carried with it no association of glass as it does to us, for the early windows in England were merely covered with stretched hide or filled with lattice-work. The Anglo-Saxon word for window is *eaġdura*, that is, an eye-door; and our word for window is a compound of *wind* and *eye*. Even as late as the discovery of America, 1492, windows were enormously expensive. Consult Traill's *Social England*, Vol. II., p. 572. It is only since the days of cheap glass that the luxury of windows, as we now understand them, has been enjoyed by every one.

Winds are currents in the earth's atmosphere, produced by disturbances which result from differences of temperature in different parts of the country. Thus the air in contact with heated ground becomes heated itself and rises to the upper regions, thus diminishing the barometric pressure in that locality. Accordingly the air flows in from neighboring regions where the barometric pressure has not been diminished, and this current is what is known as a wind. Winds have received various names, according to their velocities and their characteristics. Thus a barely perceptible wind moves from one to two feet a second; a moderate breeze from 10 to 20 feet a second; a fresh breeze from 20 to 30 feet a second; a strong breeze from 30 to 55 feet a second; a storm from 55 to 90 feet a second; a hurricane from 90 to 120 feet a second.

Regular winds are those which blow always in the same general direction. Such are the trade-winds (*q. v.*).

Periodical winds are those which recur at regular intervals. Among these may be mentioned the land and sea breezes of the seashore; the *sirocco* of Algeria, a wind which blows from the Sahara etc. Most of our winds are *variable*. See CYCLONE, MONSOON, STORM, and TRADE WINDS.

Wind'sor Castle, the chief home of the English sovereigns, is at Windsor, a town on Thames River, 21 miles from London. As early as the time of the so-called heptarchy (*q. v.*) there was a stronghold there. Henry III built a round tower on the site, but it was wholly rebuilt by Edward III in 1342 as a meeting-place for his newly established order of the Knights of the Garter. He chose this spot because of the

popular story that King Arthur used to sit here surrounded by his Knights of the Round Table. Henry III built many of the present walls and towers and two chapels, one of which Henry VIII gave to Cardinal Wolsey, who had a costly tomb erected there, and the chapel for a long time after was known as Wolsey's tomb-house. It is now called Albert Memorial Chapel. The magnificent chapel of St. George ranks next to Westminster Abbey as a royal burying-place. Among the many treasures in the royal library are a fine collection of drawings by the chief Italian painters and a series of 87 portraits, by Holbein, of Henry VIII's court. The royal forest of Windsor is one of the finest in England.

Windsor, Ont., Can., on Detroit River opposite Detroit. It has daily communication in summer with all lake-ports and ten-minutes' ferry-service to Detroit. It is the western terminus of the Grand Trunk, of the Ontario and Quebec division of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the Canadian divisions of the Michigan Central and Wabash Railways. A tunnel under the river is now being constructed for trains *via* the Michigan Central across Ontario. Population 17,534.

Wind'ward Islands, the southern part of the Lesser Antilles, consist of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. They form the eastern barrier, from Martinique to Trinidad, of the Caribbean Sea. Each island has its own institutions, but they have a mutual court of appeals and unite for other purposes. Their area is 1,008 square miles; and population about 180,000. They belong to Great Britain. See WEST INDIES.

Wine, the fermented juice of grapes. For winemaking, grapes are usually picked dead-ripe and sometimes are even allowed to wither, while some wines are made from raisins, and champagne and other kinds from grapes not quite ripe. In making the best wines great care is taken with the grapes, the unripe or faulty berries being picked off the bunches by hand and only the best bunches used. The grapes are put into the winepress, a large tub, and the juice pressed out by treading with the naked feet; or mechanical presses are used for this purpose. The juice runs through holes in the bottom of the press into a vat where it is left to ferment, this process lasting from a few hours to several days. This fermentation or "working" changes the sugar of the juice or "must" into alcohol and throws off carbonic acid gas. When the must has stopped frothing and become clear and cool, it is drawn off from the vat, or "racked," and put into casks, where a second fermentation takes place. In sweet wines or liquors not all the sugar is changed into alcohol; when all or most of the sugar is so changed, the wine is

called dry wine. When wines are bottled before fermentation is finished, they contain carbonic acid gas, which causes them to foam when uncorked. This gives the sparkle to champagne and other wines. The color of wine comes from the skins, white grapes yielding an amber-hued wine, dark grapes the rich color of claret and port. Logwood, burnt sugar etc. are also used to color wine. In the middle ages most of the wine drunk in Europe came from the Greek islands which grew the famous malmsey. Later the Rhine wines of Germany and the Burgundy wines of France became noted, and then began the vine-culture and wine-trade that have spread all over those countries. Their chief wines now are Bordeaux or claret, champagne, Burgundy, Hockheim and Moselle. The finest of the Hungarian wines is Tokay. Spain furnishes the sherry wines and Portugal port. One of the best of the many Italian wines is *Lachryma Christi*. Madeira has long been famous for its fine white wine. The Californian wines are the best in the United States, and amount to two thirds of the yearly output of the country. In 1906 the United States consumed 46,485,223 gallons of wine. In one year the world's estimated total production of wine was over 3,160 million gallons—France, Italy and Spain furnishing the bulk of this quantity.

Winfield, Kans., county-seat of Cowley County, on Walnut River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; St. Louis and San Francisco; and Missouri Pacific railroads, about 40 miles southeast of Wichita and 220 southwest of Kansas City. It is in a farming and stock-raising region, where there also is natural gas. Here are the Kansas Imbecile Asylum, St. John's College (Lutheran) and Southwestern College (M. E.). Winfield dates from 1870, and its industries include a wholesale grocery, produce-packing plants, flour mills and grain elevators. Winfield enjoys the unique distinction of having won the prize as the best town in Kansas in which to rear children. Population, 7,200.

Winkelried (*vin'kēl-rē*), **Arnold von**, a hero of Switzerland, the story of whose exploit is, after that of William Tell, the most popular in the early history of the Swiss. We are told how, at a critical moment in the great battle of Sempach, when the Swiss had failed to break the serried ranks of the Austrian knights, a man of Unterwalden, Arnold von Winkelried, came to the rescue. Entrusting his wife and children to the care of his comrades, he rushed toward the Austrians, gathered as many of their spears as he could against his breast, and fell pierced through and through; but into the gap thus made rushed the Swiss mountaineers and routed the Austrians. By the battle of Sempach (July 9, 1386) Switzerland gained its freedom.

Win'neba'go Lake, the largest in Wisconsin, is 28 miles long from north to south and about ten wide, and covers about 212 square miles. It is navigable, as is also Fox River, which carries its waters to Green Bay and Lake Michigan. For 15 miles along the eastern shore extends a rock-wall, in some places reaching hundreds of feet below the surface. Fond du Lac and Oshkosh border it.

Winnebagoes, a tribe of Indians belonging to the Dakota family, whose name means Men from the Salt Water. The French traders found them a large tribe in the Green Bay region of Wisconsin, and ruling over the neighboring Algonquin tribes. But in the beginning of the 17th century several banded tribes cooped them into one town, where 500 warriors died of want and sickness. The Illinois next attacked them, and at the end of the war the Winnebagoes were only a small tribe. They fought with the French against the English and with the British against the Americans. They were conquered by Gen. Anthony Wayne, and were among the tribes banded together by Tecumseh. They ceded their land in parcels, beginning in 1829. By 1846 they had been removed from Wisconsin, except a few who had taken allotments of land. After being sent to reservations in Iowa, in Minnesota and in Dakota, they were moved to Winnebago, Nebraska, and given in charge of the Quakers, who, as well as the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians, established missions among them. They number about 2,000.

Win'nipeg, a large lake in Manitoba and Keewatin, about 260 miles long and six to 60 wide and covering about 8,500 square miles. It stands 628 feet above the sea; drains about 400,000 square miles; receives the waters of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, of the Lake of the Woods and of Red, Berens and Saskatchewan Rivers. It discharges its own waters through Nelson River into Hudson Bay. In winter the ice sometimes is five feet thick, and in the upper part does not disappear till June.

Winnipeg, Can., capital of Manitoba (*q. v.*) stands at the confluence of Assiniboine and Red Rivers. It practically is the gateway to the west of Canada, and is a metropolis of great promise. It originated in 1738 in Fort Rouge, which was followed in 1804 by Fort Montreal, in 1812 by Fort Douglas and in 1822 by Fort Garry. Colonization began with Fort Douglas, when the Scotch highlanders of Lord Selkirk founded a farming settlement on Red River. Fort Garry became the seat of government, and half a mile away grew up the village of Winnipeg. This was incorporated as a city in 1873, and covers the site of the old forts. Winnipeg is on the Canadian

Pacific, half way from Montreal to Vancouver, and also on the Canadian Northern. The first of these railways has six, the second four, branches to various points in Manitoba and the provinces adjoining. The Grand Trunk Pacific also makes Winnipeg its central point. There is steam navigation down Red River and up the Saskatchewan to the Rockies, 1,000 miles.

Winnipeg is the commercial metropolis of western Canada and the center of its jobbing and wholesale trade. It also is the financial headquarters. It exports more wheat than Duluth, Minn., and Chicago, Ills. The Saint Andrew water-power on Red River and the Bonnet electric power-plant on Winnipeg River are making it a manufacturing center. Among the manufactures of the city are flour and oatmeal; bookbinding; clothing; brewing; furniture; harness and saddlery; carriages and wagons; soap, tanning and wooden goods; and many minor products. The city owns its asphalt plant, electric lighting plant, a quarry and waterworks, and has many fine parks and magnificent boulevards. The public buildings, among which should be mentioned those of the Manitoba legislature and the residence of the lieutenant-governor, would do credit to London. The school-buildings, numbering over 20 and costing \$750,000, are unsurpassed in appearance and use. The Roman Catholics of the city also have parochial schools. Collegiate Institute, Manitoba Normal School, Carnegie Library and the University of Manitoba are the prominent institutions of learning. With the last are affiliated a College of Pharmacy, a Medical College, Manitoba College (Presb.), St. Boniface College (R. C.), St. John College (Anglican) and Wesley College (Methodist). The churches number 70, Winnipeg being as noted for the many religious bodies represented as for its numerous nationalities. The city has grown from 215 people in 1870 to 135,430 inhabitants in 1911.

Win'nipego'sis, meaning Little Winnipeg, a lake of Manitoba and Keewatin. It is about 125 miles long; its greatest width is 25 miles; and it covers about 2,000 square miles. It is 60 feet higher than Lake Winnipeg and 20 higher than Lake Manitoba, into which it discharges its waters by means of Water-Hen River. The waters of Dauphin Lake and Swan and Red Deer Rivers fall into Lake Winnipegosis.

Winnipiseogee (*win'e-pe-sā'ke*), a lake of New Hampshire, 25 miles long and about ten wide. There are a number of bays and many islands. Winnipiseogee or Winnepesaukee River carries its waters to the Merrimac. Its waters are clear, deep and well-stocked with fish.

Wino'na, Minn., county-seat of Winona County, the fourth city of Minnesota, on the

Mississippi, 104 miles southeast of St. Paul. It is built on rich lowlands under the Mississippi bluffs. One of its finest buildings is the state's normal school. It also has a fine government building, a library, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings and a waterfront park second to none on the Mississippi. Winona is a large wheat mart, besides which it has manufactures of carriages, wagons, farm-tools, flour, shoes, candies, patent-medicines, a large malting plant and a flax or fiber plant. The city was settled in 1851. Population, 18,583.

Wins'low, Edward, governor of Plymouth Colony, was born at Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, Oct. 19, 1595. He came to New England in the *Mayflower*, and offered himself to Massasoit, the Indian chief, as a hostage for the fair dealing of the colonists. In this way and by curing the chief when he was sick he gained his friendship. After two voyages to England on behalf of the colony, he was made governor in 1633, 1636 and 1644. On his third visit to England (1635) he was imprisoned for 17 weeks by Archbishop Laud for teaching in the church, as he was not a clergyman. Winslow's portrait in the gallery of the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth is said to be the only authentic likeness of any of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims. His marriage with Mrs. Susanna White was the first marriage in Plymouth Colony. In 1655 Cromwell sent Winslow on a mission to the West Indies, but he died on the voyage, May 8, 1655. Consult Justin Winsor's *Narrative History of the United States*.

Winslow, John Ancrum, American admiral, who in 1864, when in command of the *Kearsarge*, defeated and sank the Confederate privateer *Alabama* off Cherbourg harbor, was born at Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19, 1811, and died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1873. Entering the United States navy in 1827, he served in the Mexican War and for gallantry was given command of the *Morris* and subsequently promoted to the rank of commander. After his encounter with Captain Semmes and the sinking of the *Alabama* (June 14, 1864), he was promoted to commodore and in 1866-7 commanded the Gulf squadron. In 1870 he received a rear-admiralship, and was given command of the Pacific squadron (1870-2).

Win'sor, Justin, American historian and librarian, was born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1831, and died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22, 1897. After studying at Harvard and at Heidelberg, he became superintendent of Boston Library and held this post from 1868 to 1877, passing in the latter year to the librarianship of Harvard. From 1876 to 1886 he was president of American Library Association and of the American Historical Association, and was secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

He was a large contributor to the periodical press and an extensive and instructive



JUSTIN WINSOR

author. His chief publications embrace *The Readers' Handbook of the American Revolution*, *Bibliography of Original Quartos and Folios of Shakespeare*, *Christopher Columbus, Cartier to Frontenac and Narrative and Critical History of America*. He also edited the *Memorial History of Boston*.

Winston, N. C., a city and manufacturing center, the capital of Forsyth County, adjoining the city of Salem, in the northwestern portion of North Carolina. It is on the Southern Railroad and the Norfolk and Western Railroad, 27 miles west of Greensboro and 120 northwest of Raleigh. It has a number of tobacco-factories and warehouses, iron-works, cotton and woolen mills, carriage and wagon factories and shuttle and bobbin works. Population of Winston-Salem 17,167.

Win'ter, William, American poet, essayist and dramatic critic, was born at Gloucester, Mass., on July 15, 1836, and in 1857 graduated from Harvard Law School. His tastes inclining him to literature, he abjured law and wooed the Muses, publishing two collections of verse entitled *The Convent* and *The Queen's Domain* and other poems, besides lecturing occasionally. Removing to New York in 1859, he became literary editor of *The Saturday Press* and assistant-editor (1861-5) of *Albion*, and then transferred his pen to *The Tribune* for which he has long been dramatic critic, as well as a writer of literary essays, and a contributor of historical and other articles and addresses and a biographer of actors. His published work is considerable, and ever reveals the practised *littérateur* and a writer of culture and charm. His later volumes of verse include *My Witness*, *Thistledown* and *Wanderers*. Of actors and theatrical folk he has treated in *Henry Irving*; *The Stage-Life of Mary Anderson*; *Life and Art of Edwin Booth*; *Life and Art of Joseph Jefferson*; and *Shadows of the Stage*. Other books include *Shakespeare's England*, *Gray Days and Gold* and *Brown Heath and Blue Bells*. He has also edited the work of a number of contemporary players including those of Brougham, Arnold and O'Brien, besides *The Plays of Edwin Booth*.

Winter's Tale, The, is a drama of Shakespeare which certainly was acted as early as 1611, although it was first printed in the

folio of 1623. The plot of the drama closely follows that of Rob Greene's *Pandosto*, a novel of the type of Lodge's *Rosalind*. The drama is loftier, calmer and maturer than the novel; and skillfully contrasts the nobility and dignity of the unjustly suspected Hermione with the insolence, tyranny and jealousy of Leontes.

Win'throp, John, governor of Massachusetts colony, was born at Groton, Suffolk, England, Jan. 12, 1587. He became a lawyer, and because of his good and religious character he was chosen governor by the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1629. The next year he came over, bringing 900 emigrants. He was generally re-elected every year throughout his life, except from 1634 to 1636, when he was deputy under Sir Harry Vane. His influence in the colony was very great, and through it on the life, thought and later politics and institutions of New England. Winthrop's *Journal* is one of the most important sources of early American history. John, his son, was governor of Connecticut. Governor Winthrop died at Boston, March 26, 1649.

Winthrop, Theodore, an American author, was born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22, 1828. He graduated at Yale College in 1848. He then entered business in New York, spent two years at Panama and opened a law-office at St. Louis. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted, and was one of the earliest martyrs of the struggle, being shot while leading a charge at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. He was hardly known as a writer till the appearance in *The Atlantic Monthly* of his life-like sketches of *Washington as a Camp*, describing the march of his regiment, the famous New York Seventh, and its first quarters in the capitol at Washington. Soon after his death his novels were published from manuscript, and his magazine stories reprinted. *Cecil Dreeme*, *John Brent* and his other novels have a breezy, outdoor air that is delightful, while the short story, *Love and Skates*, is an English classic.

Wire, a thinly or, according to the ductility of the metal of which it is made, a more or less attenuated thread or rope, the product of iron, steel, brass, copper, aluminum or platinum in almost universal use for netting, fences, piano-strings, bed-springs, the telephone and the telegraph. Wire is believed to have been in use as early as 700 or 800 B. C. by the people of Egypt and Nineveh; and though in modern times, in use in Britain and Europe, made of strips of hammered metal, the machine-drawn wire is a product only of the last 40 or 45 years. Bessemer steel is the chief metal used for most purposes of wire-making, the process of manufacture being to form steel billets into round rods, which then go through several processes

of drawing by means of holes in a draw-plate of varying diameter, when it is cleaned and wound upon drums. In the process of drawing, the wire frequently has to be freshly annealed; while for many purposes, as piano-wire and the spokes of bicycles, the material used has to be a highly-tempered steel. The wire used for bed-springs is chiefly of brass, since it does not rust from moisture as iron does. For cooerage purposes, in connection with wooden hoops in strengthening barrels, the wire used is coppered steel. Telegraph and telephone wire is now made of a bimetallic wire, combining steel for strength and iron or copper for conductivity.

Wirt, William, was born at Bladensburg, Md., Nov. 8, 1772. He began to practice law in 1792 at Culpeper Court House, Va., but within a few years moved to Charlottesville and thence to Richmond. In 1803 appeared his *Letters of a British Spy*. He took part in the prosecution of Aaron Burr, and was attorney-general of the United States from 1817 to 1829. In 1832 he ran for the presidency on the ticket of the anti-Masonic party. Wirt is now best remembered as the author of the famous *Life of Patrick Henry*. He died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1834. Consult *Life* by J. P. Kennedy.

Wisconsin, a north-central state of the American Union, whose area, including Apostle Islands at the western end of Lake Superior and the islands at the mouth of Green Bay in Lake Michigan, is 56,040 square miles, its length being 300 miles, while its greatest breadth is 200 miles. It is bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, on the north by Lake Superior and upper Michigan and on the west by Minnesota and Iowa, the greater part of the latter boundary being formed by the Mississippi River.

Cities and Population. Its capital is Madison. The population of the state is 2,513,758.

In this population foreign nationalities are largely represented, the larger number being German and Poles (German, Austrian and Russian), while there are many Bohemians, Norwegians, Danes, Russians, Austrians, Irish, English and Scotch besides English and French Canadians. Denominationally the Roman Catholics are the leading church; the other churches embracing Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians. The Indians number 10,957.

Wisconsin's nickname, the "Badger State," has a curious origin. There are no badgers in the state and the name was originally applied to the lead miners near the Illinois line in early days, because they lived in dugouts on the hillsides similar to the burrows badgers make underground. Afterward the name

originally given to these miners was applied to the people of the whole state.

Surface and Climate. Wisconsin consists, in the main, of a level or gently undulating plain, sloping slightly on either side of a height of land (1,500 feet in elevation) and running southward about the middle of the state; while in its northern section there is a line of low-lying hills, the Penokee Range, stretching parallel with Lake Superior and about 30 miles south of it, thence trending northeastward into the northwestern peninsula of Michigan and cutting off the northeastern corner of Wisconsin from Lake Superior. The chief drainage on the west and northwest is by St. Croix, Stillwater, Chippewa, Black and Wisconsin Rivers into the Mississippi; the Menominee, Oconto and Fox (the latter draining Lake Winnebago) fall into Green Bay; and Milwaukee River into Lake Michigan. Rock and Desplaines Rivers flow south into Illinois. Wisconsin has a continental climate, with a rather long and severe winter, though the extreme heat of summer is tempered by the influences of the lakes on its northern and eastern flanks. While there is considerable forest, the cultivated region is large and the land fertile, most of the surface being covered by the clay gravel, marl and sand of the glacial drift, with a fairly deep layer of rich vegetable-mould.

Natural Resources. These consist of the product of the forest, the mines and the agricultural lands. The annual yield of the chief cereals is as follows: oats 69,136,000 bushels; corn 51,188,000; wheat 3,659,000. Barley yielded 22,429,000 bushels, potatoes 24,700,000 and hay 2,260,000 tons. The chief timbers are white pine, hemlock and spruce, though the extent of the cuttings of these has largely denuded the forests. There still are considerable limestone, sandstone and granite in the quarries while the yield from bricks, tiles and other clay-products continues to be large. The iron in the mines principally is red hematite, of which there is an annual output of 1,149,151 long tons. Mineral waters, moreover, are a valued product, yielding \$1,132,239 yearly. In addition to the agricultural operations and the resources from husbandry, stock-raising is largely carried on. The number of dairy-cows in Wisconsin is placed at 1,471,591; while of other cattle there are 1,206,569 head. Of horses there are 614,654, of sheep 929,783 and of swine 1,809,331. The dairy products amount to about \$30,000,000 annually.

Manufactures. The state's development as a manufacturing one is creditable to the enterprise and industrial activities of its people. There is room for increase, if we may judge from the volume of capital invested (which is in excess of \$600,000,000),

placing Wisconsin in the eighth rank among manufacturing states. The wage-earners number 82,583, and the amount paid them annually is \$93,905,000; while the value of the products was \$90,306,000. Lack of coal is a drawback to industries; but in spite of this lack the extent, variety and value of its manufactured commodities are phenomenal. This is explained in part by large natural resources of timber, agricultural, cattle and dairy-products, its great wool-clip and the mineral ores, in addition to extensive water-power and general manufacturing facilities, with the aid given by financial wealth and banking resources and the further aid afforded by its transportation facilities, both by land and by water. Foundry and machine products annually are worth \$34,124,000, while of like value are the gross flour and grist-mill products and the yield from the manufacture and sale of malt liquors. The yield from leather, tanned, curried and finished, is close upon \$44,668,000; while the trade in cattle-slaughtering and meat-packing yields over \$27,217,000; planing-mill products have a gross return of over 11 millions.

Tobacco is grown to the extent of 31,710,000 pounds. Agricultural implements net in excess of 11 millions; carriages and wagons 9 millions; men's clothing 9½ millions; boots and shoes 13½ millions; printing and publishing 11½ millions; paper and wood-pulp nearly 26 millions; and railroad construction material and repairing netted 14 millions of dollars.

Commerce and Transportation. Banking facilities have helpfully increased in the past few years; while the gross deposits show the prosperity and thrift of the people. Wisconsin now possesses 128 national and 517 state banks. The former had over 17 million dollars of capital, and the latter an excess of 13 millions; while the aggregate deposits in the national institutions were close upon 123 millions, and in the state banks close upon 120 millions. There also were a large number of private banks and nine or ten loan and trust companies, each with considerable deposits.

The total railway mileage is in the aggregate 7,475 miles, distributed among the following chief lines: the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago and Northwestern; Great Northern; Minnesota, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie; Illinois Central; Wisconsin Central; Northern Pacific; and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic (Canadian Pacific) railroads. Besides these facilities are those by steam-vessels on Lakes Michigan and Superior, in addition to the transportation *via* the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Fox and Chippewa Rivers, not to speak of the canal connections between

Portage and Fox River. The assessed valuation of property is very nearly \$3,000,000,000. The state's debt, incurred mainly during the Civil War, amounts to 2¼ millions; and its expenditure is about a like sum.

Education. Wisconsin is far-sighted enough to see the advantage of dealing liberally with education. Its annual expenditure for public schools amounts to \$13,292,068, including the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the state's normal and the counties' training-schools for teachers. Out of a school-population of 780,008, the enrolled pupils number 460,470 and the daily average attendance is about 351,830. The number of teachers is now over 14,000, the most of whom are women. There are about 300 free high schools, with a gross enrollment of 34,800. Higher education is represented by the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, with 470 instructors and 5,533 students; by Lawrence University (undenominational), at Appleton, with 45 instructors and 650 students; by Beloit College (Congregational), with 35 instructors and 410 students; by Ripon College (Congregational), with 27 instructors and 267 students; by the Northwestern University, a Lutheran institution at Watertown, with 12 instructors and 221 students; by Marquette University (Roman Catholic), at Milwaukee, with 161 instructors and 1,100 students; by Concordia College (Lutheran) at Milwaukee; and by Milton College (Seventh Day Bap.), with 13 instructors and 88 students. The state also maintains industrial schools for children of both sexes, schools for the deaf and the blind, homes for the feeble-minded and insane and hospitals, reformatories and penitentiaries.

History and Government. From an early period the region was the theater of mission work undertaken by French-Canadian priests and of the discoveries of gentlemen-explorers from New France, as well as the fur-trading and trapping ground of French-Canadian *coureurs des bois*. They came thither from Quebec by way of Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing, Rainy River and the Great Lakes, thence *via* Sault Ste. Marie to Marquette and Duluth on Lake Superior or *via* St. Ignace to Green Bay on Lake Michigan. These expeditions date as far back as the era of Champlain, governor of New France in 1633-5, and among them numbered Nicolet, the first white man, it is believed, to visit Green Bay, and the fur traders, Radisson and Groseilliers, supposed to have discovered the upper Mississippi in 1659. In 1665 Father Allouez established missions at La Pointe and on Fox River; he was followed about 1673 by the explorers Louis Joliet and Pere Marquette, the latter proceeding by

canoe south from Green Bay as far as the site of Chicago. Du Luth is another adventurer of the time, his name being perpetuated in that of the city of Duluth; after him came Charles De Langlade, who took part in the French and Indian War of his era and allied himself with the British in the War of the Revolution. In the War of 1812 the French, associated with the Indians, took the British side in the struggle and even made a raid on Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi, capturing its American garrison. Meanwhile the fur-trade was being prosecuted, and immigration slowly began to enter. For the protection of the newcomers and to assist the national authority forts began to be built and garrisoned, especially Fort Howard on Green Bay and one at Prairie Du Chien. Internal development followed, particularly after the discovery of the lead-mines at Potosi and Mineral Point, though the country was periodically disturbed by trouble with the Indians of the region—Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, Chippewas and Winnebagos. An incident in the disaffected condition of the native tribes was the Black Hawk War of 1832, which was presently put down, while the Indians were removed to and protected on new reservations. About the close of the 18th century efforts were made to organize the region as a territory, though it passed through many vicissitudes, being at first part of the Northwest Territory, subsequently oscillating in its attachment to Indiana, to Michigan and to Illinois and then back to Michigan again. Finally in 1836, on the admission of Michigan as a state, Wisconsin, with parts of Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, was erected into a territory, Belmont and Burlington successively being the capital. For 12 years it remained a territory, being shorn meanwhile of parts of its assigned limits; in May, 1848, however, it was admitted into the Union under its first constitution, Madison becoming the capital. About this period, owing to the revolutionary upheaval in Europe, the state received large additions of Germans to its population, while later it took a helpful and patriotic part in the Civil War, furnishing a total contingent of over 90,000 men. The state in 1871, 1894 and 1908 suffered from destructive forest-fires. Its local legislature consists of a senate of 33 members, elected every fourth year, and an assembly of 100 members, returned biennially. It sends 11 representatives to the lower house of Congress. Its executive officers are elected for two years each. The judicial power is vested in seven supreme-court and 18 circuit-court justices. Consult Thwaite's *Story of Wisconsin*, Strong's *Histories of the Territories of Wisconsin*, Legler's *Leading Facts in the History of Wisconsin* and

Hebberd's *Wisconsin under the Dominion of France*.

Wisconsin River, a branch of the Mississippi, rises in Lake Vieux desert on the northeastern border of Wisconsin, flows south 600 miles, and falls into the Mississippi four miles below Prairie du Chien. It is navigable for steamboats for 200 miles to Portage, where it is joined by canal to the Fox, thus making a waterway across the state from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi by way of Green Bay, the Fox and the Wisconsin.

Wisconsin, University of, at Madison, Wis., was chartered in 1848, and opened in 1849. It was reorganized in 1858, but during 1861-5 so many of its students entered the Federal army that in 1864 commencement could not be observed. In 1866 came another reorganization, and since then progress has been unbroken. The university received its national grant for founding colleges of agriculture and industrial arts; opened the regular collegiate course to women; and later established coeducation in every department. The university is the crown of Wisconsin's public school system, and most high school graduates enter without examination and pay no fee for tuition. Since 1892 many special courses have been added, and graduate students have greatly increased in numbers. The most characteristic feature of the organization is that all types of higher education are included within the one institution. Thus the university consists of the College of Letters and Science; College of Mechanics and Engineering; of Law; of Agriculture; of Medicine, which offers the work of the first two years of a medical school; and the Graduate School. All divisions offer courses in a summer session; and there is a division of university extension, including a correspondence school and special courses for artisans. In addition to the professional and technical colleges, courses preparing for particular vocations are administered within the College of Letters and Science, i. e. courses in chemistry, commerce, journalism, and teaching, a library school and a school of music. The College of Agriculture includes the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station, organized farmers' institutes, and a course in home economics. There are 46 scholarships, 32 fellowships, and 14 loan funds for students. The university library and that of the Wisconsin Historical Society contain excellent manuscript and newspaper material in American history, a wealth of printed works on history, Greek language and literature, political and social science and railroads, the publications of learned societies, and Shakespereana. In 1915 the faculty numbered 711, the students 7,596, and the libraries put 640,300 volumes at the command of the university, while its productive funds amounted to \$782,662 and its income to \$2,758,118. The recent history of the uni-

versity has been notable for great material progress and for the organization of many activities for social service. The university is notable for the active part taken by the students in their own government.

Wise, Henry Alexander, an American statesman, was born at Drummondtown, Va., Dec. 3, 1806. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and studied law. He became prominent in politics, advocating the nomination of Jackson at Baltimore and favoring the doctrine of states' rights. He was sent to Congress in 1833, where he went over to the Whig party, in opposition to Jackson's course. Under Tyler, whose nomination Wise had secured, he had a strong influence and was made minister to Brazil. In 1854 he became governor of Virginia. In December, 1859, he signed the death-warrant of John Brown (q. v.). Though making an effort for peace as a member of the Virginia convention, he went with his state into secession, and became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He served in the Kanawha valley and at Roanoke Island. Here his forces were captured and his son was killed. He wrote *Seven Decades of the Union*. He died at Richmond, Va., Sept. 12, 1876.

Wise'man, Nicholas, cardinal and Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, was born at Seville, Spain, of Irish parents, Aug. 2, 1802. He studied in Ireland and at Rome, where his brilliant course secured him in 1823 the appointment of vice-rector of the English College, which in 1828 was changed to rector. In England he first became known by lectures on the doctrines of the Roman church, which were followed by the founding with Mr. O'Connell of *The Dublin Review*. His appointment as archbishop of Westminster and cardinal produced great excitement, as it was looked upon as an effort of the Roman church to recover possession of England, where there had been no Roman Catholic bishops since the reign of Elizabeth. Wiseman's addresses and publications did much to allay the excitement, and his ability and moderation as well as his literary position won the admiration of all. He wrote on literature and art besides his religious works. *Influence of Words, Lectures on Religion and Science, Points of Contact between Science and Art, Fabiola and The Real Presence* were books that obtained a large circulation. He died at London on Feb. 15, 1865.

Wista'ria, a class of climbing plants named after Professor Wistar of Philadelphia. The leaf is formed of from nine to 15 oval leaflets, and the flowers, usually lilac in color, grow in thick, long clusters and resemble the flowers of the locust-tree or sweet peas or other plants of the *Leguminosæ* or bean family, to which it belongs. The seeds or beans are found in long pods. It grows rapidly, often 20 feet

in a season. The Chinese wistaria, introduced from Japan, blooms earlier, with a looser cluster of flowers, of a paler lilac or white. There are several other varieties, including a double-flowered one.

Wister, Owen, American author and story-writer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 14, 1860. He is a grandson of Fanny Kemble, the actress. He graduated in 1882 from Harvard. He subsequently passed through Harvard Law School, was admitted (1889) to the Philadelphia bar, but two years later took to a literary career, chiefly writing stories of western life and character. Besides contributing articles to *The American Sportsman's Library* on the bison, musk-ox, sheep and goat, Mr. Wister's other well-known works embrace *Oliver Wendall Holmes* in the American Men of Letters Series and *Benjamin Franklin* in the English Men of Letters Series. His other writings include *The Dragon of Wantley*; *Red Man and White*; *Lin McLean*; *U. S. Grant*; *The Virginian*; *Journey in Search of Christmas*; and *Lady Baltimore*.

Witch and Witch'craft. The names witch and wizard are given to persons supposed to possess unusual powers, popularly thought to have been acquired by a compact with Satan. The belief is an old one, as the Witch of Endor is said to have raised Samuel for Saul in the early days of the Jewish nation, and Paul had several contests with sorcerers. Sorcerers, soothsayers, diviners and magicians often were popularly classed together and with witches; but the magicians claimed to be a distinct class, using their knowledge of the secrets of nature for the benefit of mankind, while the witches and sorcerers delighted in doing harm. The belief in evil spirits has been common in every nation and country, and the legends of a people are full of the deeds of supernatural beings. In popular belief a witch usually was an old woman, who rode on a broomstick through the air by night to attend the witches' gathering and delighted in acts of spite and meanness. Their victims, on whom they had cast the evil eye, pined away mysteriously or were troubled by strange noises and curious losses. The witches' mark was a spot of some kind made on the body by the devil as a sign of his bargain, and was indelible. It was sought for by the class of inquisitors known as the witch-finders. Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and other plays, Burns' *Tam O'Shanter* and the *Walpurgis Night* in Goethe's *Faust* give an idea of these popular beliefs.

The belief in witchcraft as the work of evil spirits led to the bloody and cruel persecution and punishment of witches which lasted in Europe for four centuries. In these, it is estimated, 9,000,000 persons were put to death. The bull of Pope Innocent VIII in 1484 began the work of destruction in which confession was ex-

torted by torture and the testimony of enemies and children accepted. In one year, in the district of Como, 1,000 persons suffered as witches and 500 in three months in Geneva, while 4,000 persons perished in Scotland, and during the session of the Long Parliament (1640-52) 3,000 persons were condemned in England. The delusion was almost universal, such a judge as Sir Matthew Hale giving sentence against a suspected person and a physician as eminent as Sir Thomas Browne declaring his belief in witchcraft, in spite of having written a volume on *Popular Fallacies*. The last execution in England was in 1716, and the laws against witchcraft were repealed in 1735. The last execution on the European continent took place in Posen as late as 1793. The persecution of supposed witches in Salem, Mass., was a result of the general belief so common at the time. Cotton Mather, in 1685, published an account of cases of witchcraft and made experiments on suspected persons, by which he learned that the demons understood Latin, Greek and Hebrew well but Indian dialects only imperfectly. He wrote *Wonders of the Invisible World* to convince doubters, and his book received the recommendation of the governor of the colony and the president of Harvard College. Nineteen persons were hanged between June and September of 1692. Consult Poole's *Cotton Mather* and Upham's *Salem Witchcraft*.

Witch'-Ha'zel, the name of a small tree or shrub belonging to a family of which there are several species, among them the liquid-amber, a forest tree. The witch-hazel grows in damp woods about ten feet high. has leaves much like the hazel, with clusters of three or four bright yellow flowers which appear in the fall. The fruit is a pointed, two-celled pod, which does not ripen until the next summer. The wood is white, the bark and leaves contain tannin, and an extract of the bark and leaves is used as an external application in medicine. The name of witch-hazel comes from a popular belief that a green branch held in the hands will turn toward the ground to indicate a hidden supply of water or of gold.

Witte, Sergei Julievitch, a Russian statesman, born at Tiflis, June 17 (Old Style; July 29, New Style), 1849. His father was of modest German extraction, but his mother was descended from the princely Dolgoruki family. From earliest childhood he was instructed at home by the best teachers in Tiflis, even while he studied at the classical gymnasium; he grew up a true Christian, a Russian in soul and mind. He completed his education in scientific lines at Odessa; and although, by birth, by the station of his relations, by education and by natural endowments he could always count upon a successful public career, he connected himself with the steamship and

railroad company then under the supervision of Admiral Chikhchov. At the same time he entered the government service in the office of Governor Kozebu. He distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8 by his achievements in military transportation. This gained him the position of Minister of Ways of Communication, and in 1896 he was promoted to the head of the financial ministry. He has applied his principles of economy to the development of Russia, including protection, and to the exploitation of mines. He is credited with having inaugurated the plan for the Trans-Siberian Railway (*q. v.*). He possessed the confidence of his sovereign, the esteem of the outside world and, especially, the full reliance of foreign financial communities. The brilliant success of the Russian war-loan was mainly due to Count Witte. He was the head of the Russian embassy at Portsmouth (1905) to formulate a treaty of peace with Japan, a task which he accomplished in spite of the Russian government. He urged the Czar to call the *Duma*. In 1905 he became prime minister, but retired in May of 1906 rather than be associated with the party of reactionaries. At Algieras he reinstated Russia into the place of influence she had temporarily lost in the councils of Europe. He was the ablest statesman and diplomatist of Russia of his time. He died in 1915.

Wittenberg (*vũ'tên-bêrg*), a town of Prussian Saxony, is on Elbe River, 45 miles southeast of Magdeburg. It is famous as the home of Luther and Melancthon, whose tombs are in the church on the doors of which Luther nailed his famous theses. The church was restored, and in 1858 new bronze doors with the theses in Latin were erected. In another church are two pictures: one of Luther preaching, the other of Melancthon administering the communion. The houses of Melancthon and Luther are still shown, Luther's containing his chair and table and two portraits of himself; and in the market-place is a bronze statue of him. The university where Luther was professor and where, according to Shakespeare, Hamlet studied, has been removed to Halle. Wittenberg has manufactures of woolen and linen goods, hosiery, leather, brandy and beer. Until 1422 it was the residence of the dukes and electors of Saxony. In 1547 it was taken by Charles V and in 1760 by the Austrians, when nearly one third of it was destroyed. Napoleon captured it in 1806 and fortified it in 1813, the Prussians finally capturing it in 1814. Population 18,340.

Wo'burn, Mass., a city and manufacturing center in Middlesex County, eastern Massachusetts, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, ten miles northwest of Boston. The chief

industry is tanning and dressing leather and manufacturing boots and shoes; there also are glue-factories and chemical works. The town has good schools, churches and a well-equipped public library. Population 15,308.

Wolcott (*wol'köt*), **Roger**, a governor of Connecticut, was born at Windsor, Conn., Jan. 4, 1679. He was in service in the attack on Canada in 1711 and at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. He was governor of Connecticut from 1751 to 1755, and had already been a member of the assembly and of the council, a judge and deputy-governor. He published poems and a history in which is an account of the Pequot war. He died on May 17, 1767.

Wolf, a carnivorous mammal belonging to the dog family. The domesticated dogs



COMMON WOLF

are very likely descended from wolves. The latter have a wide geographical range, being found over nearly the whole of Europe, Asia and North America. There are none in South America or Africa, the

jackal and foxes take their place in those countries. Wherever found near inhabited regions, they prey upon sheep, which they run down in open chase. Assembled in packs, they also attack herds of cattle; and, when bisons were abundant on the western plains, they would overcome those large animals. They are characterized by cunning, cowardice and cruelty; they keep well out of the sight of man; will forsake their cubs in time of danger; make a practice of killing and devouring their wounded; and eat their own dead. Centuries ago wolves were abundant in the British islands, but they were hunted by the ancient Britons, and at different times a reward was offered for their heads and skins. As a result they were exterminated. They became very scarce in the 16th century, and by the middle of the 18th century were exterminated in England, Scotland and Ireland. In America the common wolf and its varieties extend from Greenland to Mexico. They are about 65 inches long, with a tail of 15 inches. They vary in color, but are chiefly gray, becoming whitish in the north and dark in the south. In Florida there are black wolves and in Texas red ones. The gray wolf, often called timber-wolf, is a formidable creature, large and robust. They have been persistently hunted, a high bounty placed on them, but are a pest still on the cattle-plains. Their cry is a prolonged howl, blood-

curdling and mysterious. The coyote is a smaller wolf, peculiar to the United States. It is common on the western plains, having its den in holes in steep banks and in "washouts." It reaches a length of about 55 inches, and is yellowish gray, clouded with black. It steals poultry, pigs, lambs and sheep, but feeds chiefly on prairie-dogs, ground-squirrels, rabbits, hares and sage-grouse; will attack deer and the prong-horned antelope. Its cry is between a howl and a bark. Wolves do not sleep in winter as does the bear, but hunt throughout the cold days. See DOG and JACKAL.

Wolfe, **Charles**, a British poet, was born at Dublin, Dec. 14, 1791. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was a curate in Tyrone County. He is famous for his ode on the burial of Sir John Moore, beginning with the words: "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note," which is known to every schoolboy. He died at Cork, Feb. 21, 1823.

Wolfe, **James**, an English general, was born at Westerham in Kent, Jan. 2, 1727. When only 13, he was prevented by sickness from going with his father, a British officer, on the expedition to Cartagena. In his first service in Flanders he took part in the famous battle of Dettingen, and in Scotland was at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden. His conduct while in charge of a regiment in Scotland and in the expedition against Rochefort in 1757 won him the rank of colonel and gave him the command of a brigade in the expedition against Cape Breton. His skill and bravery at the attack on Louisburg won him the title of Hero of Louisburg. In the effort to drive the French out of Canada Pitt (Earl of Chatham) gave the charge of the invading army to Wolfe, who had been made major-general. The story of his attack on Quebec, how he scaled the cliffs with his army by night, and died in the moment of victory, while his brave antagonist, Montcalm, dying too, said: "It is a great consolation to have been vanquished by so brave an enemy," is well-known. He died on Sept. 13, 1759. Consult *Life* by Wright and *Montcalm and Wolfe* by Parkman. See CANADA, ENGLAND, FRANCE and QUEBEC.

Wolseley (*wol'se-lee*), Viscount **Garnet Joseph**, G. C. M. G., P. C., etc., field-marshal and former commander-in-chief of the British army, was born near Dublin, June 4, 1833, and was educated under tutors. He entered the English army in 1852 and served successively in the Burmese War and Crimean War, and was severely wounded at the siege of Sebastopol. He subsequently served in India and China and in 1867 in Canada, where he acted as deputy-quartermaster-general and commanded the expedition to Red River, Manitoba. In 1873 he commanded the troops on the Gold Coast of Africa during the Ashanti War, and entering Kumasi received the submission of

the king. For this campaign he received the thanks of Parliament and a gratuity of



LORD WOLSELEY

£25,000 "for courage, energy and perseverance." He also received the freedom of the City of London and a sword valued at 100 guineas (\$525). In 1875 he was governor of Natal; in 1880 quartermaster-general of the forces; and from 1882 to 1885 was adjutant-general. In 1882 he was in command of the expeditionary force in Egypt and of the Gordon relief expedition. Subsequently he was commander of the forces in Ireland, was raised to the rank of general (1882) and field-marshal (1894), and from 1885 to 1900 was commander-in-chief. Author of a *Life of Marlborough*, *The Decline and Fall of Napoleon* and *The Soldier's Pocket-Book for Field Service*. He died March 25, 1913.

Wolsey (wól'sē), Thomas, an English cardinal, was born at Ipswich in Suffolk in March of 1471. He secured an education at Oxford, and became rector at Lymington. Through the influence of a friend he was made chaplain to Henry VII, with whom he became a favorite, and was appointed dean of Lincoln. When Henry VIII became king, Wolsey governed the kingdom. Honors were showered upon him. He was made bishop of Lincoln, archbishop of York and cardinal. In 1515 he was prime minister and lord high chancellor. He was successful in command of the royal army at Tournay, and effected a treaty in 1514 with Louis XII of France, which left England the first power in Europe. His income was enormous, and large sums were used in founding a college at Ipswich and Christ Church College at Oxford. Wolsey's efforts to obtain Pope Clement VII's permission for Henry's divorce of Queen Catherine were unsuccessful and lost him the royal favor, which alone had stood between him and those whom his splendid living and overbearing conduct had made his enemies. Anne Boleyn, whose marriage to the king he had opposed, with Norfolk her uncle, plotted his ruin. He was driven from court to his diocese in York, where he won the hearts of the people by his gracious manner. The king, too, showed signs of relenting, and his enemies, alarmed, had him arrested for high treason, but he died at Leicester Abbey on his way to London, Nov. 29, 1530. Consult Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* and Froude's *History of England*.

Wolverhampton (wól'ver-hámpt'n), a market-town of Staffordshire, England, is

13 miles northwest of Birmingham, on a height which commands a fine view toward Wales. The old church was founded in 996 and the free grammar-school in 1515. There are a corn-exchange, market-hall, agricultural hall, public baths, a free library, a cattle-market covering five acres and a large park. It is famous for the manufacture of hardware, especially iron implements, tools, locks, hinges, nails and kitchen furniture. It also has smelting-furnaces, iron and brass foundries, chemical works, dye-works, rope-walks, varnish-works and breweries. The town was named Wulfrunahamton in honor of Wulfruna, sister of Ethelred II, who founded the church and college in 996. Population 94,187.

Wolverine, a carnivorous animal of the northern forests of Europe, Asia and America. There is only a single species. It is a member of the marten family, a member notorious as a glutton and a pest. It is remarkably cunning and a very successful thief. The trapper hates it, for again and again it will steal his bait and his capture. It will raid cabin and camp, destroying in wholesale fashion, seemingly from pure malice. The American form is about the size of a bull-dog. It has paws similar to those of a bear; the body is covered with shaggy hair of a blackish color, with pale bands along the sides of the body and one on the forehead. The body and limbs are stout, and the animal resembles a small bear. It climbs trees, and during the breeding-season forms burrows for the mother. It feeds on squirrels, hares, foxes, grouse, reindeer and other animals. Michigan is called the Wolverine State from the occurrence of the wolverine in its forests. The animal is found in the northern Cascades, in the Rockies as far south as Great Salt Lake and in arctic America, abounding in portions of Alaska.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union. See TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Woman's Relief-Corps, a patriotic society, dating from 1883, whose aim is to perpetuate the memory of the dead soldiers of the Civil War and to care for their dependents. The society, which has 150,000 members, has, it is said, expended over two million dollars in its aid to needy women and orphans of Union veterans. Like the Grand Army, after which it in part is modelled, it is divided into 35 or 40 departments and into lesser divisions termed corps, of which there are over 3,200. The order meets annually.

Women's Clubs. It is impossible to give data of the first woman's club but among the first to be organized were the Sorosis of New York City and the New England Woman's Club of Boston in 1868; the former by Mrs. Jennie C. Croly (Jennie June) and her co-workers and the latter by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and other progressive women.

It now has a membership direct, indirect and allied of over 1,000,000.

The work accomplished can not be over-estimated. The cultural value of the clubs is great but the real purpose of club work is service and as a civic force in the United States today, it is doubtful if it is surpassed by any other organization. Thousands of public and traveling libraries have been established; scholarships founded; traveling art galleries circulated; traveling exhibits of household art and appliances instituted; parks and playgrounds opened and equipped; visiting nurses supported; police matrons employed; mountain schools conducted. Innumerable other examples of public service stand to the credit of the clubwomen of America. Perhaps, however, the greatest service which they have rendered has been the education of public opinion along the lines of child welfare, improved legislation, social hygiene, public health, and other forms of higher and better civilization. **MARY I. WOOD, Manager Information Bureau, General Federation of Women's Clubs.**

Women's Rights. The movement in the United States is now an old one to give women equal rights with men as citizens, with the widest opportunities in securing a high education, a share in all occupations and industries in which they may care to participate, emancipation from undue legal restraints and hindrances, freedom to enter the medical and other professions and the right of the suffrage (q. v.) and political representation. The cause of women, in seeking these rights and privileges, has from an early day been strenuously advocated by such notable women in England as Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, in America by Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lydia Maria Child, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, Mary Putnam-Jacobi and others. (See articles under titles above.) Abroad, kindred movements among the sex have been organized, with the result that many gains have been made for which women have sedulously sought. Many notable representatives of the male sex have also been in sympathy with women in seeking for and obtaining their rights, particularly in England since the publication of John Stuart Mill's essay on *The Subjection of Women*; while in this country much has been achieved by men's aid, especially since the era of Emerson, Theodore Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, W. H. Channing, Wendell Phillips, Bronson Olcott, W. Lloyd Garrison and Thomas W. Higginson. (See articles under titles above.) The removal of disabilities and the enfranchisement of women have also been much aided at different periods in this country by woman's rights conventions, which date from as early as 1848, the year when organized agitation began. These gatherings were followed about 20 years

later by the formation of two national organizations in favor of woman suffrage, which were subsequently (1890) united in the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

DO WOMEN EXERCISE THEIR FRANCHISE?

The association answers an important question with the following figures giving the percentage of women who vote in the states named: Wyoming 80 to 90; Colorado 75 to 85; Utah 85 to 90; Idaho 75 to 85; Washington 85 to 95; California 90 to 99. Women have full suffrage in Norway, Finland, Australia, New Zealand and in America in New York, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Nevada, Montana, Oregon and Arizona, and Alaska. In 1913 Illinois extended to women the right to vote for all public offices not provided for by the State Constitution. They have municipal suffrage in Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, a number of the provinces of Canada, in the cities of Broda and Bombay in British India and in Burma. They have certain limited franchise rights in parts of Cape Colony, Austria-Hungary and in Portugal. Women have school suffrage in New Mexico, Oklahoma, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan, Montana, Delaware, Mississippi. (See CITIZENSHIP.) The national election of 1916 was distinguished by the election of the first woman to a seat in Congress, Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, Mont.

Wombat, a marsupial or pouched animal of Australia. The body is a little more than two feet long, covered with dark-brown hair, and the animal has somewhat the appearance of a small bear. The tail is rudimentary, and the legs are short and stout. The toes end in sharp, curved claws which are of service to the animal in burrowing. These animals are active at night, and feed largely on roots. They are easily caught alive, but in captivity show no affection for their keepers, caring only for food given them. Their flesh is said to resemble pork in flavor and is often eaten.

Wood, Leonard, major-general U. S. A. and chief of staff, was born at Winchester, N. H., Oct. 9, 1860, and graduated in medicine at Harvard Medical School (1884). In 1886 he was appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the United States army, and reached the rank of captain and surgeon in 1891. In 1886 he served in Arizona and New Mexico in General Miles' campaign against the Apaches under Geronimo and Natchez, and received a medal of honor for this duty. In May, 1898, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he recruited the 1st regiment of United States volunteer cavalry ("Rough Riders"), and took part in the

fight at Las Guasimas and in the battle at San Juan near Santiago de Cuba, and was given the rank of brigadier-general for gallant service in Cuba. In July, 1898, he succeeded General Brooke as governor-general of Cuba, where he greatly aided in the orderly government and the improved sanitary condition of the island. He remained in that office till the withdrawal of the United States in May of 1902. In 1903 he was placed in command of the army in the Philippines; in 1908, of the department of the east, and in 1910 made chief of staff.

Wood or Methyl Alcohol, a colorless, spirituous liquid, with a strong aromatic odor, the product of the distillation of wood. It is used in the manufacture of dyes, as a solvent for varnishes and as a methylated spirit after it has been mixed with ethyl alcohol. See ALCOHOL.

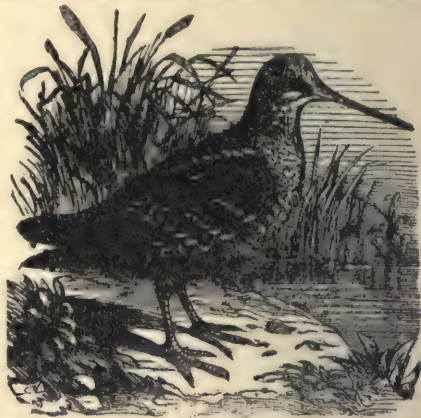
Woodbine, a common name for the Virginia creeper or American ivy, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. The name was originally applied in Europe to a species of honey-suckle (*Lonicera*). See IVY and VIRGINIA CREEPER.

Wood-Carving, one of the oldest branches of art, was much practiced among the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. A life-size statue of a man carved out of a solid block of sycamore, dating probably from 4000 B. C., now in Bulak Museum, is a fine specimen of Egyptian wood-carving. Egyptian carvings have been preserved in the tombs, but the Greek and Roman carvings have nearly all perished and are known to us only by the descriptions of early writers. It was much used in the decoration of churches in the middle ages, and reached its height in the 15th century, when every church had its carved oak-screen and stalls. The roof of Westminster Hall, made in the early part of the 15th century, is one of the finest examples of the open timber-roof, which admitted of fine decoration. Skill in wood-carving still lingers in Nuremberg and Switzerland. The Moslem wood-carvers of Persia, Syria and Spain produced beautiful work, seen in the mosques and private houses of Damascus, Cairo and other oriental cities. The wood-carving of China and Japan is the finest in the world.

Woodchuck or **Ground-Hog**, a burrowing rodent of eastern North America, belonging to the family of ground-squirrels. It is a true marmot, related to the prairie-dog. It has a heavy body, short legs, flat head and beady eyes. The color varies from brownish-gray to blackish. It burrows in swamp-plot and wood-pasture, and feeds on clover and grass. In summer it stores up enough fat to keep it through the winter; retiring early in November, it sleeps soundly for months, curled up with nose under paw, that the warm breath may not be wasted. On February second, so tradition says, the animal comes forth

to take a look around; if the sun is shining and it can see its shadow, it retires to its burrow for six more weeks of sleep. This is by some folk considered a prediction of a late, cold spring. See MARMOT.

Woodcock, a famous game-bird belonging to the snipe family and found in northern parts both of the Old and the New World. The American woodcock is about 11 inches long, variegated in black, brown, gray and rusty colors. The bill is very long and flexible at the end. It is thrust into the soft ground in search of earth-worms, and the presence of woodcocks



WOODCOCK

can often be detected by a cluster of these holes. The European bird is larger. It is a winter resident in England, breeding in summer in the north of Scotland.

Wood-Engraving is copying pictures from blocks of wood, and differs from plate or steel engraving in having the picture raised on the surface of the wood, instead of being sunk, as it is in the metal. The picture is printed from the prepared block, as the letters are from type, the block being made the height of the type. The wood must be hard and fine-grained, box-wood being the best. The block of wood is covered with a white coating, on which the artist draws the picture with lead-pencil, pen or brush. The engraver then cuts away all of the wood around the drawn lines, leaving them raised or in relief. For large pictures several blocks are fastened together for the drawing, and then given to different engravers, so that a large picture can be produced very quickly. Wood-engraving is the earliest and simplest form of engraving. The Chinese claim to have printed from wooden blocks 1,000 years before Christ, and it is probable that the art was brought from China to Europe. A wood-cut of St. Christopher, dated 1423, is one of the oldest specimens of engraving. It was used largely in Europe in the 15th century



WOODCOCK

for two very opposite purposes: the engraving of playing-cards and the illustration of books of devotion. A book of 40 leaves, with a picture and a text of Scripture on each page, is one of the earliest illustrated books known, dating back to the early part of the 15th century. Dürer made great advances in the art in the beginning of the 16th century, and Bewick, who in 1790 published his *British Quadrupeds* and in 1804 *British Birds*, illustrated by himself, showed the possibilities of the art and made it one of the most important of the arts. Its use became general in books, magazines and newspapers, but has been superseded by the various forms of photographic reproduction.

Wood-Pewee. See PEWEE, WOOD.

Wood'peck'er, the name for any member of the family *Picidae*. This includes birds



HAIRY WOODPECKER with stout bills with which they peck wood to obtain insects. Their long tongue is barbed at the end and capable of being greatly protruded. It is in every way adapted for piercing and securing insect larvæ. These birds are of great service to the farmer. Professor Beal declares that they are the "only agents which can successfully cope with the insects of forest and partly of fruit-trees, and for this reason if for no other they should be protected in every possible way." As a family they are black and white, stiff quills and pointed tails helping them to brace against tree-trunks. Though not songsters, they have loud calls and communicate by drumming. They nest in holes in trees, sometimes in telegraph poles.

The woodpecker is hard at work—
A carpenter is he—
And you may hear him hammering
His nest high up a tree.

There are about 350 species found in all parts of the world, except the Australian region and Madagascar. Nearly half of the entire number occur in the New World, and about 25 species are found in North America. Their colors generally are bright, and the males usually have some red on the head. Among the species of the United States the flicker or golden-winged woodpecker is one of the best known. It feeds mainly on ants, and therefore is frequently seen on the ground. The other woodpeckers almost always are seen on trees. The red-headed woodpecker is abundant in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The downy and hairy woodpeckers are smaller birds, both being common. The ivory-billed woodpecker, with a length of 21 inches, is the most magnificent of North American woodpeckers. It is black, with white on the shoulders and wings and, in the males, a scarlet crest. This bird is found in the south and formerly ranged as far north as southern Illinois. The pileated woodpecker also is one of the giants of the family; it has a blackish-brown body and a scarlet head and crest. It is very wild, rare, save in deep forest far from haunt of man. The yellow-bellied woodpecker is the one real sap-sucker. Consult Eckstrom's *The Real Woodpeckers*. See FLICKER and SAPSUCKER.

Wood's Hole, a town in Falmouth Township, Barnstable County, Mass., on Cape Cod, noteworthy as a center for zoological research. Here is the Marine Biological Laboratory (C. O. Whitman, director), which is the most important seaside laboratory in America. The laboratories of the United States Fish Commission are also here.

Wood'stock, Can., in Oxford County, Ontario. It has excellent railway accommodation by the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk and electric railway communication with adjacent towns. It is the center of a rich dairying country. Its furniture, wagon and piano factories do a large export business. It owns its own electric plant. The province maintains an epileptic hospital here.

Wool, one of the most important of all animal substances, ranks next to cotton in its use in the manufacture of clothing. It is a sort of hair, growing on sheep and on goats. The fiber differs from a hair in being crinkly or wavy and in having very minute scales, both of which properties fit it for its uses. The wavy twist keeps it from unwinding when made into yarn, and the scales make the threads catch each other, a process known as felting. Wool varies in quality with different species of sheep and also with the food, shelter and climate. The Saxon wool has the most of the felting property, and the wool of the Angora goat, called mohair, is the whitest, while that of the Kashmir goat is very soft and rich though short. The merino sheep furnishes one of the best varieties of wool, a single fleece usually weighing about four or five pounds. In the manufacture of woollen goods the wool is sorted into different grades, washed, scoured and dried. It is then dyed, if to be dyed in the wool, and carded or made into threads, ready for weaving. After weaving, the cloth is scoured to remove the oil and dust, dyed, if dyed in the piece, and dried on stretchers. It is then fulled, a process that shrinks the cloth and makes it more compact. Teasling, a process to raise the threads, and shearing, which cuts them the right length to form the nap, follow, shearing often being repeated several times. The boiling of the

cloth, which prevents spotting and gives a luster, brushing, pressing and folding finish the work. Broadcloths, cassimeres and beavers are strictly woolen goods, while merinoes, bombazines, delaines etc. are worsted goods, named from the town of Worsted, England, in which the processes of manufacture are somewhat different, the wool being combed, which prevents its felting as closely, and also differently spun. The introduction of machinery and steam-power revolutionized the manufacture of woolen goods. A woman could card one pound of wool a day by hand, spin two skeins of yarn, and weave two or three yards of cloth. Now, by the use of machinery, one worker can card 150 pounds of wool, spin 500 pounds and weave from 35 to 50 yards of cloth in a day. The amount of wool produced throughout the world one year was estimated at 2,643,533,794 pounds, nearly half of which came from Australasia, South America and South Africa. Australasia then produced 400,000,000 pounds; Argentina 370,000,000; Russia 361,100,000; the United States 291,783,032; Great Britain and Ireland 133,124,762; Spain 102,600,000; and South Africa 100,000,000. Great Britain has been the largest producer of woolen goods, but the manufacture is growing rapidly in the United States both in extent and in the quality of the goods.

Wool'en Manufacture. With the introduction of power-machinery and the factory-system a great impetus has been given to the manufacture of woollens as well as worsteds in this and other countries; while in recent years there has also been a large increase in the wool-crop and other raw material, raised not only on the North American continent but in other continents and countries, as Australia, South Africa and South America. As the material of which articles of clothing are made, the use of wool dates from early historic times. It is known to have entered into fabrics worn by the ancient Jews as well as by the Greeks and Romans. To-day woolen manufacture is an extensive industry in this and European nations. Early in the 18th century it found seat in Yorkshire, England, where carding, knitting, spinning, weaving and the various processes of cloth-finishing were actively and profitably engaged in. In the production of woolen goods in the United States we have the advantage not only of possessing, annually, large crops of wool besides extensive importations from abroad (the total available United States wool-product, domestic and foreign, amounted in 1905 to about 500 millions pounds' weight, the domestic production in 1906-7 being 298,715,130 pounds), but of having well-nigh numberless looms, with improved and often ingeniously devised machinery for the now vast local production and the utilizing of what is termed waste.

Woolsey (*wōol'sē*), Theodore Dwight, an American scholar, was born at New York



T. D. WOOLSEY

City on Oct. 31, 1801. He studied at Yale, at Princeton and for three years in Germany. He became professor of Greek at Yale College in 1830, and from 1846 to 1871 was president. He was an authority on questions of international law, on which he published a volume. He also edited in Greek a number of Greek plays, and wrote several religious works. The American company of revisers of the New Testament selected him as their president. He died at New Haven, Conn., July 1, 1880.

Woolwich (*wōol'ich* or *ij*), a town in Kent, England, on Thames River, about nine miles east of London. It is the seat of the principal arsenal of Great Britain, and has the government's factories for producing war-material of all sorts, except gunpowder. The dockyards have existed since 1515, and some of the largest ships of the English navy have been built here. The royal artillery barracks and the Royal Military Academy are also at Woolwich. Population 117,175.

Woon'sock'et, R. I., a city on Blackstone River, 16 miles northwest of Providence. Woonsocket Hill, 580 feet high, the highest point in Rhode Island, is next to the town. It has good schools and a free library, but principally is a manufacturing town, especially of cotton, woolen and rubber goods; it also has a large wringing-machine factory, and ranks as the third manufacturing city of Rhode Island. Population 38,125.

Woos'ter, O., a city, county-seat of Wayne County, 80 miles northeast of Columbus. It is a well-built town, standing on high ground, in a rich farming region. It has factories of agricultural implements, strawboard, whips, organs, furniture, flour, doors, sash and blinds, boilers and engines. Wooster University, founded by Presbyterians in 1866, has three departments, including its medical school at Cleveland, with 41 instructors and 640 students. Other educational institutions are Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, a high school, elementary school and two libraries. Population 6,136.

Wooster, David, an American general, was born at Stratford, Conn., March 2, 1710. He was in the naval service in command of a vessel to protect the coast in the war between England and Spain, and had com-



Courtesy of Pan American Union

A SHEEP FOLD. One of the great industries of the world is the raising of sheep to provide wool for the manufacture of woolen goods. While sheep are raised in every country, and in all parts of every country, the great flocks are found in the western part of the United States, in South American countries, in Australia and South Africa. The picture shows a flock of French Merinos. This is one of the most popular of the breeds for the production of fine wool, suitable for clothing. Other breeds, which are bred for mutton as well as the production of wool, come chiefly from Great Britain and are classed as 'long wool and short wool breeds.



Courtesy of Pan American Union

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SHEEP SHEARING BY MACHINERY. On the left side we have a picture of sheep shearing by machinery. On the larger sheep ranches the method of shearing the sheep by power is being introduced. The new method has several advantages over hand shearing; the process is much faster and therefore more economical; the fleece is taken off cleaner, weighs more and is in better condition; and the shearing is more humane, there being no nicking of the sheep.

TAKING THE WOOL TO MARKET. In the lower picture we have a scene from Argentina, in South America, where there are immense ranches devoted to the sheep industry. The wool is clipped from the sheep in a single fleece. This is rolled and a large number of the rolls packed together in a single bale. These bales are carried by wagons to the nearest railroad point, from whence the wool is carried to Buenos Ayres for shipment to other countries.



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SORTING RAW WOOL INTO GRADES. We now follow the wool into the factory. There are two grading processes through which the raw wool passes before being spun into yarn. The first is the sorting of the wool as shown in the picture. This may be termed a grading for quality. The second process is the combing, which may be termed a grading for fiber length. Wool comes to market in fleeces, just as it is sheared from the sheep.



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CARDING MACHINE. Carding the wool, formerly done by hand, is now accomplished by machinery, the carding machine consisting of a series of rollers which are covered with teeth. The rollers are of different sizes, set at different distances and revolving at different speeds. The raw wool is fed into the machine at one end, and by action of the rollers the fiber is combed and straightened and finally delivered in the form of a fluffy woolen rope, which you see coming out of the front end of the machine.



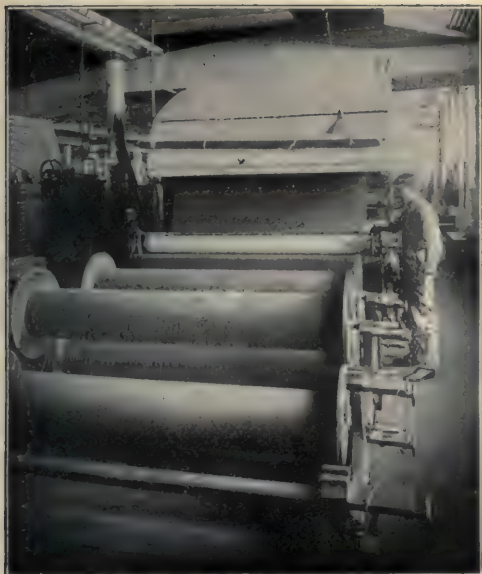
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SPINNER. Here we have a view of a spinning room. The carded rolls are here spun into threads, which are later woven into cloth or twisted into yarn, as desired. In the various improvements of spinning machinery, the object has been to invent devices for working a large group of spindles together and running them at a very high speed.



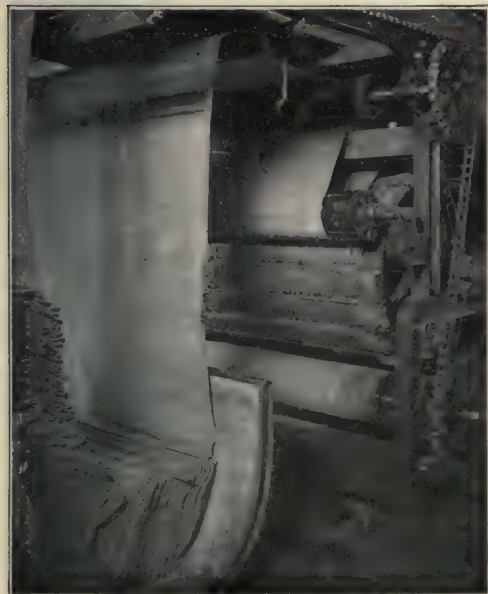
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TWISTER. This machine is called a twister and here the threads are drawn from the carded rolls and are twisted into yarn. Twisting is a part of the spinning process proper, which, in making worsteds, consists in first drawing out or drafting; second, twisting the drawn-out fibers; and third, winding the fibers, now called yarn, on the bobbin.



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SLASHING MACHINE. This is a machine for sizing the threads. In a slasher, the threads from a number of warping beams are first combined into one sheet and then plunged into a trough filled with size which is kept at a boiling temperature, and next squeezed between two pairs of rollers. The sheet of yarn almost encircles two steam-heated cylinders. This quickly dries the yarn. The yarn is next measured, passed above and below rods which separate the threads which are wound upon a loom beam.



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TEASELING MACHINE. This machine takes its name from the teasel, a plant which has a large flower-head covered with a stiff, prickly bur. This is used for raising the nap on woolen cloth. In the center of the machine is a large cylinder, as we see here, which carries little hooks like a teasel bur, for raising the nap on woolen cloth. As we see here, the cloth is passed over this cylinder and descends in folds.



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THE LOOM. The first loom was set up in Dantzic in 1661. To prevent such a machine from injuring the poor people the authorities in Poland suppressed it and privately strangled or drowned the inventor. In 1733 John Kay, of England, invented a fly shuttle. Before Kay's time, the shuttle was shot by hand across and through the warp threads from side to side. Kay's loom forms the basis of all modern power looms. The above picture presents the marvelously ingenious power loom of the present day.



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SHEARING MACHINE. This is a machine for cutting off the nap that is too long, making it smooth and even.



Courtesy of National Museum

SPINNING WHEEL. This is the old spinning wheel, once in use in nearly every farmhouse, where they raised their own wool, spun their own yarn and made their own cloth with a hand loom. With the pin shown lying on the frame, the spinner whirls the wheel with her right hand and with her left feeds onto the spindle the loose rolls of wool, as they come from the cards. The spindle revolves at a high rate of speed, twisting the loose rolls into a hard yarn.



Courtesy of National Museum

WEAVING A NAVAJO BLANKET. Here we see Navajo Indian women weaving the famous Navajo blankets. They are woven in a simple loom, shown above, and formerly were colored in most pleasing and intricate designs of various colors by native dyes of delicate tones. Recently the Navajo women have learned to use the bright aniline colors of the white man, which makes a far less beautiful and artistic product.



Copyright by C. B. Waite

WEAVING THE SERAPE IN MEXICO. The serape is a shawl or blanket worn as an outside garment by the Mexican Indians. It is woven in strips, each strip of a different color, and joined together in one whole. The weaving is of the simplest kind, nothing which could be called a loom being used, and yet the process is in principle the same as that of the modern loom. As can be seen in the picture, the warp threads are held taut by the weight of the woman's body thrown on the broad belt surrounding her waist. She has just shot the weft and is pulling it up close.



Courtesy of Pan American Union

LLAMAS IN PERU. The above is a picture of a group of llamas. The llamas and the alpacas are found in the high Andes of Peru. These were the wool producing animals of the Incas, and are yet of most of the people of the Andes and the western coast of South America. The wool varies in length from two to six inches and is of a lustrous, fine quality, mostly white, black or gray.

mand of a war vessel on the expedition to Louisburg. He was in active service during the French and Indian War, and in the Revolutionary War had command in Canada after the death of Montgomery. When the British invaded Connecticut in 1777, Wooster attacked them at Danbury and was mortally wounded on April 27, and died on May 2, 1777. Wooster, O., was named for him. A monument to him was built by Connecticut.

Worcester (*wôcs'tër*), a city of England, is on Severn River, about 26 miles from Birmingham. It is an old town, smelting-works in the neighborhood being thought to date back to the time of the Romans. The cathedral, one of the noted ones of England, dates from 1084. It was much injured in the Civil War, but has been restored at great cost. Of the industries the most important are glove-making and the manufacture of porcelain, royal Worcester ware being celebrated for fine designs and beautiful execution. Other manufactures are those of leather, horse-hair weaving, vinegar, wine and engines. Population 46,624.

Worcester, Mass., one of the county-seats of Worcester County, 40 miles southwest of Boston. It ranks next to Boston in population and is a beautiful city, with wide, shaded streets, public parks and fine buildings. The city expends the sum of \$646,262 on its public schools, which have a force of 628 day-teachers and 117 night-teachers and an enrollment of 26,360 pupils. Among the higher educational institutions are Clark University, founded in 1888, for strictly graduate work; Clark College, founded in 1902, its trustees being those of Clark University; Worcester Academy; the Free Institute of Industrial Science; the College of the Holy Cross (R. C.); and Polytechnic Institute. The public library; the American Antiquarian Society, with a fine library; the state insane asylum, one of the finest buildings in the country; and the soldiers' monument by Rogers are other noticeable features. The city is extensively engaged in manufactures, as boots and shoes, machinery and machinists' tools, stoneware, jewelry, carpets, machine-needles, awls, wirework, cotton-thread, blankets, felt, water-meters, horse-collars and nails. Worcester was settled in 1713. Population 145,986.

Worcester, Dean Conant, assistant-professor of zoölogy in the University of Michigan and member of the Philippines Commission of 1900, was born at Thetford, Vt., Oct. 1, 1866, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1889. In 1887 and in 1890 he was a member of the Steere and of the Menage Scientific Expedition to the Philippines, in both of which he studied their fauna and other scientific features of the islands, as also the existing conditions of the people. In 1900 he was appointed a

member of the United States Philippines Commission, and wrote *The Philippines and Their People*. In 1893 he was named instructor, and in 1895 assistant-professor of zoölogy and curator of the zoölogical museum at the University of Michigan.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson, an American lexicographer, was born at Bedford, N. H., Aug. 24, 1784, and died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 27, 1865. In 1811 he graduated at Yale, and in his early career wrote several geographical and historical textbooks, together with one or two popular dictionaries. His chief work in lexicography, however, was the quarto *Dictionary of the English Language*, which first appeared in 1860 and met with much success.

Word'en, John Lorimer, American naval officer, was born at Ossining, N. Y., on March 12, 1818. In 1835 he entered the navy as a midshipman and eleven years later gained a lieutenantcy. Early in 1861, after bearing dispatches to Fort Pickens, he was captured by Confederate troops. Towards the close of the year he was exchanged, and subsequently took part in superintending the construction of *The Monitor* (q. v.). When that famous ironclad was completed, Worden was given command. At Hampton Roads, on March 9, 1862, he gave battle to the Confederate ram *Merrimac* (or *Virginia*), then endeavoring to destroy northern warships. In the historic encounter between the two vessels neither was seriously injured, though a hot cannonade was maintained for two hours and over, in which Worden was temporarily blinded by the explosion of a shell on the pilot-house of *The Monitor*. Receiving the thanks of Congress for his service on the occasion, the captain also obtained a step in rank, while he was transferred to the command of *The Montauk*. On the latter ironclad Commander Worden destroyed the Confederate privateer *Nashville*, which had taken shelter under the guns of Fort McAllister, and later took part in the bombardment of Charleston (April 7, 1863). He subsequently was on special duty at New York City, and, as commodore, was head of the Naval Academy from 1870 to 1874. In 1872 he was commissioned rear-admiral, and in 1886, at his own request, he was retired. He died at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 18, 1897.

Wordsworth, William, an English poet, was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, April 7, 1770. He studied at Cambridge, and traveled in France, where he sympathized strongly with the Revolution, but fortunately was compelled by his friends to return home in October of 1792 before his Girondist friends were sent to the guillotine. His first publications, in 1793, were two poems: *An Evening Walk* and *Descriptive Sketches*, which made little impression upon the public, but won the

recognition of Coleridge and the friendship of Calvert, who at his death in 1794 bequeathed \$4,500 to the poet, that he might carry out his desire to devote himself to poetry. He settled (1797) with Dorothy, his sister and lifelong companion, at Alfoxden in Somerset, to be near Coleridge. *Lyrical Ballads* was the joint production of the two poets, but brought Wordsworth no nearer to public recognition. Sure of himself, he continued his work, publishing several volumes that were the laughing-stock of some critics; the works of Southey and Coleridge, forming with Wordsworth the Lake School, as it was called, coming in for their share of ridicule. Wordsworth's home was now (1813-50) at Rydal Mount, in the Lake District of England. A claim of the family against Lord Lonsdale was paid, and a county-office with a small salary was secured for the poet, so that he was able to marry and give himself wholly to his literary work. Gradually a select circle of admirers, Leigh Hunt, De Quincey, Wilson and others, made the poet appreciated, and when his *Excursion* appeared (1814), his genius was acknowledged. From that time it grew, until he ranked as the first poet of his day. He received a pension of \$1,500 in 1842, and in 1843 became poet-laureate. *The Excursion* and *The White Doe of Rylstone* are his only long poems. His shorter pieces, as *Imitations of Immortality*, *The Skylark* and *The Daisy*, with his sonnets, are the most popular poems. Some of his early poems, as

The Idiot Boy and *Alice Fell*, still provoke a smile and in some degree justify the ridicule of critics. Wordsworth died on April 23, 1850. He was a prophet of nature and a revealer of the grandeur of simple human nature, and he stands fourth or fifth among the great poets of England. Consult Dowden's edition (1892) of his poems or Knight's (1896), his prose also having been edited by Knight. Myers' *Wordsworth* in The English Men of Letters Series is the best life for the student. The essays of Matthew Arnold, Stopford Brooke, Russell Lowell and Principal Shairp are great helps to understanding Wordsworth. So are *Studies in Wordsworth* by Hudson.

World's Fairs. See EXPOSITIONS.

Worms (*wörms*), a town in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Rhine. It is one of the oldest cities in Germany and is the scene of the *Nibelungenlied*. Held by the Romans, destroyed by Attila, rebuilt by Clovis, the residence often of Charlemagne and his successors, it was made a free imperial city by Emperor Henry V. Many German *diets* (national assemblies) were held here, the most famous being the one when Luther defended his work as a reformer before Charles V. During the middle ages it was a large city with extensive trade, but was almost destroyed by the French in 1689. Among its ancient buildings is the cathedral founded in the 8th century. Tobacco, leather and wine are the principal manufactures. Population 43,841.

Worms. See VERMES.

Worth of Foreign Coins in American Money. (It is impossible to obtain absolute accuracy. It also should be remembered that the constant fall in the price of silver lessens the value of silver coins. The values are approximate).

NAME	METAL	COUNTRY	VALUE
Anna	[Money of account]	India	20
Argenteus	Silver	Rome (ancient)	25¢
Argentine	Gold	Argentine Republic	\$4.85
As	Copper	Rome (ancient)	1¢ to 12¢
Aureus	Gold	Rome (ancient)	\$4.50
Bolivar	Silver	Venezuela	19¢
Boliviano	Silver	Bolivia	97¢
Cash	Copper	China	1¢
Centavo	Copper and nickel	Mexico	1¢
Centesimo	[Money of account]	Argentina	1¢
Centesimo	Copper	Italy	1¢
Centesimo	[Money of account]	Spain	1¢
Centime	Copper	France	1¢
Condor	Gold	Chile	\$4.56
Condor	Gold	Ecuador	\$4.87
Conto	[Money of account]	Portugal	\$1.078 and Brazil \$546.00
Crore	[Money of account]	India	\$320,000,000
Crown	Silver	Austria	193¢
Crown	Silver	England	\$1.21
Crown	Gold	Portugal	\$10.78
Cuarto	Copper	Spain	1¢
Daric	Gold	Persia (ancient)	\$5.52
Decima	Copper	Spain	5¢
Decime	Copper	France	2¢
Decimo	Silver	Chile	93¢
Decimo	Silver	Colombia	93¢
Decimo	Silver	Spain	9¢
Denarius	Silver or copper	Rome (ancient)	1¢
Dinar	Silver or copper	Servia	193¢
Dinero	Silver or copper	Peru	91¢
Drachma	Silver	Greece	193¢
Drachma	Silver	Greece (ancient)	17¢ to 9¢
Dubbeltje	Copper	Holland	4¢
Ducat	Gold	Austria	\$2.26
Fikosadrachm	Gold	Greece	\$3.80
Fikosipentariou	Silver	Greece	95¢

NAME	METAL	COUNTRY	VALUE
Florin	Silver	Austria and England	48½¢
Florin (=guilder)	Silver	Bavaria and Holland	3¢
Franc	Silver	Belgium, France, Switzerland	19½¢
Groat	Silver	England	8¢
Guilder (=florin)	Silver	Holland	32¢
Guinea	[Money of account]	England	\$5.00
Gulden (=florin)	Silver	Austria	48½¢
Heller	Copper	Austria	1¢
Kopek	Copper	Russia	1¢
Kran	Silver	Persia	19½¢
Kreutzer	Copper	Austria	1¢
Krone	Gold	Austria	\$6.00
Krone	Silver	Austria	24½¢
Krone	Gold	Germany	\$2.38
Krone	Silver	Denmark	25¢
Lac	[Money of account]	India	\$320,000
Lei	Silver	Rumania	19½¢
Lepton	Copper	Greece	1¢
Lepton	Copper	Hebrew (ancient)	1¢
Libra	Gold	Peru	\$4.87
Lira	Silver	Italy	19½¢
Lira	Gold	Turkey	\$4.32
Livre (=franc)	Silver	France	19½¢
Mark	Silver	Germany	23½¢
Medjidie	Gold	Turkey	\$4.32
Medjidie	Silver	Turkey	88¢
Milreis	Gold	Portugal	\$1.06
Milreis	Silver	Brazil	53¢
Mina	Gold	Greece (ancient)	\$19.70
Napoleon (not current)	Gold	France	\$3.86
Onlik	Silver	Turkey	40¢
Penny	Copper	England	2¢
Pentariön	Silver	Greece	10¢
Peseta	Silver	Peru and Spain	19½¢
Peso	Silver	Spanish-speaking America	97¢
Pfennig	Copper	Germany	1¢
Piaster	Silver	Rumania	19½¢
Piaster (=peso)	Silver	Spain	97¢
Piaster	Silver	Turkey	4¢
Piatalnik	Silver	Russia	10¢
Pice	Copper	India	1¢
Pie	Copper	India	1¢
Piece-of-Eight	[Money of account]	Spain	40¢
Pistareen (=peseta)	Silver	Spain	19½¢
Polu	Gold	Russia	\$7.50
Polina	Silver	Russia	38¢
Pound (=sovereign)	Gold	England	\$4.84 to \$4.87
Pound	Gold	Egypt	\$4.94
Purse	[Money of account]	Turkey	\$21.73
Quinarus	Silver	Rome (ancient)	8¢
Real	Silver	Spain	5¢
Rei	[Money of account]	Portugal and Brazil	2¢ to 1¢
Rap	[Base coin]	Ireland	1¢
Rin	Copper	Japan	10¢
Rix-dollar	Silver	Denmark	54¢
Ruble	Silver	Russia	49¢
Rupée	Silver	India	32¢
Scudo	Silver	Italy	97¢
Sen	Copper	Japan	1¢
Sesterce	Silver	Rome (ancient)	4½¢
Sestertium	[Money of account]	Rome (ancient)	\$42.94
Shekel	Silver	Hebrew	60¢
Shilling	Silver	England	24¢
Skilling	Copper	Norway	1¢
Sol	Gold	Peru	48¢
Sol or sou (=centime)	Copper	France	1¢
Soldo (=centesimo)	Copper	Italy	1¢
Sovereign (=pound)	Gold	England	about \$4.85
Stater	Gold	Greece (ancient)	\$4; Persia (ancient) \$5.35
Stiver	Silver	Holland	2¢
Sucre	Silver	Ecuador	97¢
Tael	[Money of account]	China	79¢
Talari	Silver	Abyssinia	48¢
Talent	Gold	Assyrian (ancient)	\$1,550 to \$2,000
Talent	Gold	Attic (ancient)	\$1,200
Talent	Gold	Babylonian (ancient)	\$1,550 to \$2,000
Talent	Gold	Hebrew (ancient)	\$1,550 to \$2,000
Talent	Gold	Roman (ancient)	\$500
Taler	Silver	Germany	69¢
Tallari	Silver	Egypt	\$1.00
Tical	Silver	Siam	48½¢
Tical	Gold	Siam	\$5.00
Triens	Gold	Rome (ancient)	\$1.70
Triens	Copper	Rome (ancient)	3¢ to 4¢
Venezolana (or sequin)	Silver	Venezuela	97¢
Victoriatus	Silver	Rome (ancient)	12½¢
Vintem	Copper	Portugal	2¢
Yen	Silver	Japan	48½¢

Wren, a family (*Troglodytidae*) of passerine birds. They are sprightly little birds, always in motion. About a half-dozen species are found in the eastern United States. The house-wren nests about yards in any suitable hole or cavity and shows a liking for a bird-box, if it can find one unoccupied. It is a pert, bobbing bird about five inches long, of a brown color above, marked with black and gray, and grayish and rusty below. The winter-wren is smaller, being only four inches long, but of similar appearance to the house-wren. In summer it nests north of New England, but is a common winter resident in the eastern states. It is a fine singer. The long-billed marsh-wren is abundant in reedy swamps, making a big, globular nest with a little hole on one side, all suspended from rushes. The Carolina wren is a remarkable singer. It is a larger bird, reaching a length of six inches; its color is reddish brown above and pale buff below. It ranges through the southern states north to Pennsylvania. The European bird is a small, lively bird, nesting in gardens and hedges, and is a great favorite.

Wren, Sir Christopher, an English architect, was born at East Knoyle, Wiltshire, Oct. 20, 1631. He studied at Oxford, where he invented mathematical instruments. He also, while residing at Oxford as a fellow, became a member of a society for studying and experimenting in natural philosophy. Evelyn in his *Diary* speaks of Wren at this time as "that miracle of a youth." He made improvements on the newly invented barometer and a globe of the moon, which he finished by order of King Charles II at the request of his scientific friends, who also asked the king to command Wren to continue "drawing the shapes of little animals as they appear in the microscope." He was professor of anatomy at Oxford and at London, and with others formed the Royal Society. He had already made plans for the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, when it was destroyed by the fire of 1666, but in 1675 the new building was begun under his direction, and in 1710 the last stone was laid by his son. Other buildings planned by Wren are the Royal Exchange, Temple Bar, the customhouse and fifty churches in London; Gateway Tower and Christ Church, Oxford; Pembroke College, Cambridge; the Royal Observatory at Greenwich; Buckingham House; and the towers of the western front of Westminster Abbey. He died on Feb. 25, 1723, and was buried at St. Paul's. His tomb has the inscription: *Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice* (If you seek his monument, look around). Steele has introduced him in *The Tatler* in the character of Nestor.

Wrestling, one of the favorite forms of athletic exercise and feats of skill and

strength in Greece in early times and a special attraction in contests at the Olympian and Isthmian games. In these early encounters grace of movement on the part of the wrestlers was in some degree as essential to success as was the throwing of an opponent to the ground. From Greece wrestling-matches passed to Italy, and in later times they have become common in England and in this country; while they are a notable feature (known as *jiu-jitsu*) in athletic contests in Japan. The Greco-Roman manner of wrestling has long been the rule in France, as it is in England and here; though tripping, commonly engaged in by modern wrestlers, was not permitted in ancient wrestling encounters. A fall is constituted by both shoulders and one hip or by two hips and one shoulder touching the ground. In the rules observed at the English contests in the Cumberland and Westmoreland matches the man who breaks hold, that is, loses his grip on his opponent, is deemed the loser. The Lancashire style, considered the roughest of wrestling contests, permits catching by the legs as well as wrestling on the ground. In French matches tripping is tabooed; while in German ones the contest is chiefly a struggle on the ground.

Wright, Carroll Davidson, American statistician and writer on social science and economics, was born at Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840, and had an academic education. In the Civil War he enlisted in the United States army, and rose to be colonel of the 14th New Hampshire volunteers. In 1872 he became a member of the Massachusetts senate and chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of the Statistics of Labor. During 1885-1902 he was United States Commissioner of Labor, and took part in the labors of the 11th United States census, and in 1895 he became lecturer on social economics in the Catholic University of America. In 1902 he became president of the collegiate department (now Clark College) of Clark University at Worcester, Mass. He has written largely on statistics and on labor, among his published works being *The Factory System of the United States*, *The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question*, *Convict Labor*, *Strikes and Lockouts*, *Working Women in Large Cities*, *Railroad Labor*, *Industrial Evolution of the United States*, *Outline of Practical Sociology and Annual Reports (1873-88) of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics*. Died Feb. 20, 1909.

Wright, R. Ramsay, was born in Scotland in 1852; educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh; assistant-professor of natural history, Edinburgh, in 1873; professor of natural history in University College, Toronto, 1874; and its vice-president, 1901. He published

Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrata and Zoology for High Schools.

Wright, Wilbur. With his brother Orville he was the first to make aviation a practical art and commercial success. They long worked in secret and their ability to fly in a heavier-than-air machine, was doubted until demonstrated in public in this country and in France. Both won many prizes at home and abroad, and in 1909 Congress awarded them a gold medal "in recognition of their courage, ability and success in navigating the air." They abandoned actual flying in 1910 and devoted themselves to the manufacture of aeroplanes. Wilbur Wright died at Dayton, May 30, 1912. He was born in 1867 on a farm in Henderson Co., Ind.

Writing, the expression of thoughts by characters to make them known to others, is found in many forms. The hieroglyphic or pictorial writing, in which the idea is expressed by a picture, which afterward became a sign, was common in Egypt, Assyria and Mexico. The invention of the alphabet, which is the basis of the modern art of writing, is ascribed to the Phœnicians, who are thought to have taken some of the signs used in the hieroglyphic writing of Egypt and made of them the characters which represent the sounds of the voice as we now find them in alphabets. The Latin letters were introduced into England by the Romans, and what is called Roman-Saxon writing prevailed until the Saxon became general in the time of Alfred. Norman writing came with William the Conqueror, and the Gothic, Old-English and English court-hand followed. The direction of the writing varies in different nations; the Mexican picture-writing begins at the bottom, the Chinese and Japanese write in columns, beginning at the top and going from right to left; and Hebrew is written from right to left. The materials used were various, including papyrus, parchment and paper, and the instruments have also varied from the stylus and quill to the modern pen and typewriter. See CUNEIFORM and PENMANSHIP.

Württemberg (*vèrt'ém-bèrg*), a kingdom of the German empire, is in the southern part of Germany, separated from Switzerland by Lake Constance. Its greatest length is 139 miles and its width 105, with an area of 7,534 square miles. The Black Forest is on the western border; and the Swabian Alps cross the country for 80 miles, dividing it into the valley of the Danube and the valley of the Neckar, which are the principal rivers. The climate is mild in the Neckar valley, but cold in the mountains. It is an agricultural country, with extensive orchards, gardens and vineyards; and the grains, hay and fruits are the main products. There is but little coal, but extensive peat-beds, fire-clay, iron, salt,

gypsum and tourmaline are found. In 1905 the value of the mineral products in the kingdom was 3,237,800 marks. The state railways in 1906 had a total length of 1,219 miles. There are manufactures of linen, woolen, cotton and silk goods. Beer-breweries and brandy-distilleries are numerous, and 215,500,000 bottles of beer have been used in a year in the country — 125 bottles for each person. The government is a hereditary monarchy. In the empire Württemberg has four votes in the *bundesrat* or federal council and 17 representatives in the *reichstag* or congress. Education is compulsory, and there must be at least one school in every commune. Recent official reports show that there is no person in the kingdom over ten years old who cannot read and write. The educational system is completed by the University of Tübingen (*q. v.*), founded in 1477. Württemberg joined the German empire in 1871. The capital is Stuttgart (population 285,589). Population of Württemberg 2,435,611.

Würzburg (*würts'boörg*), a city of Bavaria, is in a beautiful valley on Main River. Among the noticeable buildings are the episcopal palace, one of the most magnificent royal houses in the world, the large Julius Hospital, the cathedral, rebuilt in the 11th century, and the beautiful *Marien Kappelle*, with 14 statues of the 15th century. The university, founded in 1582, has medical and law schools and musical departments, the medical school being connected with the hospital and having a high reputation. There also are gymnasial, agricultural and trade schools and a Roman Catholic seminary. The manufactures are woolen goods, mirrors, leather, tobacco and wines. Population 84,387.

Wu, Ting Fang, Chinese diplomat and statesman, was born near Canton in China in 1842, and educated at St. Paul's College in Hong Kong, where he practiced for a time as a lawyer and acted as interpreter in the law-courts for the provincial government. From 1874 to 1877 he was in England, where he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London, and was called to the English bar. On his return to China the Peking government became interested in him, and through the influence of Marquis Li he was appointed a member of the latter's official staff, and later took part in effecting the treaty of Shimonoseki, which concluded the Chino-Japanese War. At Peking he served in other official capacities until 1896, when he was appointed minister to the United States. In the latter capacity, while in this country, he unsuccessfully opposed the re-enactment, without modifications, of the Chinese Exclusion Act. In 1902 he returned to China, being summoned to aid in negotiating

commercial treaties with the United States and other nations; and in the following year he was named vice-president of the Board of Commerce newly organized by the Chinese Government at Hong Kong. In 1908 he was again appointed minister to the United States.

Wy'andots', a tribe of American Indians of the Iroquois family, found originally around Lake Huron. They were called Tobacco Indians by the French, because of the large quantity of tobacco raised by them. They were nearly exterminated by the Iroquois, the survivors finally settling in Michigan, mainly around Detroit, where they furnished the English with 600 warriors in the War of 1812. They settled later along Sandusky River in Ohio, but sold their lands to the United States and moved to Kansas.

Wy'andotte Cave, a curious cave in Indiana, four miles from Leavenworth. It is 22 miles long, and the two largest rooms are 245 feet high. In Mammoth Hall is a mound 175 feet high, with three statues, one called Lot's Wife. The dome is 70 feet from the top of the mound. The White-Cloud Room, Beauty's Bower and the Pillared Palace are other points of interest, all beautifully decorated with crystals, thought by many to exceed in beauty those of Mammoth Cave, Ky.

Wyant (*wi'ant*), **Alexander Helwig**, an American artist, was born at Port Washington, O., on Jan. 11, 1836. After trying the saddlery business, he turned to art, went to Europe in 1865, and became a pupil of Hans Gude at Karlsruhe. He painted American landscapes almost exclusively, being particularly successful in views of the Adirondack wilderness, and gained high standing. His characteristics were subtlety of tone, delicacy of workmanship and ability to catch nature's evanescent moods. Among his pictures are *A Pool on the Ausable* (in the Adirondacks) and *An October Day*. He died at New York City in 1892.

Wy'att, Richard John, an English sculptor, was born at London, May 3, 1795. He studied at London and Paris and at Rome in the studio of Canova. His favorite subjects were classical. *Penelope*, *Ino* and *Bacchus* and *Eucharis* and *Cupid* are some of his best-known works, whose delicacy and finish placed him in the front rank of English sculptors and gained the highest medal for sculpture at the great exhibition in 1851, though he had died at Rome, where he resided, May 29, 1850.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas, an English poet, was born in Kent in 1503. He studied at Cambridge and held a position at court under Henry VIII and at Anne Boleyn's wedding. He was English ambassador at the court of Charles V, and on his return lived at Allington in retirement. His poems were

published with those of Surrey in 1557. With Surrey he shares the honor of introducing the sonnet (*q. v.*) into England, and his love-poems are among the sweetest of the time. He died on Oct. 11, 1542.

Wycliffe (*wik'lif*) or **Wiclif, John**, an English reformer, was born near Richmond in Yorkshire between 1324 and 1329. He studied at Oxford, was master of Balliol Hall, since Balliol College, and finally (1374) rector of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. His first opposition to the church was shown in contending for the king against the papal claim to certain tribute-money. In 1374, on a visit to Bruges, where he was sent to confer with the papal legate, he seems to have been confirmed by what he saw in his opposition to the pope. His opinions brought him into trouble, as he was summoned in 1378 before a religious body, but a London mob burst into the chapel and stopped the proceedings. The pope issued *bulls* (papal decrees) against him, and he was again summoned to Lambeth, but escaped with an injunction to be careful what he preached. He began translating the Bible, sending copies of parts of it from village to village. He had a large following, the Lollards, as his disciples were called, being found in all ranks of the people. He was again summoned before the church tribunal, his works condemned to be burned, and he himself banished from Oxford to his parish at Lutterworth. He died on Dec. 31, 1384. His bones were taken up in 1428 by order of the Council of Constance (1415), and burned, and the ashes scattered into the river Swift, a branch of the Avon. Besides his Bible, which was the first English version, he wrote a large number of tracts, over 200 being burned in Bohemia. He was the father of English prose, his translation of the Bible making practically the language that was used by Tindale and his successors in their versions. Historically he is called The Morning-Star of the Reformation, for his works made Hus (*q. v.*) of Bohemia a reformer, and the writings of Hus powerfully influenced Luther (*q. v.*). Consult Burrows: *Wyclif's Place in History*; Lechler: *John Wiclif*; Loserth: *Hus and Wiclif*; Sargeant: *John Wyclif*; Stanley Lane Poole: *Wycliffe*; and Trevelyan: *The Age of Wycliffe*.

Wycliffe College, Toronto, Can., was established in 1877 under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School. In 1890 the college was federated to the University of Toronto. The college was in 1891 transferred to new and commodious quarters. Through representation in the university's senate it secures a share in administration. The greater part of the students take their arts course in the university and in University College. Degrees in divinity are conferred. It has about 50 students (a three-year theological course)

on its roll, and has sent out 150 graduates. The first foreign missionary sent by the Church of England in Canada went from Wycliffe College.

Wyoming, a western and central state of the Union, occupies the northwestern portion of the Rocky Mountains in the United States. The state is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by Nebraska and South Dakota, on the west by Montana, Idaho and Utah and on the south by Utah and Colorado. The capital is Cheyenne (population 11,320). The other chief towns are Laramie (8,237) and Rock Spring (5,778). Population of the state 182,264.

Surface. Wyoming is broken into a number of spurs or ranges, including the Snow and the Shoshone Mountains in the northeast, within which is the famed Yellowstone (*q. v.*) Park, with magnificent canyons and geysers. Southwestward lie Salt River, Teton and Gros Ventre Ranges, Wind River Range, Sweetwater Mountains and Laramie Range; while south and southwest are Medicine Bow Mountains and Quien Hornet Mountain; in the northern section of the state are Big Horn Mountains and east of them Bear-Lodge Mountains. Other elevations embrace Rattlesnake Range, the Green Mountains, the Powder River Range, the Bears paw and Little Belt Mountains, each with its notable peaks, soaring here and there throughout the state from its 4,000 to 7,000 average elevations to a height of from 13,000 to close upon 14,000 feet. The slopes of these elevations are clad with forests, the timbered area being estimated at 12,500 square miles. The area of the state exceeds that of Oregon, being 97,890 square miles, with a length of 275 and an extreme breadth of 365 miles.

Climate and Drainage. With its high average elevation, extensive mountain-ranges and its extremes of temperature in winter and summer and with insufficient rainfall, Wyoming is not well-adapted for agricultural operations. The climate, though dry and bracing, has extremes of temperature ranging from 120° F. in summer to 44° F. below zero in winter. In the north the mean average in January is 18°, and in the south it is 25°, with about 67° for both regions in summer. Though thus unsuited in large part for farming, the state nevertheless has extensive pasture-lands available for stock-grazing on the plains, though not a few are arid, with sandy soil, responding indifferently or not at all to irrigation. Ranching perhaps is best suited to the prevailing conditions, though coal-mining, oil-production and lumbering are the chief industries. Wyoming is further handicapped by indifferent railway facilities and by lack of navigable rivers. Its chief streams, except those that have their

outlet into the northern fork of Platte River, drain for the most part into rivers lying outside the state, as the Yellowstone in Montana, the Missouri in South Dakota and the Colorado in Utah. In the north the region is drained by the Yellowstone, with its tributaries of Big Horn, Tongue and Powder Rivers; in the south and east central region the drainage is effected by the northern fork of the Platte, with its tributaries of the Laramie, the Sweetwater and the Cheyenne; and in the southwestern section the principal stream is Green River, which drains into the Colorado. The chief lakes are the Yellowstone, lying within the park, and the Jackson, which is traversed by Snake River.

Natural Resources. Although the facilities for getting the products to market are as yet inadequate, Wyoming stands twelfth in rank among the states producing bituminous coal. The other important mineral products are copper, gold, extensive fields of petroleum, soda, asbestos, lead, silver, gypsum, stone, potter's clay, iron beds and ores of high quality.

Agriculture. Wyoming leads all other states both in number of sheep raised and the value of the wool clip. It has more than one-eighth of the total number of sheep in the United States and these are one-seventh in value. Farm products include hay, potatoes, oats and corn, but the principal cereal crop is oats. There are over 6,000,000 acres of irrigable land in Wyoming which settlers are rapidly developing on favorable terms, aided by government irrigation works. Experience has shown that where the valleys and plateaus between the mountain ranges are properly irrigated the fertile soil yields abundant crops, and irrigation ditches extend far into these regions.

Forests. Thirteen per cent of the total area of the state is occupied by forests. The trees suitable for lumber are chiefly yellow pine, although there are a few other cone-bearing trees and some hardwood varieties. Of the total forest area of the state, however, upward of 3,500 square miles are in the Yellowstone National Park, and something over 5,000 square miles in the Big Horn and Medicine Bow Mountains.

Transportation. The railway mileage is 1,644 miles. The Union Pacific traverses the southern part of the state, while the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy traverses its northeast corner. The Chicago and North-Western railroad, entering from the east, taps the center of Wyoming; while a junction is effected with this road from the south by the Colorado and Southern railroad.

Manufactures. The manufacturing interests of Wyoming are but slightly developed at present, the number of industrial establishments being only 268, with an aggregate capital amounting only to \$6,195,000; 2,867 wage-earners; and total products of the value of

\$6,249,000. The principal industries embrace flour and grist mills, printing and publishing establishments and railroad repair-shops.

Education. With a school population sparsely scattered over the state and not over 33,000 in number, there are 24,584 pupils at present enrolled in the public schools, while the average daily attendance is limited to 16,673, with 1109 teachers. There are also 1,442 students enrolled in the high schools of the state. Higher education is represented by the University of Wyoming at Laramie, with 40 instructors and 300 students. The institution, besides a normal school department, has schools of agriculture, mining, commerce, mechanical engineering and music. Of penal and charitable institutions the state maintains a hospital at Rock Spring, with an auxiliary branch at Sheridan, an insane asylum at Evanston and a penitentiary at Rawlins.

History and Government. Though Wyoming (a part originally of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803) was by Congressional Act erected into a territory in 1868, the region in early days was visited by hunters and fur-traders; while explorers, as Verandrye in 1743-4, are known to have gone over the district in pioneering expeditions and in search of game and furs even before the middle of the 18th century. Early in the 19th century trappers from Montana are also known to have visited the Yellowstone region and gone as far inland as Laramie Fork of Platte River, where a fort was built in 1834, which in the following year was acquired by the American Fur Co. and later sold to the Federal government. Captain Bonneville and General Frémont, moreover, were among those familiar with the region in the thirties and forties. Settlement, however, was slow. Indeed it did not begin to be made until the passing through of the Mormons on their way to Utah and the subsequent finding of gold in the valley of Sweetwater River, aided by the construction of the Union Pacific. In 1867 Cheyenne began to be settled, in 1868

Wyoming became a territory, and in 1869 Cheyenne became the capital. Before this there had been trouble with the Sioux, who resented the coming of white settlers. Subsequently the Indian difficulties were settled, reservations were assigned to the tribes, and about one and a half million acres were bought from the Shoshones and other natives and thrown open to settlement. Forest-reserves were also set apart in Yellowstone Park and other sections, and a chain of forts was erected by the government for the security of the region and the protection of the incomers and settlers. The population having grown, especially in the south the movement originated to form a constitution and apply for statehood. This occurred in 1889, and on July 10, 1890, Wyoming became a state. Wyoming sends a single member to the lower House of Congress. Its chief executive officers besides the governor include a secretary of state, a treasurer and a superintendent of public instruction. Consult *Resources of Wyoming*; Bancroft's *Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming*; and U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey Reports.

Wyoming Valley is a beautiful valley on Susquehanna River in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, inclosed by mountains. During the Revolutionary War 400 British troops, with 700 Indian allies, entered the valley, where there was a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Many of the defenders of the place were absent in the Continental army, and only 300 men could be gathered to meet the attack. After a desperate struggle, July 3, 1778, they were driven back to the fort, which surrendered on July 5, when the Indians indiscriminately massacred all who could not escape by flight. Campbell has preserved the story in his poem of *Gertrude of Wyoming*. It is now thought that Brant, the Mohawk chief, according to Campbell one of the chief actors, was not present at the attack. In 1843 a monument was erected on the battlefield. Consult Peck's *Wyoming*.

X

X (*ěks*), the twenty-fourth letter, is a double consonant or, rather, a superfluous sign for the compound consonants *gz* and *ks*, as in *exist*, *wax*. X, when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel, or when followed by silent *h* and an accented vowel, is *gz*, as in *exalt*, *exhort*. But in a few exceptions to this rule and in other words *x* is *ks*, as in *exar'chate*, *excellent*. X at the beginning of words has the sound of *z*, as in *xebec*, and in some compounds keeps the *z* sound, as in *meta-xylene*. Final *x* always is *ks*, as in *ax*.

Xanthippe (*zăn-îp'pê*), the wife of Socrates (*q. v.*), has the reputation of being an archtermagant, doubtless with some reason. Still it should be remembered that her naturally infirm temper must have been severely tried by the small concern manifested by Socrates in relation to his domestic affairs. Socrates had completely mastered his naturally strong appetites and passions and had acquired a temper of perfect serenity. It is but natural then that historians, on ever so small a basis of fact, should delight to match such a philosopher with a woman of such a temper as Xanthippe is said to have possessed. On the other hand, if we can trust Plato, she seems to have really loved her husband, and at his death he tenderly committed her to the care of his friends. Many stories are told of her to illustrate her peculiar infirmity, but it is impossible to tell how much credit should be given to them. The era of Socrates was 470-399 B. C.

Xavier (*zăv'î-êr*), **Saint Francis**, The Apostle of the Indies, one of the first members of the *Societas Jesu* (Jesuits), was born at Navarre, Spain, April 7, 1506. He was educated at Paris, graduating in 1530. Soon afterwards he joined the order formed by Ignatius Loyola, and on Aug. 15, 1534, took vows with five others, devoting themselves to missionary work in Palestine. War prevented them from carrying out this plan. When Loyola was requested to send missionaries to the Portuguese settlements in the Indies, Xavier was selected, and with one associate set out from Lisbon in 1541. He went first to Goa, to Ceylon, to Malacca and then to Japan. He intended next to go to China, but died when only in sight of that empire, Dec. 5, 1552. He was buried at Goa. It is said that during his 'ten years' apostleship, he planted the faith in 52 different kingdoms. preached the

gospel through 9,000 miles of territory, and baptized more than 1,000,000 persons. He was canonized by Pope Gregory XV in 1622.

Xenia (*zê'nî-ă*), **O.**, county-seat of Greene County, is a flourishing city, midway between Cincinnati and Columbus, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway. The industrial establishments embrace marble and granite works, manufactories of rope, cordage, twine, shoes, paper-board, sawmills, planing-mills and a handle-factory. Besides its various manufactories and other enterprises it is the seat of the theological seminary of the United Presbyterian church and of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Wilberforce University, an institution for the education of colored youth of both sexes, is located three miles from the city. Population 8,706.

Xe'non. See ARGON.

Xenophon (*zên'ô-fûn*), a Hellenic general, historian and philosopher, was born at Athens in 430 B. C. At an early age he became a pupil of Socrates, and is said to have been saved from death by that philosopher at the battle of Delium. At 40 he joined the expedition of Cyrus the Younger (*q. v.*) against Artaxerxes Mnemon, king of Persia, and after the battle of Cunaxa and the treacherous murder of the Greek generals played an important part in the Retreat of the Ten Thousand. Soon after his return to Greece he settled in a small town in Elis, where he lived for over 20 years, occupying himself in agriculture and literary pursuits. He is supposed to have died at Corinth in 355 B. C. Xenophon's principal works are *The Anabasis*, a history of the expedition of Cyrus and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand; *The Cyropedia* or education of Cyrus and *Memorabilia*, a series of dialogues intended to refute the charges on which Socrates was condemned to death.

Xerophytes (*zê'rô-fûs*), plants adapted to dry soil and air. The conditions of drouth may be occasional, periodic or permanent, and plants have various ways of meeting them. The plan is to avoid as much exposure as possible and to store what water can be obtained. Prominent among drouth adaptations are underground habits (geophilous plants), rolling or folding of leaves, profile position of leaves (compass-plants), motile leaves which can shift their position (sensitive plants), small leaves etc. Probably the most conspicuous feature of plants

in permanently dry regions is the organization of reservoirs which retain water and dole it out, according to the need. Such plants, therefore, usually are fleshy or succulent. The xerophytic societies are numerous, and among them may be mentioned rock societies, composed of plants living upon exposed rocks, walls etc.; sand societies, including beaches, dunes and sandy fields; shrubby heaths, in which species of the heath family abound; plains, the great dry areas in the interior of continents; cactus deserts of the southwestern states and Mexico; and tropical deserts, where the drouth conditions are extreme and the vegetation scanty.

Xerxes (*zērēs'ēz*) I, king of Persia, was the oldest son of Darius by Atossa, his second wife, and was appointed successor by his father in preference to Artabazanes, his oldest son by his first wife. Darius died in 485 B. C. in the midst of preparations for a third expedition against Greece; and Xerxes, as soon as he had subdued the rebellious Egyptians, gave his whole attention to the completion of his father's plans for the subjugation of the Hellenic states. A bridge of boats a mile in length was built across the Hellespont; and a canal was cut through Mt. Athos, near which the fleet of Mardonius had been wrecked in 492 B. C. In the spring of 480 B. C. the vast army, said to number 2,000,000, began to march toward the Hellespont; according to Herodotus it took this force seven days and nights to march across the bridge. Grote, who discredits the immense numbers given by Herodotus, nevertheless says: "We may well believe that the numbers of Xerxes were greater than were ever assembled in ancient times or perhaps at any known epoch of history." This immense force moved on without resistance till brought to a stand by Leonidas at Thermopylæ; and, although the Greeks were defeated and slain, it was not without severe fighting and heavy loss on the part of the Persians. When Xerxes arrived at Athens, three months after crossing the Hellespont, he found the city deserted. Meantime the Persian and Greek fleets had taken their positions in the narrow strait between Salamis and the Attic coast, where the great naval battle of Salamis took place, in which the Persians were signally defeated, Xerxes himself fleeing in haste to the Hellespont. The bridge of boats having been destroyed in a storm, he crossed in a vessel, leaving Mardonius with 300,000 men to carry on operations in Greece. Next year that general was defeated by the Greeks in the famous battle of Platæa; and in 478 B. C. the Persians lost their last possession in Europe by the capture of Sestos in the Hellespont. Little more is known of the history of Xerxes, except that

he was murdered by Artabanus, who aspired to the throne, and was succeeded by Artaxerxes, his son, in 465 B. C. Herodotus commended him as a man and as a monarch. See GREECE, LEONIDAS, PLATÆA, SALAMIS, THEMISTOCLES and THERMOPYLÆ.

Ximenes (*xi-mē'nēs*) **De Cisneros, Francisco**, in Spain commonly called Cisneros, a well-known statesman, archbishop and cardinal, was born at Torrelaguna in Castile in 1436. His great reputation for piety and learning led Queen Isabella to choose him in 1492 for her confessor and three years after to appoint him archbishop of Toledo—a dignity which he refused to accept until he had received an express command from the pope. In 1507 he was promoted to the dignity of cardinal. During the lifetime of Isabella he was the guiding spirit in Spanish affairs; and on her death in 1504 he held the balance between the parties of Ferdinand and Philip of Burgundy, husband of Joanna, heiress of the crown. When Ferdinand died in 1516, he named Ximenes regent of Spain until the arrival of Charles his grandson; and, although the grandees formed a powerful combination against him, he was able to subdue them by his prompt and efficient measures and compelled them to submit to his authority. Scholars are indebted to him for the famous Complutensian edition (1502-18) of the Bible in several languages. He died at Roa on Nov. 8, 1517.

Ximenes de Quesada (*xi-mē'nēs dā kā-sā'dā*), **Gonzalo**, a Spanish explorer, was born in Granada in 1498, and came to America in 1535, when, under the orders of Governor Santa Marta, he took command of an expedition against the Chibcha Indians in New Granada. After enduring great privations and overcoming all obstacles, he conquered the cities of Tuna and Iraca, where he secured a vast quantity of treasure, which he divided among his soldiers. In 1538 Ximenes founded the city of Bogota in Colombia, and soon after sailed for Europe with Frederman from Venezuela and Benalcazar from Quito, in order to refer all matters in dispute between them to the king. Ximenes was at first fined and suspended from his offices by the king, but afterwards was sent to New Granada with the title of marshal. In 1561 he was appointed governor-in-chief, a position which he continued to hold until his death at Mariqueta, Feb. 16, 1579.

X-Ray. See ROENTGEN RAYS.

Xylem (*xi'lēm*), (in plants), that portion of a vascular bundle which contains the tracheary tissue and commonly is called the wood. The xylem is chiefly concerned in the ascent of sap, and in trees forms all of the trunk except the bark. See VASCULAR BUNDLE.

Y

Y (*wɪ*), the twenty-fifth letter, sometimes *s* a voiced consonant, sometimes a semivowel. The consonant is a palatal, as in *beyond*, *year*. The semivowel is closely akin to long *e* and short *i*, as in *happy*. *Y* occurs as a consonant at the beginning of syllables or words, but *y* the vowel at the middle or end. The vowel is a superfluous letter. *Y^o* and *Y^a* are mistakes for *the* and *that*, *Y* resembling an Old English letter for *ih*.

Yacht (*yɒt*), a small vessel so constructed as to secure elegance and speed, and exclusively employed for racing and pleasure-sailing. The first authentic record of a sailing club is in 1720, when the Cork Harbor Water Club, now known as the Royal Cork Yacht Club, was established in Ireland. But the boats were small. From this time to the end of the 18th century yachting developed very slowly. Yachting as a pastime scarcely had a beginning at the opening of the 19th century. During that century, however, the progress was such that there are numerous yacht clubs in Europe and the United States, and improvements almost without number have been devised for increasing the speed and efficiency of vessels constructed for yachting purposes. As to the number of yachts now afloat, cruisers as well as racers, the British yacht-fleet, which in 1850 consisted of 500 sailing vessels and three steamers, now numbers over 4,000 yachts. Next to Great Britain the United States possess the largest number afloat, amounting to about 1,500. If to the foregoing are added the yachts of other countries, a grand total of 6,000 or 7,000 is reached. While the construction of sailing-vessels has wonderfully progressed since 1850, the building of steam-yachts has gone on still more rapidly. The building of yachts has changed greatly from the simple, unpretending brig, with small tonnage, clumsy build and baggy sails of the early yachts of the Royal Cork Club, to the immense flat sails, larger size and long, narrow shape of the yacht of the present. The effect of these changes was a great increase of speed. Racing yachts are schooners, cutters or yawls. The schooners nearly are always fore-and-aft rigged, *i. e.*, not carrying square topsail yards on the foremast. The cutter differs from the American sloop in carrying a sail, termed the foresail, on a stay from

the masthead to the stem, the jib and flying jib being set on a long running-bow-sprit. The cutter, in fact, substitutes two head-sails for one used in the sloop. The yawl differs from the cutter in carrying a slightly reduced mast and boom, the latter leaving room for a small aftermast, stepped close astern, on which is set a lugsail sheeted home to the end of a running-boom. In racing the competitors use a large racing-sail, called a spanker, set on a long beam projecting from the foot of the mast at right angles to the vessel. The sail, which is flat and triangular, extends from the topmast head to the deck, on the opposite side to that occupied by the main-boom, though occasionally shifted to the bowsprit end. In 1851 the schooner *America* crossed the Atlantic and won the queen's cup from the *Aurora*. In the half-century following England made 11 vain efforts to win it back one of the most exciting races being the contest between the English *Genesta* and the American *Puritan* in 1885. Great interest was roused by the race between the Irish challenger *Shamrock II* and the American defender *Columbia*, winner in 1901 of the cup, which *America* won and held in 12 successive races. In 1903 the American *Reliance* won over *Shamrock III*. Owing to disagreements as to size and to the European war, no contest for the trophy has since been held.

Yak, an ox-like animal found in Tibet and central Asia. It is related both to the bison and the true oxen. In a wild state it is found on the high plateaus of Tibet between the Altai and Himalaya Mountains. It can at once be distinguished by the long hair, which hangs from each side like a curtain, in some cases touching the ground. The hair is longer in the domesticated than in the wild forms. The tail also is very hairy, and the white tips are cut off by the Chinese, who dye them red and use them as tassels. There is a hump over the forelegs, and this is exaggerated by the hairy mane. The yak has been domesticated for centuries in Tibet, and is extensively used as a beast of burden. It feeds on grass, and one peculiarity of its feeding is that it refuses to eat corn. These animals are about the height of a small ox. The cows yield milk, and the skins both of cows and bulls are used for clothing.

Yakutsk (*yá-kótsk'*), the chief town of the government of that name in eastern Siberia. It is situated on the left bank of Lena

River, 5,000 miles from Petrograd. The whole industry of the town consists of candle-works; but it is the principal market of eastern Siberia for traffic with the native tribes of Yakuts and Buriats. Population 6,534.

Yale, District of, west of the Kootenays, is rich in minerals and timber and possesses the largest area of agricultural land in southern British Columbia. It includes the rich valleys of Okanagan, Nicola, Similkameen and Kettle Rivers and North and South Thompson and the Boundary, and has been named The Garden of British Columbia. The main line of the Canadian Pacific passes nearly through the center of Yale from east to west, while its Okanagan branch and steamers on the lake give access to the southern portions. New branch-lines are projected and some are in course of construction, which will open a large mining and agricultural area. Cattle-raising on a large scale has been one of the chief industries, but many of the ranges are divided into small parcels which are eagerly bought by fruit-growers and small farmers. This district is rich in minerals and coal, but development has been delayed by lack of facilities for transportation.

Yale, Elihu, after whom Yale College (now Yale University) was named, was born at New Haven, Conn., April 5, 1648. When he was ten, his parents returned to England, and he never returned to America. In 1678 he went to the East Indies, where he remained several years and accumulated a large fortune. On his return to England he became governor of the East India Company and a fellow of the Royal Society. His gifts to the new institution in books and money amounted to about \$4,000, in consequence of which it was named Yale College. He died at London, July 8, 1721.

Yale University, at New Haven, Conn., is one of the oldest and most famous of educational institutions in the United States. It was founded in 1701 as the Collegiate School of Connecticut, and was at Saybrook until 1716, when it was removed to New Haven. In 1718 the name was changed to Yale College, in recognition of large gifts from Elihu Yale of London. This name was changed by statute to Yale University in 1887. Besides the academical department, still designated as Yale College, it has Sheffield Scientific School, a graduate school, a school of religion, of medicine, the school of law, of forestry and a school of art and of music. The endowment is about \$16,000,000. The Yale University libraries contain about 1,000,000 volumes. The faculty numbers 460, with an attendance of 3,310 students.

Yam, the tuberous root of a species of *Dioscorea*, a genus of climbing vines chiefly displayed in the tropics, where they are

extensively cultivated for food. The name has also but wrongly been applied to forms of the sweet potato.

Yan'cey, William Lowndes, a highly distinguished southern orator, was born at Ogeechee Falls, Ga., Aug. 10, 1815. After receiving a collegiate education he was admitted to the bar in Abbeville, S. C., but in 1836 moved to Alabama, where he successively edited *The Catawba Democrat* and *The Wetumka Argus*. He was a member of Congress in 1844-47, and in all the events leading to the secession of the southern states was one of the most prominent and perhaps the most eloquent leader of the proslavery party—the extent of his influence in “firing the southern heart” and inducing the effort to secede being hard to overestimate. When war broke out, he was sent (1861) to Europe as the agent of the Confederate government, but failed to secure recognition by any of the European powers. On his return home he became a member of the Confederate congress, and died near Montgomery, Ala., July 28, 1863.

Yang-tse-Kiang (yǎng-ts'è-k'ī-āng'), the principal river of Asia, the “girdle of China,” connecting all its central provinces between Tibet and Koko-Nor and the Pacific. Its entire length through all its numerous windings under various names cannot be less than 3,000 miles. To name the cities on the banks and tributaries of this rival of the Mississippi would be to enumerate a large portion of the cities of the empire. It is navigable by the largest vessels for 900 miles from its mouth and by smaller ones for a much greater distance.

Yan'kee, the popular name for a New Englander in America, and in Europe often applied indiscriminately to the entire population of the United States, perhaps originated as a corruption of the word *English* or of French *Anglais*, as pronounced by the Indians—*Yenghies*, *Yanghies*, *Yankees*. It seems to have been first applied by British soldiers to the New Englanders as a term of reproach during the Revolutionary war. During the Civil War it was applied by the southern people to all the inhabitants of the northern states.

Yankee Doo'dle. This popular air was originally *Nankee Doodle*, and is as old as the time of Cromwell. It was known in New England before the Revolution, and is said to have been played by the English troops in derisive allusion to the then popular name of the New Englanders; and afterward the New Englanders adopted the air.

Yank'ton, So. Dak., county-seat of Yankton County, is beautifully located on the northern bank of Missouri River, near the mouth of the James. It formerly was the capital of Dakota Territory. Three lines of railway enter or pass through the city.

which is also connected by steamer with various points on the Missouri. The state hospital for the insane and Yankton College (Congregational) are located here, as are also flouring-mills, a brewery and large works for the manufacture of fine hydraulic cement. Artesian wells supply the city with pure water. Population 3,787.

Yard, The Imperial, is the British standard of length, being the distance between two parallel lines on gold studs (or plugs) driven into a bar of bronze, deposited at the Standard's Office in London and used at a temperature of 62° F.

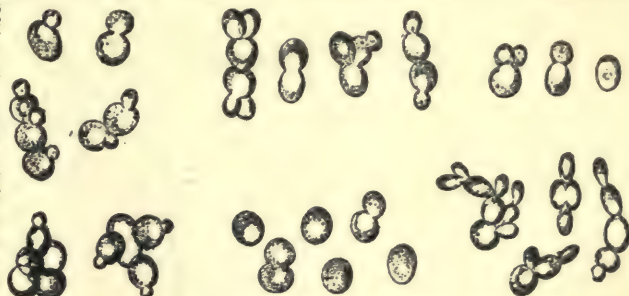
Yates, Edmund Hodgson, English novelist and dramatic critic, was born at Edinburgh, July 3, 1831, and, after serving for a number of years in one of the departments of the London postoffice, retired in 1872. He successively edited *Our Miscellany*, *Temple Bar* and *The World*, besides writing novels and dramas. His best-known novels are *Broken to Harness*, *Black Sheep* and *Kissing the Rod*. He died at London, May 20, 1894.

Yates, Richard, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1818, and after graduating at Illinois College studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served a number of terms in the Illinois legislature, and during the Civil War was governor, a position in which he won an enviable reputation for zeal and patriotism as well as for vigor and efficiency in organizing and equipping troops. So great was his popularity with the people, among whom he was familiarly known as "Dick" Yates, that, as soon as his term as governor expired, he was chosen to a seat in the United States senate, which he filled till March 4, 1871. He died at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873.

Yazoo', a river of Mississippi formed by the union of the Tallahatchie and the Yallobusha, runs southwestward in a very serpentine course in a deep, narrow, sluggish channel—its length being about 300 miles—and empties into the Mississippi, ten or 12 miles above Vicksburg. In the winter of 1863-64 General William T. Sherman sailed up the Yazoo with a considerable military force for the purpose of capturing the fortified position of Haines' Bluff from the Confederates, preparatory to an attack on Vicksburg. The expedition was unsuccessful.

Yeast, the common name of species of *Saccharomyces*, a genus of low plants (fungi) probably belonging to the *Ascomycetes*. The yeast-plant is a single, simple cell, which produces new cells by a peculiar budding-process. Usually the cells thus produced cling together in short chains. The most generally known of the 25 de-

scribed species is *S. cerevisia*, the yeast used by brewers and bakers. The use of yeast is due to its great activity in the process of fermentation. When placed in sugar-containing solutions and exposed to a proper temperature, the cells multiply with great rapidity, and in their living cause the sugary solution to "sour." In this "souring" process the gas—carbon dioxide—is given off, and if it is held by



YEAST REPRODUCING BY BUDDING

some tenacious substance, as dough, it will puff it up, that is, make it "light." The process of adding yeast to dough is simply sowing yeast-plants that they may grow. See ASCOMYCETES.

Yed'do. See TOKIO.

Yellow Bird, the name in general use for two different birds of the United States. One of them is the goldfinch, which is one of our most attractive birds. It is about five inches long, and in the summer has a yellow body, with black on the crown and black and white on the wings and tail. It also is a winter resident, but the winter dress is different, being grayish-brown, with a yellowish crown and soiled white below and a yellowish throat. The name is also given to the yellow warbler, which is also locally called the wild canary. See GOLD-FINCH and WARBLER.

Yellow Fever (Yellow Jack), an acute specific disease occurring within certain geographical limits; mostly in the West Indies, whence it is carried to climates where the temperature is above 72° F. It is characterized by a fever of short duration, a yellow tint of the skin, gastrointestinal disturbances and hemorrhages into the skin and mucous membranes. The precise nature of its virus is unknown. A severe visitation occurred in the lower Mississippi Valley in 1874, with 5,000 deaths in New Orleans and Memphis. Until the American occupation of Cuba yellow fever was practically never absent from that island. Experiments carried on in Cuba by the medical department of the United States army proved that the disease is communicated from one individual to another only by a single species of mosquito (*Stegomyia Fasciata*). Sanitary scientists predict con-

fidently that the world will soon be rid of this scourge through [improvement of hygienic conditions and the avoidance of the mosquito.

Yellow Race, The, often called the Mongolian race, includes that part of mankind which is regarded as most characteristically Asiatic. More specifically, the yellow race includes Chinese, Japanese, Tartars, Cochinchinese, Burmese, Tibetans, Samoyeds, Tamuls, Turks, Finns and Hungarians or Magyars. (See articles under titles above.) Some authorities believe that the Malaysians and many Polynesians are distinctly Mongolian. The theory that the American Indian is descended from the Mongolian race is not generally accepted. The Celts, too, have certain traits in common with the Mongolians; but there is no proof of an actual racial connection. The characteristics of the yellow race are straight hair, coarse in texture and black in color, more abundant on the head than the face, least abundant on the body, a somewhat square head, small black eyes, narrow eyelids, which turn obliquely upwards at the outer end, small, flattish nose, high and prominent cheek-bones, rather prominent chin and yellowish skin. The yellow race probably is not inferior to the white race in intellect and fortitude; though anthropologists incline to the opinion that physically it is nearest of all races to the child and that it may represent the most primitive extant type of man.

Yellow Sea, an important inlet of the Pacific Ocean, washes the northeastern coast of China and is bounded on the west by the Chinese provinces of Shantung and Keang-su and on the east by the peninsula of Korea and by Japan. It is more than 600 miles in length and about 400 in average breadth. Its waters are shallow and are gradually becoming still shallower, owing to the deposits of earth borne down into it by Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-Kiang Rivers.

Yellow Springs, O., a village of Greene County, 75 miles from Cincinnati, on the Springfield branch of the Panhandle railroad. It is situated in a fine agricultural region and is chiefly noted as being the seat of Antioch College, a Unitarian institution, of which the distinguished Horace Mann was the first president. Population 1,360.

Yel'lowstone, a river of the United States, rises in a beautiful lake of the same name high up in the Rocky Mountains. Receiving numerous branches from the south, it flows northeasterly through Montana and empties into Missouri River, in North Dakota, in 48° N. and 104° W. It is 800 yards wide at its mouth; 1,000 miles long; and navigable for 700 or 800 miles. The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone is 3,000 feet deep, and to one looking up from the bottom

stars are visible in broad daylight. The grandeur of the cañon is at once heightened and diversified by the upper and lower falls, the latter being one unbroken and symmetrical expanse 350 feet in height. The beautiful lake from which the river issues is about 300 square miles in area, and is between 7,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea.

Yellowstone National Park, a tract 62 miles in length and 51 in breadth, situated mainly in the northwest of Wyoming, which has been withdrawn from settlement by action of the United States government and set apart as a public park. The area of the national reservation is 3,412 square miles, exclusive of the area on the south and east of the park proper, set aside by Congress as a forest-reserve (*q. v.*). Yellowstone Park was created by an act approved in March, 1872, and is under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. Leases were in 1889 granted by the national government to Yellowstone Park Association to erect at certain suitable points hotel accommodation for visitors to the park and to maintain a naphtha launch on Yellowstone Lake, conformable to certain restrictions. The government has also provided that care shall be taken of the remnant of North American fauna and of the ruminants of the western plains and mountains, with such fish as may live in the waterways of the park outside of the geyser region. The park abounds in scenery of unparalleled grandeur. It is a region of hot springs and geysers, mountains and cañons, lakes and waterfalls. Its surface mainly is an undulating plateau, with a mean elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea, upon the surface of which flow the minor streams, while the larger ones have cut cañons for themselves, several of them of great depth. The eastern portion, however, is occupied by a mountain chain known as Absaroka Range, peaks of which rise to heights exceeding 11,000 feet. These mountains, which separate the waters of the Yellowstone from those of the Big Horn, are unsurpassed by any in the United States for grandeur and sublimity of scenery. Another group of mountains, in the shape of a horseshoe, known as Washburne Mountains, occurs in the middle of the park, the highest peak of which has an elevation of 10,000 feet. The Red Mountains are in the southern part, Mt. Sheridan, their culminating peak, being likewise about 10,000 feet in height. The park has an abundant rainfall and its streams are numerous and bold. Within its area are the sources of the Yellowstone and the Madison, which go to make up the Missouri, and of the Snake, one of the tributaries of the Columbia. It also contains many beautiful lakes and ponds. A convenient way of reaching the park from the east is by the Burlington route from

Chicago *via* St. Paul (Minn.) and Bismarck (N. Dak.) to Livingston (Mont.), thence southwest to Cinnabar, and thence by stage through the park. From St. Louis, Kansas City and from Burlington (Ia.) the Burlington route, *via* Omaha, is also available, the entrance being also by way of Livingston (Mont.) and Cinnabar, on the northwestern boundary of Wyoming. From Cinnabar a daily stage sets out for Mammoth Hot Springs, by way of Gardiner, a distance of six miles, where good accommodation for sight-seers is to be had, as well as at convenient points in the five days' staging throughout the park, under a franchise from the United States government. From Mammoth Hot Springs the stage-route embraces the Norris Geyser basin, the Lower Geyser, the Upper Geyser and the Lake Geyser at the western arm of Yellowstone Lake (over which a steamboat now plies), thence on the return route by way of the Grand Cañon and the Falls of the Yellowstone. The roads throughout are good, being maintained by the government.

Yen, the unit of value and account in Japan, its value being 48.5 cents in American money. Japan mints the following coins in gold (besides the silver *yen*): 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 *yen* pieces — the value of the 10-*yen* piece being \$4.85; and of the 20-*yen* piece \$9.70 the rough equivalent of our \$5 and \$10 gold coins.

Yenisei (*yèn' ê-sā' ê*), one of the largest rivers of Siberia, formed by the junction of the Onlon-Keme and the Bey-Keme, which rise in the mountains on the southern border of the country. It flows northward through the center of Siberia into the Arctic Ocean, forming at its mouth a long estuary. In the earlier part of its course it is interrupted by falls and rapids, but afterwards flows through a great plain or *steppe*, receiving many tributaries, its total length being over 3,000 miles.

Yew, the common name of species of *Taxus*, a genus of conifers, distributed throughout the northern temperate regions. The most noticeable peculiarity of the genus is the development of a fleshy (usually scarlet) cup ('*aril*') about the naked seed, making the fruit look like an open berry. The common yew of Europe (*T. baccata*), very often cultivated, especially in cemeteries, is a tree of somber aspect. Veneration and superstition have long clung about it. It lives to a great age in the Old World. The American (*T. Canadensis*) is a more or less prostrate form, which is especially abundant northward; a stunted shrub with very tough wood.

Yez'o or Yes'so, the most northerly of the four principal islands which compose the empire of Japan. It is known also as Hokkaido. This island is mountainous and has volcanoes; it is rich in fine timber and valuable minerals, especially coal; and the

rivers and coasts abound in fish. Area of Yesso or Yezo 36,299 square miles. Population 1,137,455.

Yokohama (*yō'kō-hā'mā*), a town of Japan on the island of Nippon. In 1854 it was a small fishing-village, but after it supplanted Kanagawa as the treaty-port of Yeddo in 1859 it rapidly increased. Since the recent changes in the policy of the Japanese government great improvements have been made; and broad and cleanly streets have taken the place of the former narrow and dirty thoroughfares. Population 394,303.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary, English novelist, was born at Otterbourne, Hampshire, on Aug. 11, 1823. The novel by which she is best known, although she has published several others, is *The Heir of Redclyffe*. She is said to have devoted large sums accumulated from the sale of her writings to the aid of religious missions in New Zealand. She died on March 24, 1901.

Yon'kers, N. Y., a city of Westchester County, on the Hudson River, immediately north of New York City. It was incorporated as a village in 1855; and in 1872 the town was divided, the northern portion becoming the city of Yonkers and the southern portion becoming Kingsbridge, and in 1874 a part of the city of New York. Yonkers is built on terraces rising from the Hudson 426 feet above tidewater and commanding a view of the Hudson and its Palisades. The buildings of note are the government building, three hospitals, Leake and Watts Orphan Home, the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm and St. Joseph's Training School for Nurses. Yonkers has 30 churches, an admirable system of public and parochial schools, a public high school and, near the city-limits, St. Joseph's Seminary and Mount Saint Vincent Academy. The city also possesses a Carnegie Library, Woman's Institute Library and Hollywood Inn for Workingmen, with its library of 6,000 volumes. Population 79,803.

York, a city of England, situated at the junction of Ouse and Foss Rivers, nearly equidistant from London and Edinburgh. York is the most ancient of British cities. Before the Roman invasion it was *Caer Eborac*, one of the chief towns of the Brigantes, the most numerous and powerful of the British tribes; and during the Roman dominion it was *Eboracum*, a city of the first importance. Here Hadrian lived and Severus died. Here, too, died Constantine Chlorus. Many mistakenly suppose that Constantine the Great was born here. When the Roman emperors visited Britain, *Eboracum* was their chosen residence, as it was the residence of the imperial legates when the emperors were absent. Alcuin, tutor of Charlemagne's children; Etty the painter; and Flaxman the sculptor were natives of York. The first English parlia-

ment was held at York in 1160 by Henry II and in the immediate neighborhood of the city Fairfax conquered Prince Rupert on Marston Moor during the Civil War. The city and castle, already besieged, surrendered to the parliamentary forces a few weeks after. The educational institutions are both numerous and useful. Notable among them are St. Peter's School, founded in 1557; Archbishop Holgate's free school, dating from Henry VIII; the Blue Coat School for boys and the Gray Coat School for girls; and Yorkshire School for the Blind, conducted in a palace originally built for the lord president of the council of the north. The cathedral of York Minster is one of the glories of architecture. Population 84,730.

York, Pa., county-seat of York County, on Codorus Creek, 100 miles west of Philadelphia and 52 from Baltimore. The Northern Central, Pennsylvania and Western Maryland afford railroad facilities. It manufactures safes, silk, ice-machines, paper, chains, carriages, agricultural implements, wire-cloth, turbine-wheels and other articles. York is noted for its diversified and extensive industries. In addition to public schools it contains an academy for boys, a coeducational institute and three parochial schools. The Continental Congress sat here during the British occupancy of Philadelphia (1777-8) in the Revolutionary War. Population 44,750.

York, H. R. H., George, Duke of, second son of King Edward VII, and later King George



GEORGE V. WHEN DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK

V, of Great Britain and Ireland, was born at Marlborough House, London, on June 3, 1865. With his older brother, the late Duke of Clarence, he entered the navy as a cadet in June, 1877, and spent a number of years in the service, his latest command being on H. M. S. *Crescent*. His royal majesty has been in most parts of the world and done duty in various stations of the British fleet. In 1892 he became heir to the throne and in 1901 was created Prince of Wales. In 1893 he married Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. By her he has six children, the oldest of whom Edward, was born in 1894. In 1901, accompanied by the duchess, the duke paid a visit of state to Australia, New Zealand and Canada, the visit to Australia being designed to commemorate the opening of the first parliament of the new

Australian Federation or Commonwealth. In 1908 he visited Quebec at the celebration of its fourth centenary. See GEORGE V. AND WALES, PRINCE OF.

York, a river of Virginia formed by the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, flowing south-eastward to Chesapeake Bay, nearly opposite Cape Charles. It is 40 miles long and from one to three wide.

York, House of, was founded by Edmund Langley, fifth son of Edward III, being made Duke of York in 1385. Richard, the third duke, claimed the throne of England in opposition to Henry VI, but never succeeded to it himself. After seeking for many years to correct the weaknesses of Henry's government, Richard first took arms against the ill-advisers who were his personal enemies, and at length claimed the crown in Parliament as his right. A compromise was proposed that Henry should retain his crown during his life, and the duke and his heirs succeed after Henry's death. This was accepted both by Henry and by Richard, but the act was repudiated by Queen Margaret and her followers, and the duke was slain at the battle of Wakefield soon after. In little more than two months, however, Richard's son was proclaimed king in London as Edward IV, and the bloody victory of Towton soon after drove his enemies into exile and prepared the way for his coronation. Edward reigned from 1461 to 1483, when Edward V, his oldest son, after a nominal reign of two months and a half, was put aside and murdered by Richard III, his uncle. Richard then became king; but in a little more than two years was defeated and slain at Bosworth (Aug. 22, 1485) by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who was crowned as Henry VII. His marriage with the daughter of Edward IV (1486) united the houses of York and Lancaster. See ROSES, WARS OF.

York'town, Va., county-seat of York County, is on York River, ten miles from its mouth and about 60 miles from Richmond. Yorktown is noted for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis (q. v.) and his army to Washington in 1781, which was the virtual close of the Revolutionary War, and for the unsuccessful siege by General McClellan in the spring of 1862. Yorktown contains the oldest custom-house in the country, and is one of the oldest towns in the United States. Population 150.

Yosemite (yô-sēm'î-i-ô), a valley in Mariposa County, Cal., on the western side of the Sierra Nevada, about 150 miles from San Francisco, unequaled for grandeur and magnificence of scenery. It is seven or eight miles long and about a mile wide, and is about a mile below the level of the surrounding region. Of its various waterfalls the Bridal Veil is particularly noted for beauty and also for its height, which is nearly 1,000 feet. This valley, which was first

entered by white men in 1855, attracts visitors every year from all parts of the world. Perhaps nowhere else on earth is there so remarkable a combination of beauty and sublimity.

Youmans (*yō'manz*), **Edward L.**, a distinguished American scientist, was born at Coeymans, N. Y., June 3, 1821; and, although suffering for some years from almost total blindness, he pursued his studies in physics and chemistry with marked zeal and proficiency, his sister conducting experiments for him. Among the works for which he is distinguished are *Class-Book of Chemistry, Correlation and Conservatism of Forces, Alcohol and the Constitution of Man, Handbook of Household Science, The Culture Demanded by Modern Life*. He died at New York, Jan. 18, 1887.

Yoshihito (*yō shē hē tō*), **Emperor of Japan**, came to the throne on the death of his father Mutsuhito (*q. v.*) July 30, 1912.

Young, Brigham, the noted head of the Mormon church, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. In 1832, having become a convert to Mormonism, he was made an elder of the church, and began to preach at the Mormon settlement at Kirkland, O. Three years later he was sent as a missionary to New England, where he made quite a number of converts. After the death of Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1844, Young was chosen president in his place. In 1847 he led his followers to Utah (*q. v.*) and founded Salt Lake City. Here, under his able leadership, the community prospered, other settlements were established, and the foundations of the present state were laid. He died on August 29, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at \$2,000,000. See MORMONS.

Young, Charles Augustus, a distinguished American astronomer, was born at Hanover N. H., Dec. 15, 1834. He was educated at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1853. After teaching classics for three years at Phillips Andover Academy, he went to Western Reserve College in Ohio, where he taught astronomy, natural philosophy and mathematics. For three months during the Civil War he served in the 85th Ohio Volunteers. At the close of the war he was appointed to the chair of physics and astronomy at Dartmouth, a position which his father had held some years earlier. During the following 12 years Professor Young made a brilliant series of discoveries in solar physics, among which may be mentioned the "reversing layer" of the solar atmosphere, observed at the Spanish eclipse of 1870, the rotation period of the sun measured on Doppler's principle, the bright line spectrum of the chromosphere (1872) and the motion and forms of solar prominences. In 1877 he was called to the chair of astronomy at

Princeton University. He was the highest living authority on the sun, and in 1906 was awarded a Carnegie old-age pension for his brilliant services to science. It is needless to say that he received many honors, as election to the National Academy of Sciences, degrees and honorary memberships. His published works include *The Sun, General Astronomy, Lessons in Astronomy* etc. He died January 4, 1908.

Young, Edward, English poet, was born on July 3, 1683, at Upham, Hampshire, where his father was rector. He was educated at Winchester School and afterwards at Oxford. He published several poems and tragedies, but the work by which alone he is remembered is *Night Thoughts*, which has passed through a great many editions, and is more or less familiar to the general reader. A number of his sententious lines have passed into common use and in a manner become proverbial. He died on April 12, 1765.

Young, Mrs. Ella Flagg, formerly city superintendent of Chicago schools and one of the most distinguished of living educators, was born in Buffalo (1845). Mrs. Young, then Miss Flagg, graduated from the Chicago High and Chicago Normal Schools, received her Ph. D. from Chicago University and LL. D. from the University of Illinois. In 1868 she married William Young. She became successively assistant superintendent of district schools, professor of education in the University of Chicago, principal of the Chicago Normal School and finally city superintendent. She was elected president of the National Educational Association (1910-11). Mrs. Young is a member of the Political Equality League and the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Her works on education are among the most profound as well as practical contributions to the science. They include: *Isolation in the School, Ethics in the School, Some Types of Modern Educational Theory*.

Young, Thomas, an eminent man of science, was born at Milverton, England, in 1773. In 1801 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution. It was during his two years' occupancy of this chair that he published *Outlines and Experiments Respecting Sound and Light*, his most important memoir. In it he shows that two rays of light may be added together to produce darkness—the phenomenon of *interference*. Sir John Herschel asserted that, even if Young had made no other discovery, this alone would have made him immortal as a scientist. He died at London on May 10, 1829. Dr. Peacock has published an interesting *Life of Young*, and has edited his *Miscellaneous Works*. But all of Young's more important contributions are reprinted in his *Lectures on Natural Philosophy*, which exerted a powerful influence on physical science during half a century.

Young Men's Christian Association. This is an organization having a branch in

most of the leading cities (and in some smaller towns) in the United States Great Britain and scores of other countries, whose special object is to promote the welfare of young men. The condition of active membership in this organization is membership in some Evangelical church; but young men not members of churches are admitted as associate-members and are entitled to all the privileges of the association, except a voice in the election of its officers. In addition to various religious services the Association generally provides a library and reading-room (open to the public), a gymnasium, bathroom, lectures, special instruction and proper amusements; and its power for good has been demonstrated so clearly as to command universal recognition. The first association organized in the United States was at Boston in the winter of 1851-2, but on account of the Civil War the growth of the institution hardly began until 1866. In 1916 there were in North America 2,600 associations in cities and towns, 791 in universities and colleges, 233 among railroad men, and others in the army and navy, and among the Indians and Negroes, totaling 626,000 members. In 12,611 associations special work was carried on for boys. The associations own and occupy on this continent 788 buildings valued at \$74,379,533. The activities of the Y. M. C. A., already manifold, are increasing every year. Games, gymnastics, reading and study courses, both cultural and practical, as well as manifold opportunities for social service work, are offered. There are nearly 10,000 associations in the world. See WILLIAMS, SIR GEO. W.

Young's Mod'ulus. See ELASTICITY.

Youngstown, O., county-seat of Mahoning County, on the Mahoning River, 67 miles from Cleveland and 64 from Pittsburg. Being in a coal and iron region, it has become a very important manufacturing center, having rolling-mills, blast-furnaces, steel-plants and allied industries, producing boilers, bridges, cars, cranes, engines, forgings, machinery and steel-castings. It also manufactures automobiles, brass-castings, flour, leather and powder, and has oil-cloth and rubber-plants. The buildings of most note are Dollar Savings and Trust Company, the Y. M. C. A. building, the City Hospital and Memorial Kindergarten. The city has excellent public and parochial schools, a high school (Rayen School) and several private schools. Here are McMillan Library and Rayen School Library. There are many churches representing several denominations. Population 79,066.

Young Women's Christian Association is an organization which seeks to help young women by providing for their physical, social, mental and spiritual wants. The means used are Bible training-classes, evangelical meetings, personal religious work, libraries and reading-rooms, classes in

various studies, musical and literary entertainments, socials and receptions in home-like rooms, helpful companionships and holiday excursions. There is a special department for young women of colleges. The Young Women's Christian Association was formed in 1894. Eighteen national associations, in Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Australasia, Finland, Holland, Japan, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, India, Denmark, Brazil, Hungary and China, are now affiliated with headquarters in London. The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States was organized in 1906. In 1916 there were 239 city associations and 702 student associations. Special work has been instituted for students of professional art, nursing and music for immigrant women, Negroes and Indians. Each year twelve summer conferences are held to train workers in Bible Study and Association Work. There is also a Y. W. C. A. training school in New York City for the purpose of training young women in executive work. Much good is accomplished by the association boarding-houses in large cities, by providing homes for working girls at a low rate. The official organ is *The Association Monthly*.

Ypsilanti (*ip'si-lan'ti*), a city in Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 30 miles west of Detroit. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, and it is a prominent educational center, being the seat of Michigan Normal School, one of the leading educational institutions of the country. Population, 7,500.

Yucatan (*yöö'kä-tän'*), a peninsula of Mexico, bounded on the west and north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Caribbean Sea and on the south by Guatemala. It comprises the states of Yucatan and Campeche. The eastern coast is indented with numerous bays, some forming excellent harbors. The face of the country is low and level, except in the east, where a chain of hills extends from northeast to southwest. The only important river is the Usumasinta. The soil in some portions is very fertile, yielding abundant crops of maize, rice, tobacco, sugar-cane and other agricultural products. According to a law that now is enforced education is free and compulsory. The primary schools, though mainly supported by the states and cities, receive governmental grants, and there are secondary schools, seminaries and colleges for higher education. The area of the peninsula is 53,290 square miles. Population of the peninsula 422,815. Merida, the capital of Yucatan, has a population of 61,999.

Yucca (*yük'kä*) **Moth**, a small moth which gathers pollen and fertilizes the yucca-plant. A very remarkable relation has been shown to exist between this moth and the plant. The yuccas are lily-like plants, of which the Spanish bayonet is an example. The

stamens are so placed that the pollen cannot get into the tube of the stigma without artificial aid. The plant is sterile without the moth, and the larvæ of the latter feeds on the seeds, so that, in fertilizing the plant, the mother moth is providing for her offspring. The female moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*) is about half an inch long and of silvery white color. She begins her operations after dark, and, in setting about to provide for the future generation, she first collects a pellet of pollen with her jaws and fore legs. She then begins to deposit eggs in the walls of the unripe fruit-pod, using her lance-like ovipositor to penetrate the outer covering. She then goes to the tube of the stigma, which leads into the fruit-pod and thrusts pollen down it, using her tongue to push the pollen toward the undeveloped seeds. The larvæ are hatched and feed upon the developing seeds, but as not all of these are consumed, the double purpose has been effected of fertilizing the plant and providing food for her young. Consult *The Yucca Moth and Yucca Pollination*, Missouri Botanical Garden Report for 1892.

Yukon (yŭŭ'kŏn) **Territory, Can.**, the most important part of northern Canada at present. It extends from the northern boundary of British Columbia to the Arctic Ocean and from the Rocky Mountains to Alaska, U. S. A. It is about 650 miles from north to south by 550 in greatest breadth from east to west. Although it does not touch the Pacific, its southern boundary is only 30 miles from tidewater. A railway of 110 miles connects at Skagway, the head of tidewater in Alaska, with White Horse at the head of steamboat navigation on Yukon River. This is navigable for large steamers from White Horse through Yukon Territory and Alaska to Bering Sea, a distance of 1,630 miles.

Yukon is important because of the gold discoveries on Klondike River in 1897. There had been gold-mining on a small scale on Stewart and Forty Mile Rivers, but in 1897 remarkably rich discoveries were made in two streams flowing into the Klondike, a tributary of the Yukon, and in some adjacent streams. The stampede which followed was one of the most remarkable the world has known. Since that time over \$100,000,000 in gold have been taken out, and investments of many millions are now being made in the expectation of taking out one hundred million dollars more in the next few years. There are placer-mines in active operation in widely separated portions of the territory, and silver, copper, quartz and coal mines as well. Dawson, the capital, is on the Yukon at the mouth of the Klondike. Although Yukon is only a few miles south of the Arctic circle, the climate in summer is very pleasant, and hardy vegetables, as turnips and cabbages grow very well. Below the surface the ground in the northern part of the territory is always frozen, but the surface is not frozen from April to October inclusive. Population 8,000.

Yukon, a river rising in the Dominion of Canada and flowing through Alaska into the Pacific at Norton Sound, its total length being about 2,000 miles.

Yu'ma, the southwestern county of Arizona, U. S. A., lying directly north of Mexico. It is intersected by Gila River and is separated from California by the Colorado. The valleys, when irrigated, are fertile, but the rest is desert. Yuma, the county-seat, with 6,500 inhabitants, stands on the eastern bank of Colorado River. See ARIZONA.

Yumas, a tribe of American Indians, very few in number, occupying the territory on both sides of the Colorado near its junction with the Gila.

Z

Z (*zē, zēd, ʒzērd*), the twenty-sixth letter, is a voiced consonant. It is a dental, *zh* a palatal. Ordinarily it has a buzzing sound, as in *zone, dizzy, buzz*. *Z* in some words has the sound of *zh*, as in *azure*. Its own sound is more often represented by *s* than *z*.

Zacatecas (*sā'kà-tā'kās*), capital of the Mexican state of that name, lies in a deep valley or ravine, somewhat over 300 miles from the City of Mexico. It is built over a vein of silver which has been deeply explored. The streets are somewhat narrow and crooked, but it has a fine appearance from a distance, owing to the size and massiveness of its churches and the elegance of many of its residences. Population 32,856; of the state 447,265.

Zahm, John Augustus, born at Lexington, O., June 14, 1851; graduated at Notre Dame University and joined the Congregation of Holy Cross in 1871; became a priest in 1874; and was Provincial of his order in the United States from 1897 to 1906. He studied and experimented with Helmholtz in Germany, and is a leading authority on acoustics; his first book, *Sound and Music* (1893) popularized that subject and greatly aided musical science. He is known as an advanced evolutionist, but his works aim only to show the harmony between demonstrated science and the Christian religion. They are *Evolution and Dogma; Catholic Science and Catholic Scientists; Scientific Theory and Catholic Doctrine; Science and the Church*. His brother, a layman, Albert F. Zahm, Ph.D., professor of physics at the Catholic University of Washington, D.C., is a noted authority on aerodynamics, and has been of great service to aeronautical investigators.

Zā'ma, The Battle of, was fought about 100 miles southwest of Carthage in B. C. 202, between the Romans under Publius Cornelius Scipio and the Carthaginians under Hannibal. The Carthaginians were completely defeated, and Hannibal became a fugitive until his death. There were two places, about 30 miles apart, called Zama. The scene of the battle according to Polybius, lay west of Carthage, at a distance of two days' journey. Some authorities locate the battle at the other Zama, perhaps five days' journey from Carthage.

Zambezi (zām-bā'zē) River and Region, the extensive region in southeastern Africa known to medieval geographers under the general name of the empire of Monomotapa,

is shown on old maps as drained by a river, called Zambese or Zambere, which plainly is the modern Zambezi. Although the lower region of the Zambezi, for at least 300 miles from its mouth, has nominally been in possession of the Portuguese since the beginning of the 16th century, it is only within the last half of the 19th century, through the reports of Livingstone and other explorers, that we gained any definite knowledge of this vast region, the total length of whose river is 1,650 miles. The river bears the name of Zambezi from its mouth to its junction with the Chobe; thence to its junction with the Liba, coming from Lake Dilolo, it is called the Liambai. Part of the upper basin of the Zambezi was explored by Major Serpa Pinto in 1878-9. In the region where the Liba joins the Liambai the main stream is 200 or 300 yards wide and quite deep. From the confluence to Victoria Falls there are many long tracts that could easily be plied by large steamers. Lake Dilolo, from which the Liba flows, seems to have an outlet both to the north and to the south, the northern outlet probably running into one of the tributaries of the Kongo. Large areas in this region are liable to be flooded and to stand under water for considerable periods at a time. Victoria Falls are about 2,500 feet above the sea, while Lake Shirwa, a smaller lake southeast of Nyasa, is 2,000 feet. The natives inhabiting the coast region drained by the Zambezi are of the pure negro type, while the Kololo who were found in the central and upper country, belong to the Betjuana family. According to Pinto this tribe long ago ceased to have separate existence. On the upper Zambezi Pinto discovered a tribe of yellowish white color. The Zulu tribe, who inhabit the high region dividing the Limpopo from the Zambezi basin, have overrun and conquered nearly all the tribes south of them. The possession is governed by the Mozambique and Nyasa Companies, and the Zambezia Company carries on industrial, commercial, agricultural and mining operations, while the Mozambique Sugar Company has plantations on the lower Zambezi. The Zambezi is navigable for stern-wheelers as far as Tete. The ports of Portuguese East Africa are visited regularly by the steamers of the German East Africa line, and on the Zambezi and Shiré Rivers many small steamers ply. The Delagoa Bay

Railway has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and is continued for 290 miles to Pretoria. Beira Railway has a length of 204 miles in the colony, and is continued from the British frontier to Bulawayo. See CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE, NYASALAND, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA. The military force of the colony is 4,888 men, three fourths of whom are natives.

Zambezia. See PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA.

Zanesville, O., county-seat of Muskingum County, on both sides of Muskingum River, at the mouth of Licking River, 55 miles east of Columbus, is in a beautiful and fertile valley, and is crowded with manufactures and other business enterprises. Having fine railroad and river facilities, it is a prosperous and busy city. It has rolling-mills, blast-furnaces, brass and iron foundries, glass and soap factories, flour, woolen and paper mills, railroad and other machine shops, tile-works and extensive potteries making fine ware. It also has tanneries, breweries, bent-wood works and brick-yards, and manufactures agricultural implements. The Y bridge spanning the Muskingum and Licking Rivers is the only structure of its kind in the United States. Among the prominent buildings are the Masonic Temple, the People's Savings Bank, Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Building, the two opera-houses and Zanesville High School. The city has an admirable system of public and parochial schools, a business college, an academy (R. C.), many churches and McIntire Home for Children. Zanesville was settled in 1799, and was the state capital from 1810 to 1812. Population 28,026.

Zangwill, Israel, British novelist and *littérateur*, of Jewish origin, was born in London in 1864 and educated at the Jews' Free School, Spitalfields. He has travelled much, chiefly on lecturing tours, visiting not only the chief places in Europe and in Palestine but the United States. His writings, besides his Jewish stories, as *Children of the Ghetto* and *Ghetto Tragedies* include several plays, the chief ones being *Merely Mary Ann* and *Nurse Marjorie*, both of which have appeared on the American stage. After teaching, Zangwill for a time was a journalist, founding *Ariel* or *The London Puck* in 1889. Then he took to writing novels and to miscellaneous literary composition. His more notable works include *The Bachelor's Club*, *The Big Bow Mystery*; *The Old Maid's Club*, a satire; *The King of the Schnorrers*; *The Master*; *Dreamers of the Ghetto*; *They that Walk in Darkness*; and *The Mantle of Elijah*, the latter being also dramatized. He has, moreover, published essays entitled *Without Prejudice*. some verse: humorous poli-

tical effusions under the title of *The Premier and the Painter*; and gossip criticism entitled *Men, Women and Books*, the latter appearing in *The Cosmopolitan* of New York City. He is interested in the colonizing of Jews in British East Africa and is connected with the Zionist movement.

Zanzibar (*zân'zî-bâr'*) or **Zanguebar**, an Arab sultanate under British control, comprises the islands of Lamu, Mafia, Pemba and Zanzibar on the eastern coast of Africa opposite the German sphere. The sultan is titular sovereign of the coast of British East Africa for ten miles inland, but it is administered by the British. The island of Zanzibar, about 50 miles in length and from 15 to 30 in breadth, is the most important of the sultan's dominions. It contains an area of 640 square miles, and the soil in most parts is exceedingly fertile. The principal products are coconuts, cloves, rice, sugar-cane and fruits. Pemba produces four fifths of all the cloves in the world. The population of the island is estimated at 114,000 and that of Pemba at 83,130, among them many foreigners, for the most part engaged in trade. The town of Zanzibar has 100,000 inhabitants. The soil along the coast is fertile in rice, millet, peas, beans, melons, pumpkins, sugar-cane, coconuts and bananas, and the forests supply many valuable species of timber. Cattle, sheep and fowls are plentiful, and wild animals abound. The heat on the coast is excessive, and the climate is unfavorable to Europeans and Americans. The protectorate has had a regular government since October, 1901, with a responsible ministry. Its revenues are derived chiefly from customs-duties and taxes on produce. The chief imports are cottons, rice, groceries and petroleum; the chief exports, cloves, cottons, copra, ivory and grain. Zanzibar is in direct communication with Great Britain by cable. Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion, and European immigration is restricted, but Zanzibar is a center for trade, missions and exploration. The Arabs of Muscat acquired the East African coast between 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese, partly from the Africans, but Zanguebar became independent in 1856. Between 1886 and 1890 the Germans and British divided the continental dominions between them, Germany paying the sultan \$1,000,000 for his rights.

Ze'bra, a striped animal of Africa related to the wild ass. The true or mountain zebra inhabits mountainous regions in Cape Colony. Owing to the persecution of hunters, it is scarce now and is fast being exterminated. It is about four feet high at the shoulders. Its general color is white, with black stripes on the body, limbs and tail. Those on the limbs extend to the hoofs and those on the tail to the tuft of hair. Bur-chell's zebra is a larger and more robust

animal, with a longer mane and a fuller tail. Its general ground-color is pale yellowish brown. The stripes are dark brown or black, but do not extend so far on the limbs and on the tail as they do in the mountain zebra. The zebra has never been successfully domesticated. Experiments



ZEBRA

have proved that it can be made to work well in harness, if properly treated, but general improvement and making use of it seem impossible of attainment. The flesh is eaten by the natives, and the hide is used for leather. The quagga (*q. v.*) is not a true zebra.

Zebu, the name sometimes used for a humped ox of India (*Bos Indicus*). This name, however, is not used in India, being an invention of foreign people. The zebu is closely related to the domesticated ox. It no longer is found in the wild state. The animal possesses a well-marked hump of fat on the shoulders, which is considered a delicacy for the table. It has long ears pointing downward and very short blunt horns. The cows are milked. These animals are used in plowing, for drawing carriages and for riding. Similar animals are found in China and in eastern Africa. The sacred bulls of the Hindus belong to this species.

Zechariah, one of the ancient Hebrew prophets, was born in Babylonia during the captivity, and accompanied the exiles on the return to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua. Very little is known of his history, but there is enough to show that he was a man of great influence and combined the functions of priest and prophet. His prophecies may be divided into three parts. The first eight chapters consist mainly of a series of visions relating to the building of the temple and the glory that shall result for Jerusalem; the second portion, chapters ix-xi, threatens Damascus and Phœnicia with ruin and predicts that Judah will be greater than Javan (Greece)

and that both Egypt and Assyria will be humbled; while the remaining portion sets forth that dark times are before Judah, which shall be an ordeal for the nation, after which a millennium of holiness will be ushered in. "In that day upon the bells of the horses shall be *Holiness unto the Lord*; and the pots in the Lord's house shall be like the bowls before the altar. Yea! every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of hosts."

Zeeman Effect, an important relation between light and magnetism, discovered by Zeeman of Holland in 1897. This relation is as follows: Zeeman found that if a flame colored with ordinary table-salt—the so-called sodium flame—is placed between the poles of a strong electromagnet and examined with a powerful spectroscope, the appearance of the sodium lines is very much changed. Later investigations show that spectral lines are tripled when the source of light is in a magnetic field and also that the components of the triplet are polarized. For details consult Michelson's article in *The Astrophysical Journal*, Vol. VII, pp. 131-8 (1898).

Zeisberger, David, a Moravian missionary, born in Moravia, April 11, 1721, who, after emigrating to America and living in Georgia a number of years, became one of the founders of the Moravian colony at Bethlehem, Pa., in 1740. Soon after this he became a missionary to the Indians, laboring zealously at various places in the colony. In 1772 he explored the Tuscarawas valley in Ohio and laid out a town, about ten miles from the present town of Canal Dover, being joined soon after by a number of Moravian Indians from Pennsylvania. In 1781 this settlement was broken up, and Zeisberger and his Indians were compelled to move to Sandusky, but in 1798, when Congress granted to the Moravian Indians the tract on which they had formerly lived on the Tuscarawas, a portion of them returned and formed a new settlement, which they named Goshen. Here Zeisberger died on Nov. 17, 1808.

Zemstvos, district and provincial assemblies in European Russia, established by Emperor Alexander on Jan. 1, 1864. Under certain restrictions they administer the economic affairs of districts and provinces, under *Upranas*. They are composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders of the towns and the landed proprietors. By the law of June 12, 1890, important modifications were introduced, increasing the powers of noble landowners in the affairs of the *zemstvos* and suppressing the right of peasants to elect deputies to the *zemstvos* (they present candidates out of whom the governor of the province names a deputy), thus reducing the number of representatives and limiting their powers. The institutions of the

zemstvos are in force in 34 provinces (361 districts) of European Russia. The towns and cities have municipal organizations of their own, organized on nearly the same principles as the *zemstvos* by the law of June 16, 1870. Consult *The Statesman's Year-Book*: Russia. See DUMA.

Zend-Aves'ta. See LITERATURE, PERSIAN.

Zen'ith. See NADIR.

Ze'no, founder of the Stoic philosophy, was born at Citium in Cyprus, the dates of his birth and death being both uncertain. He flourished in the early part of the 3d century B. C., and was a contemporary of Epicurus. At 30 he was shipwrecked, and, having lost his property, adopted the doctrines of the Cynics, in which contempt for riches is conspicuously taught. Having made himself master of the various schools, he proceeded to open a school of his own, in which he might bring forth the results of his inquiries and develop his own peculiar system. He selected for his purpose the Painted Porch; and there until his death continued to teach those doctrines which, in spite of many objectionable features, inculcate the manly energy and simplicity, the patience and fortitude and the reverence for moral worth which made disciples of so many noble Roman characters. The Athenians honored Zeno's memory with a golden crown and a public burial, and his countrymen erected a monumental pillar in his honor. Scarcely any portion of his numerous writings has been preserved. He is supposed to have died about 264 B. C.

Zeno'bia, queen of Palmyra, in 267 A. D., succeeded Odenathus, her husband, who had been acknowledged by Gallienus in the sovereignty of the Palmyrene empire; but when Aurelian became emperor he marched against her with a large army, and after defeating her in several battles besieged her in Palmyra. She attempted to escape by flight, but was captured and brought to Rome to adorn the triumph of her conqueror. After this she was presented by Aurelian with large possessions near Tivoli. There the remainder of her life was passed. She was a woman of great courage, high spirit and remarkable beauty. With purity of morals in private life she combined prudence, justice and liberality in her administration of public affairs. Consult Gibbon's *Decline of the Roman Empire* and Ware's *Zenobia*.

Zeus (zūs) was the greatest of the Hellenic deities. According to the most generally received mythology, he was the son of Cronos and Rhea and the brother of Poseidon and Hera, the latter being his wife. He expelled his father and the older dynasties of the Titans, assumed the sovereignty of the world, and successfully resisted the attacks of the giants and the conspiracies of the gods. After the dethronement of the Titans Zeus was allotted the empire of

heaven and air, Hades of the infernal regions and Poseidon of the sea, while the earth was left under the power of the three. Crete, Dodona and Arcadia were the places where the worship of Zeus was most observed; and in process of time all the local gods worshiped under the name of Zeus were merged in one Hellenic divinity, who was afterward identified with the Jupiter of the Romans and the Ammon of Libya. Zeus was the father of gods and men, protector of kings and supporter of law and order, the avenger of broken oaths and other offenses; he watched over the state and the family and over strangers and suppliants; his hand wielded the lightnings and guided the stars; he ordained the changes of the seasons, and regulated the whole course of nature. He dispensed both weal and woe to mortals; but the ancients disagreed as to his power over the fates themselves, as has always been the case when men have "reasoned high on fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute."

Zil'leh, a town in Asiatic Turkey, about 30 miles from Tokat. This was the scene of Julius Cæsar's battle with Pharnaces, concerning which he wrote the famous report: *Veni, vidi, vici* (I came, I saw, I conquered). Scarcely any remains of antiquity are to be found, a fortress of the middle ages having been constructed on the site of its beautiful temple. The town contains about 2,000 houses, the population being mostly Turkish.

Zinc or **Spelter**, as it is often called in commerce, is a hard, bluish-white metal, lustrous on its surface. When broken, it exhibits a crystalline fracture. At ordinary temperatures it is somewhat brittle, but when heated above 212° F. it becomes so ductile and malleable, that it may be drawn into wire or rolled into thin plates. Since the discovery of this quality the uses of this metal, which formerly was employed chiefly in connection with copper in the manufacture of brass, have greatly extended. It is used for roofing, spouting, baths, water-tanks and for covering ships' bottoms instead of copper. As a material for casting artistic works zinc has the desirable properties of a low melting-point and of taking a sharp impression from the mold, so that it requires little labor from the chaser. It also possesses considerable hardness. It has, therefore, become a favorite material for making casts of statues and different kinds of ornaments. Another important use of metallic zinc is in the cells of electric batteries, in many of which the dissolving of the zinc is the source of energy. Zinc-oxide, a white powder, is extensively used as a pigment. Other compounds of zinc, as the chloride and the sulphate, are used in medicine.

Zinc-Etch'ing, a favorite process for reproducing pen-drawings or engravings

in white and black. A photograph is taken of the drawing or engraving which is to be copied, and the negative is placed over a zinc or copper plate, which has been covered with a varnish, and is then exposed to the light. The varnished portions which are exposed to the light become insoluble, while the parts protected by the lines of the photograph remain soluble. The plate is then treated with an acid solution by which the soluble portions of the varnish are removed and the lines of the drawing or engraving are etched or eaten into the metal. Consult Hamerton's *Etcher's Handbook* Herkomer's *Etching* and Kohler's *Etching*.

Zinc-White or **Chinese White**, a hydrated oxide of zinc, used as a pigment in lieu of white lead. As a body-color it is largely used in water-color painting.

Zi'on, Mount, the name of the hill on which stood the southwestern part of Jerusalem, called the City of David or Upper City. At the present day the city-wall runs obliquely over the hill, so that only the northern half is included in the city. On the west and still more on the south it descends steeply into the Vale of Hinnom, 300 feet. Mount Zion is 2,500 feet above the sea. With the prophets and poets of the Old Testament it stands for the whole of Jerusalem (often called Daughter of Zion), particularly in reference to the temple.

Zi'onism, or the Zionist Movement takes its name from the famous hill in Jerusalem, described in the preceding article. It is simply a modern form of the effort to realize the dream of the Jewish people throughout the centuries, as expressed by their prophets, for the re-establishment of their national life in Palestine.

How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people! She that was great among the nations. (*Lamentations 1:1*).

Prominent Jews all over the world have given liberally of their time and money for the furtherance of the project. Interest in it has been stimulated from time to time by various causes, among which may be mentioned the support of such men as the Rothschilds, Baron Hirsch, and Lord Beaconsfield, the frequent Anti-Jewish riots in parts of Europe, and the propaganda of brilliant writers like Israel Zangwill, Emma Lazarus and Dr. Theodore Herzl. In connection with the literary aspect of Zionism, it is interesting to note that George Elliot in her novel with the Jewish hero, *Daniel Deronda*, is said to have given the nationalist idea the strongest impulse it had received in modern times. Beginning in 1897 a series of congresses has been held at Basle, Switzerland, to promote Zionism. These congresses, as part of their work, have organized a people's bank and established a fund for the purchase of land in Palestine. Since one of the chief difficulties in the realization of the idea has been the securing of satisfactory arrangements with the Turkish government, the news

of the capture of Jerusalem by the British in 1917 was received with great enthusiasm by the Jewish as well as the Christian world.

An interesting phase of the numerous efforts to wrest the Holy Land from the Turk is identified with the name of Sabbatai Zevi. In 1666 he proclaimed himself the Messiah and attempted to inaugurate another crusade, with Jerusalem as its objective.

Zis'ka, John, the famous leader of the Hussites, was born at Trocsznaw, Bohemia, about 1360. While a mere boy he became a page to King Wenceslaus of Bohemia, but soon after embraced the career of arms and distinguished himself in the war against the Teutonic Knights. Returning to Bohemia after the murder of John Huss, Ziska soon became prominent among those who sought to resist the decisions of the Council of Constance. After the outbreak at Prague in 1419 Ziska was unanimously chosen leader of the Hussites, and the first great religious conflict in Germany began in earnest. When Emperor Sigismund—who had allowed his safe-conduct to Huss to be violated—advanced an army of 40,000 men into Bohemia to obtain possession of the throne, his project was frustrated for a time by the Hussites, who defeated his army with a hastily levied force. The war against Sigismund was continued with the utmost vigor by Ziska, even after he became blind, until Sigismund became convinced that the conquest of Bohemia was impossible. He therefore proposed an arrangement with the Hussites, by which full religious liberty was allowed to them and Ziska was to be their governor, King Wenceslaus having died soon after the war broke out. But the war-worn chief did not live to complete the treaty. While besieging the castle of Przbislaw he was seized with the plague and died on Oct. 11, 1424. He was buried in a church at Czaslav, and his iron war-club was hung over his tomb.

Zo'diac, an imaginary zone of the heavens, within which lie the paths of the sun, moon and principal planets. It is bounded by two circles equidistant from the ecliptic—about 18° apart; is divided into 12 signs; and is marked by 12 constellations. The signs are geometrical divisions 30° in extent, counted from the vernal equinox in the direction of the sun's progress through them. The whole series accordingly shifts westward through the effect of precession by about one degree in 72 years, requiring 25,868 years for a complete circuit. At the moment of crossing the equator toward the north the sun is said to be at the first point of *Aries* (Ram); some 30 days later it enters *Taurus* (Bull); and so on through *Gemini* (Twins), *Cancer* (Crab), *Leo* (Lion), *Virgo* (Virgin), *Libra* (Balance), *Scorpio*

(Scorpion), *Sagittarius* (Archer), *Capricornus* (Goat), *Aquarius* (Water-Bearer) and *Pisces* (Fishes). The constellations bearing the same names coincided approximately in position when Hipparchus observed them at Rhodes, more than 2,000 years ago, with the positions they designate. The discrepancy now, however, amounts to the entire breadth of a sign, the sun's path in *Aries* lying among the stars in *Pisces*; in *Taurus* among those of *Aries*; in *Gemini* among those of *Taurus* etc. This gradual retrogression of the signs through the constellations of the zodiac will continue till in about 25,868 years they accomplish a complete circuit. After this period the sign and constellation of *Aries* will coincide as they did in the time of Hipparchus.

Zodiacal Light. If an observer in the tropical regions of the earth on a clear, moonless night watches the western sky from sunset till the last trace of twilight has disappeared, he will notice that the twilight seems to linger longer near the point where the sun sank below the horizon and that gradually a nebulous band of light, broad toward the horizon and narrowing, first rapidly and then more slowly upward, begins to stand out clearly from the vanishing twilight, which spreads along a much wider arc of the horizon. This is the zodiacal light. When seen on a perfectly clear night, it will be noticed that it fades imperceptibly on both sides and toward the vertex and that its light is distinctly brighter toward the base than at higher points. Its width at its base may be said to vary from 10° to 30° , and the height of its vertex from 40° to 90° . It is most clearly seen in our latitude during the spring months after sunset and in the autumnal months before sunrise. This is due not to any change in the light itself, but to the fact that at other seasons of the year the ecliptic makes so small an angle with the horizon that light lying in or near it does not rise sufficiently high above the mists of the horizon to be seen after the twilight has vanished.

Zola, Émile, French novelist, was born at Paris, April 2, 1840, of a French mother and an Italian father, an eminent civil engineer. His distinguished son spent his boyhood at Aix, and was educated at *Lycée St. Louis*. Settling in Paris, he for a time was in the employ of Messrs. Hachette, the well-known publishing firm. His first venture in fiction was *Les Mystères de Marseille*, and in this and in *Thérèse Raquin* he at once displayed power in the critical analysis of human character. Soon after this he formed the naturalistic school of fiction, with Flaubert, Daudet and the Goncourts, chiefly marked by a hideous though powerful delineation of the crimes, weaknesses and loathsomeness of Parisian social

life. The fruit in part of this was the series known as *The Rougon-Macquart Family*, modelled somewhat after Balzac's *La Comédie Humaine*. The more notable subsequent stories are *L'Assommoir*, *Nana*, *Pot Bouille*, *La Joie de Vivre*, *Au Bonheur des Dames*, *Germinal*, *La Terre*, *La Bête Humaine*, *La Débâcle* and *Le Docteur Pascal*. Their nastiness is somewhat sweetened by *La Rêve* (The Dream) and by a love-story entitled *Lourdes*. The latter forms one of a trilogy, which Zola called *Les Trois Villes—Lourdes, Rome and Paris*—all in the extreme realistic vein. His latest work, written in exile, occasioned by his courageous advocacy of the famous Dreyfus case, was entitled *Fécondité*. He was a knight of the French Legion of Honor, but was refused admittance to the French Academy. He died on Sept. 29, 1902.

Zone, literally a belt or girdle, a portion of the surface of a globe or sphere lying between any two circles of the same whose planes are parallel to each other, or that portion of the surface of a sphere cut off by the plane of a circle. As the earth's axis is inclined $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to the plane of the ecliptic or the sun's apparent path around the earth, the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are located that distance north and south of the equator, respectively; and for the same reason the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle are located $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the north and south poles respectively. These circles are accordingly said to divide the earth's surface into five zones: to wit, the North Frigid, lying north of the Arctic Circle; the North Temperate, lying between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer; the Torrid, lying on both sides of the equator, between the Tropic of Cancer on the north and the Tropic of Capricorn on the south; the South Temperate, lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; and the South Frigid, lying south of the Antarctic Circle. The area of a zone on any sphere is equal to the circumference of a great circle multiplied by the height of the zone.

Zoö'logy, the science of animal life. The scope of this subject broadened greatly in the latter half of the 19th century, and it came to include questions that might not at first sight appear to have a direct connection with zoölogy. For example, certain discoveries (those of Von Lenhossék) as to the nervous system of the earthworm opened the way to generalizations regarding the nervous system of higher animals, including that of the human body. Again, the studies of zoölogists on cells are helping to solve broad questions of development and heredity. Thus zoölogy comes into direct relation with the work of the anatomist, the physiologist and the psychologist. This relation is so close that medical schools are asking for a prepara-

tion in zoölogy as an introduction to medical studies. One impression that has gained wide currency should be corrected: *viz.*, that the chief business of the zoölogist is to know the different kinds of animals and be able to name them. That is zoölogy of the past, but it has been replaced by a better kind. Attention has been directed from the external appearances of animals, as shape, color, differences in horns, hoofs etc., to their internal structure and life processes. An attempt is being made to analyze their vital activities and to determine their position in the history of the universe. An examination of the textbooks of a generation ago will show that emphasis was uniformly placed on the classification of animals. In this period, also, the collector for museums and the hunter naturalist were dominant types of zoölogists. It is quite true that students of zoölogy should not be drawn away from the fields, forests and streams; nevertheless, that which is best and strongest in modern zoölogy is being worked out in the laboratory by experiments and observations on a few forms. These studies, especially in the last half of the 19th century, are leading to large generalizations regarding the science of life, which should become known to all people of liberal culture.

Zoölogy as a science aims to give a picture of animal life on the globe; to consider its structure; to analyze its activities; to account for it by tracing its history in general and in detail; and to consider its relation to nature at large. The history of biology includes that of zoölogy, and the article on biology should be consulted, where a number of general considerations are entered upon that need not be repeated here.

The new way of looking at the animal world did not come all at once, but has been the result of growth. Knowledge regarding animal life has advanced by a series of steps, and its progress can be divided into a number of periods. The first of these is the period extending from the earliest writings about animals to the renaissance of science in the 16th century. Zoölogical study was cultivated among ancient peoples and reached its highest development in that period in the work of Aristotle, the Hellenic philosopher-naturalist, who lived from B. C. 384 to B. C. 322. He was a man of truly scientific mind and made many original observations on the structure and development of animal life. With him classification was based upon structure, but was of secondary importance. His successors did not reach the level of the great Father of Natural History, as he has been called. Their work more and more took the line of systematic classification of animals, and lost in observations on structure and development. Pliny the

Elder (A. D. 23-79) is the next prominent naturalist of antiquity. That Roman general and teacher has been unduly praised as a zoölogist, for he merely was a poor compiler, who mixed borrowed facts, fancy and fabulous stories. He replaced the natural classification of Aristotle by a highly artificial arrangement of animals, according to their place of abode on land or in water or in air. It is noteworthy that nothing of importance was added to the work of Aristotle till the awakening of observation in the 16th century.

In the intervening period the intellectual life of mankind took a retrograde movement. Observations and inquiry into nature were discontinued and, in fact, were discouraged by intellectual leaders. This led to superstition in reference to the natural universe. But an awakening came, and it was an epoch of unusual importance when men began once more to observe and experiment and so to lay the foundations of modern science. The new intellectual movement was led in the 16th century by Galileo, Descartes and Vesalius. The work of Vesalius (1514-64) in anatomy (*g. v.*) had great influence upon the development of zoölogy. Progress in anatomy helped zoölogy by giving a knowledge of structure. At first structural studies mainly were on the higher animals nearest man. Afterwards they were extended to other forms, including the invertebrates, and were made broadly comparative.

At the revival of learning the influence of Aristotle was mainly on the systematic classification of animals. His works were translated and extended by Wotton (1492-1555), Gesner (1516-65), Aldrovandi (1522-1605) and others who produced ponderous Latin treatises on natural history. These men and their successors for about two hundred years have been called the encyclopedists. The work of Gesner was of fine quality, and marks the beginning of careful observation and description of animals.

Passing over the notable work of naturalists like Malpighi (1628-94), Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723) and Swammerdam (1637-80) in the 17th century, who worked on minute anatomy and brought the microscope into use, we come to the period characterized by the work of Ray (1628-1705), Linnæus (1707-78) and Buffon (1707-88). Ray laid the foundations upon which Linnæus built. The name of the latter probably is more widely known than that of any other naturalist. He was a man of prodigious industry, filled with a zeal for collecting and naming natural objects. He greatly extended the number of known animals and plants, but did little toward deepening the knowledge of animal life. His chief service was in systematizing the groups and introducing the method of naming

animals and plants still in use. *Systema Naturæ*, his great work, was first published in 1735, and reached the 12th edition in 1768. Buffon was a man of more philosophical mind than Linnaeus. He also was a graceful writer and created a popular interest in natural history. He must not, however, be thought of as a mere popular writer; he opened new fields and led the way in matters of great importance. He paid much attention to the geographical distribution of animals, and for the first time treated the natural history of the various races of mankind scientifically. He reflected upon the relationship of animals, and is recognized as one of the early evolutionists. This particular line of thought was carried further by Lamarck (1744-1829) and St. Hilaire (1772-1844), the most noteworthy predecessors of Darwin.

The next phase of advance is marked by devotion to the study of structure. The first step in understanding a machine is to observe its parts, to know their relation and how they act on one another. That the animal machine is very complex will be admitted by the casual observer in respect to the higher animals, but there is a complexity about the simpler ones that is not generally appreciated. As Huxley said, when an oyster is swallowed few people realize that there passes the lips an organism more complicated in construction than a watch. The study of the structure of animals was carried on extensively and made comparative by Georges Cuvier (1769-1832) and his followers. They dissected and observed, and reduced the architecture of animals to a science. Thus arose comparative morphology which is now considered the first stage of zoological study. It will be readily seen that structure may be taken to refer only to the more obvious parts, visible to the unaided eye, or may be also extended to include the minute construction of animal tissues. Cuvier's work in anatomy was mainly on the organs, but Bichat, his contemporary (1771-1801), pushed the analysis a step further and carefully examined the tissues. His influence on the progress of zoology was much greater than is generally appreciated. For it is a fact that has been gradually forced upon naturalists that the processes of life take place deep in the finer structure of animals and plants. Bichat did not reach the units of structure in his work, and studies in microscopic structure were carried to a deeper level before they reached this goal. This work was done for animal tissues in 1840 by Schwann (1810-81), and led to the establishment of the cell-theory (*q.v.*). In its original form the cell-theory was very imperfect; it was extended by the discovery that the cell is a globule of protoplasm containing a nucleus, and was molded into the protoplasm theory mainly through

the work of Max Schultze in 1860. See BIOLOGY.

There is still another aspect of structural study that was brought out by observations on the development of animals. The structure of animals is so complicated that it is difficult to comprehend. There are, especially in higher animals, many rudimentary organs and traces of structures that do not conform to the life of the animal and to its position in the animal scale. Now, all animals begin their life in a microscopic rudiment—the egg, which in reality is a cell set free from the body of the parent. This cell by division gives rise to new cells which remain connected, and form the many cells out of which the tissues are built. Thus animals start in a state of simplicity and grow to complexity. By observing the various stages through which they pass we get clues to the meaning of the rudimentary organs and to the relationships of animals, that would be completely lacking if we could not observe them in the process of becoming. Hence, embryology or the development (*q.v.*) of life becomes the key to understanding animal structures. This important branch of zoology was started in its modern phase by Wolff in 1759; but Von Baer (1792-1876) is designated the Father of Modern Embryology, because about 1827 he made this study a tracing of the history of the cell-layers.

The study of structure leads naturally to the question of use: What is the particular office or function of the organs, the tissues and the cells? This line of study is called physiology. It is to be understood that, while advances were being made in reference to the construction of animals, similar advances were in progress in reference to their physiology. William Harvey (1578-1657), Haller (1708-77) and Johannes Müller (1801-58) represent a succession of investigators in this line who pushed physiology forward. Müller, in particular, by his extraordinary industry and great insight both into anatomy and into physiology had great influence on the progress of zoology.

Zoology up to 1860 is the product of the concurrent growth of knowledge in regard to the structure of animals (morphology), their development (embryology) and their vital activities (physiology). Then an additional element was introduced which has illuminated the whole field. This was the doctrine of organic evolution, as set forth by Darwin in 1859. We must note in passing that this was not the beginning of the doctrine of organic evolution (*q.v.*); it was the particular form of Darwin's explanation that led to its taking firm hold for the first time upon the minds of naturalists. From that time to the present the study of zoology has been dominated

by the idea of evolution, and animals and plants have been studied broadly, — in the light of their ancestral history. Progress is dependent still upon advance in anatomy, physiology and embryology, but the point of view from which the facts are considered has been changed.

We have now traced the rise of zoölogy in its principal phases down to the beginning of its especially modern aspect. The study of animal life is so great a field that naturally it has a number of divisions; it remains, therefore, to mention in a summary way its chief departments. That part of the subject which embraces the study of animal structure is *Morphology*. This word is generally used in a broad sense to mean something more than *Anatomy*, which is one division of morphology. The study of microscopic anatomy is *Histology*. It is not a different kind of study, and is separated from anatomy merely as a matter of convenience. The investigation of stages in animal development is *Embryology*. These divisions make up *Structural Zoölogy*. The general description and classification of animals is *Systematic Zoölogy*. The modern name for classification is *Taxonomy*. The *Geographical Distribution* of animals has been widely studied and elevated to the rank of a special department. Another set of studies concerning the lineage of all animals (*Evolution*) has led to broad considerations of the relation of living animals to their surroundings, to the universe and to man, and has given rise to *Philosophical Zoölogy*. Standing co-ordinate with the great field of morphology is *Physiology*, which, broadly speaking, concerns itself with the vital processes of all living organisms. *General Physiology* clearly is a department of zoölogy. Many experiments are being made to determine the responses and adaptations of animals to stimulations and to changes in the medium in which they live. This has opened the field of *Experimental Morphology*. Studies of the mental powers and the mental phenomena in animals lead to *Animal Psychology*, which may fairly be considered a part of zoölogy. A division called *Etiology* is often recognized, having as its object the investigation of the causes of zoölogical phenomena, but it need not be assigned an independent rank, as the study of all phenomena has the discovery of their causes as an ultimate object.

The animal world is too extensive to attempt to give an outline view of it here, and reference must be made to textbooks for further consideration. Fuller accounts of some of the subjects touched upon in this article will be found under *ANATOMY*, *DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL LIFE*, *EVOLUTION*, *CELL-DOCTRINE*, *PHYSIOLOGY*, *PROTOPLASM* and *SPONTANEOUS GENERATION*.

See, also, articles on such zoölogists as *ARISTOTLE*, *CUVIER*, *DARWIN*, *MIVART*, *ROMANES*, *WALLACE*, *WEISSMANN* and others.

Among the best books for the general reader and student of zoölogy are the following: *Agassiz's Methods of Study in Natural History*; *Huxley's The Crayfish, An Introduction to the Study of Zoölogy*; *Hertwig's General Principles of Zoölogy*; *Lankester's Zoölogy in The Encyclopædia Britannica*; *Sedgwick and Wilson's General Biology*; *Parker's Elementary Biology*; *Thompson's The Science of Life, The Study of Animal Life and Outlines of Zoölogy*; *Verworn's General Physiology*; *Jordan and Kellogg's Animal Life*; *Bell's Comparative Anatomy and Physiology*; *Parker and Haswell's Textbook of Zoölogy and Manual of Zoölogy*; *Boas' Textbook of Zoölogy*; *Brook's Handbook of Invertebrate Zoölogy*; *McMurrich's Invertebrate Morphology*; *Shipley and McBride's Textbook of Zoölogy*; *Weidersheim's Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates*; *Lang's Comparative Anatomy*; *Romanes' Darwin and after Darwin*; *Osborn's From the Greeks to Darwin*; *Balfour's Comparative Embryology*; *Marshall's Vertebrate Embryology*; *Hertwig's Textbook of Embryology*; *Korschelt and Heider's Invertebrate Embryology*; *Wallace's Geographical Distribution of Animals and Malay Archipelago*; *Bates' Naturalist on the Amazons*; *Heilprin's Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals*; and *The Standard Natural History*, edited by *Kingsley*. For books on birds, butterflies, insects etc. see those topics. Among the best smaller zoölogies for secondary schools are those of *Colton*, *Davenport*, *Kellogg*, *Needham* and *Packard*.

WILLIAM A. LOCY.

Zoöphyte (zō'ō-fīt), an old name for marine animals forming branching or tree-like colonies and, therefore, presenting a general resemblance to plants. The sponges, hydroids, branching corals and polyzoans were included under this very general title. The name signifies the plant-animal, and is more especially applicable to hydroids and branching corals. See *HYDROZOA*.

Zoöspore (zō'ō-spōr) (in plānts), the swimming asexual spores of algæ, notably the green algæ. The name means animal-spores, referring to the fact that they move like aquatic animals. See *SPORE*.

Zoroas'ter is the name of the founder of what is known as the Parsi religion of ancient Persia. He seems to have been born in Bactria, but most of the legends concerning his history are utterly unreliable. Even the time when he lived is uncertain, but it may be safely asserted to have been as early as 1000 B. C.; possibly he was a contemporary of Moses. The fundamental idea of Zoroaster's creed is its dualism. At the beginning there existed two spirits: *Ormuzd*, who represented the good, and *Ahriman*, the evil. *Ormuzd* is light and

life, law, order, truth and all that is pure and holy; while Ahriman is darkness, falsehood, corruption, evil and death. These two spirits are represented as in perpetual conflict for the mastery of the world; but the final triumph of Ormuzd, the good spirit, is promised to comfort the hearts of all the faithful. Other features of Zoroaster's system of doctrine may be briefly mentioned: (1) the principal duty of man in this life is to obey the word and commandments of God; (2) disobedience is punished with the death of the sinner; (3) those who obey the word of God will be free from all defects; (4) men should pray to God and worship, as He always hears the prayers of the good; (5) the souls of the pure and good will enjoy everlasting life, while those of the wicked will suffer everlasting punishment.

Zouaves (*zōv-āvz'*), a body of troops in the French army, which derives its name from a tribe of Moors in Algeria, who were taken into the French service after the conquest of that country in 1830. They were first united in the same battalions with French soldiers, retaining their Moorish dress; but, as it was soon found that the system of commingling the two races was not practicable, the French and the Kabyles were formed into separate companies. Gradually, however, the Kabyles were eliminated, and since 1840 Zouaves have been correctly described as French troops in a Moorish dress. They are recruited from the veterans of the ordinary infantry regiments, who are distinguished for fine physique, tried courage and hardihood. The uniform consists of a loose jacket and waistcoat of blue cloth ornamented with yellow braid; loose, madder-colored trousers; brown cloak; madder-colored fez cap with a yellow tassel, surrounded by a green turban; a light-blue sash of wool; yellow leather leggings; and white gaiters. They are armed with a carbine and a sword-bayonet.

Zu'lu (*zōv'lōō*) is the name of that portion of the Kafir race who inhabit Natal and the region northeast of it, until they gradually merge into the mere negro of the eastern coast north of the Zambezi. The Zulu is a more amiable savage than his brother of the Cape's frontier-districts. He is less warlike, more industrious and far more willing to act as farm-laborer or domestic servant. He by nature is social, light of heart and cheerful. His affections are steady and enduring, but his passions are strong and are called out in all their force in war. Whatever better nature he may possess, when his chief commands war he is converted into a demon. That the warlike qualities of the Zulus have not decayed was seen in the war that broke out in 1879 between England and Cetewayo (q. v.), the Zulu king.

Zu'luland is a province of Natal, between it and Portuguese East Africa. Previous to the war of 1879 there was no good map of the Zulu country, and even yet we know little of its geology or mineral productions. Asbestos of the Canadian or short-fiber variety has been discovered. The interior is healthy, fertile and arable. Rich gold-reefs have been found, excellent coal is mined, and there is a railway to Tugela River. The principal rivers are Umvolosi or St. Lucia River, which enters the sea about 80 miles northeast of the former Natal frontier, and the Mapoota and its branches, which drain the north of the region and fall into Delagoa Bay. None of these rivers is available for inland navigation, although a large lagoon near the mouth of the St. Lucia can be ascended for a few miles. The rivers which flow into Delagoa Bay are sluggish streams, with scarcely perceptible currents, and can be ascended for some distance. The principal inhabitants are of the Zulu race, but the Portuguese have a settlement on Delagoa Bay where they carry on some trade with the natives and the Boers. In December of 1897 Zululand was incorporated with Natal under the British crown. Its area is 10,461 square miles, with an estimated population of 225,000 including 1,100 whites. It has a representative in the legislative council, and sends two members to the legislative assembly. See NATAL.

Zuñi, a tribe of Indians belonging to the Pueblo group. See PUEBLOS.

Zürich (*zē'rik*), a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name, is at the point where the Limmat issues from the lake of Zürich and unites with its tributary, the Sihl. It is one of the most prosperous manufacturing and commercial towns of Switzerland. Yet the narrow streets and lofty houses of its older quarters give it the appearance of a medieval city. There are many interesting old buildings, the most remarkable being the cathedral erected in the 11th century. The town's library is an extensive one, and numerous museums of natural history and other similar institutions indicate the intelligence and cultivated tastes of the inhabitants. There is a polytechnic school with 935 students and 455 listeners, and the University of Zürich has 133 instructors and 1,412 students. Population 189,088.

Zürich, a lake of Switzerland, surrounded by the three cantons of Zürich, St. Gall and Schwyz. It is between 20 and 25 miles in length, about two in breadth, and about 500 feet deep. It is noted for beautiful scenery, the hills around being covered with numerous gardens, vineyards and orchards.

Zuyder Zee (*zē'dēr zē*), a bay on the coast of Holland, separated from the North Sea or German Ocean by the four islands

of Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling and Ameland. It is from 75 to 80 miles in length, its greatest breadth being 35 or 40 miles. In the time of the Romans the Zuyder Zee was a marshy lake communicating with the North Sea by a small river, but in the latter part of the 13th century two heavy inundations took place which broke down the dikes and submerged the whole territory, except the four islands named, making it an arm of the North Sea.

Zwingli (*tsvîng'lê*), **Ulrich**, Swiss reformer, was born at Wildhaus in the canton of St. Gall on Jan. 1, 1484. After being educated at Bern and at Basel, he became pastor in Glarus in 1506. Having begun to study Greek in 1513, he devoted himself from that time to the study of the New Testament, even going so far as to learn by heart the Epistles of Paul in the original language. In 1518 he was called to Zürich, and in 1522 the Reformation was formally established in that city. In 1524 Zwingli married, and soon after *Of the True and False Religion* was published. Luther and Zwingli agreed on most points, but there was a serious breach between them in regard to the real presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper, Luther adhering to this dogma and Zwingli denying it. A conference, arranged by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, was held between them at Marburg in 1529, but after spending three

days in earnest discussion they separated without coming to any agreement on the point at issue. In 1531 open war broke out between Zürich and the Roman Catholic cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden and Zug; and Zwingli by command of the Council of Zürich, had to take the field with the banner of a canton, which had always been borne by a priest. The Zürichers met their foes at Kappel, but were outnumbered and defeated, Zwingli being among the slain. A great bowlder, roughly squared, marks the place where he fell on Oct. 11, 1531.

Zygomorphous (*zîg'ô-môr'fûs*) **Flowers**, those in which the parts of a single set are not all alike. The term is chiefly applied to irregularity of petals. For example, in the sweet pea the petals are very much unlike. In most of the mints the five petals are so modified that two form an upper lip and three a lower lip, making the so-called bilabiate flower. The contrasting term is actinomorphic (*q. v.*) flowers. See **FLOWER**.

Zygospore (*zîg'ô-spôr*) (in plants), a spore formed by the union of two similar gametes, as in some of the lower *Thallophytes* (*Spirogyra*, for example). It merely is a sexual spore or oöspore, but the name is convenient in indicating the nature of the gametes. The word "zygote" is sometimes used instead of zygospore.

Zygote. See **ZYGOSPORE**.

ARITHMETIC.

THE FOREWORD.

The aim of this treatise on Arithmetic is

1. To develop the parts of the subject most likely to be of practical value to the pupil in after-life.
2. To eliminate subjects which perplex the pupil without affording any valuable mental discipline.

This work will be found especially valuable in the home, as it furnishes instruction and carefully graded exercises.

1. For pupils who fall behind their class on account of absence.
2. For pupils who are slow to comprehend the teacher's explanation.
3. For pupils who fail of promotion and who wish to study during the summer vacation.

The steps to be acquired by the pupil in the study of Arithmetic are

1. A knowledge of number.
2. The expression of number.
3. Power and skill in operations.
4. Logical and accurate thinking.

The teacher should realize that

1. Arithmetic deals with numbers not figures.
2. Primary ideas of numbers and of operations should be gained from objects.
3. Pupils must be thoroughly drilled on the fundamental operations of Arithmetic.
4. Pupils must be impressed with the importance of absolute correctness.

The pupil must be taught to interpret the language of the problem,

1. To know exactly what is given.
2. To know the relation of what is given, and from this knowledge to select the proper arithmetical process.
3. To perform the arithmetical process.
4. To forecast, when possible, the approximate answer.

Pupils should be urged to devise problems to be solved.

If a child does the work mapped out, drilling on the fundamentals, reading the problems carefully and thoughtfully, picturing the objects as they are described, he will, as a result, be ready to solve problems by abstract thinking.

ARITHMETIC.

Arithmetic is the study of numbers and their uses. Numbers are expressed by figures.

These figures are:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
One,	Two,	Three,	Four,	Five,	Six,	Seven,	Eight,	Nine,	Zero.

The figure zero is never read. It merely indicates that that order is omitted.

Numbers greater than 9 are expressed by writing two or more figures side by side.

NUMERATION TABLE.

4,	Trillions.	3	Hundred-billions.	2	Ten-billions.	4,	Billions.	2	Hundred-millions.	0	Ten-millions.	8,	Millions.	0	Hundred-thousands.	4	Ten-thousands.	2,	Thousands.	2	Hundreds.	8	Tens.	9	Units.	.	Decimal point.	0	Tenths.	0	Hundredths.	2	Thousandths.	4	Ten-thousandths.	8	Hundred-thousandths.	2	Millionths.
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Our system of numbers is based on the decimal system.

Every time we move a figure one place to the left of the decimal point, we multiply it by 10.

Every time we move a figure one place to the right of the decimal point, we divide it by 10.

Every three figures in any number, counting from the decimal point to the left, form a period.

Periods of figures are separated from each other by commas.

The names of the periods in order from the decimal point to the left are,

Trillions	Billions	Millions	Thousands	Units
Hundred-trillions Ten-trillions Trillions	Hundred-billions Ten-billions Billions	Hundred-millions Ten-millions Millions	Hundred-thousands Ten-thousands Thousands	Hundreds Tens Units

We very seldom use numbers above millions.

Read each period as if it were a number by itself and then add the name of the period. As, 24, 306, 240. Twenty-four *million*, three hundred six *thousand*, two hundred forty. Use the word *and* between the whole number and the decimal.

Read the decimal as if it were a whole number, then add the name of the place of the right-hand figure.

$0.4=4$ tenths, $0.32=32$ hundredths, $0.306=306$ thousandths, etc. $24.03=$ twenty-four and three hundredths.

Refer to the Numeration Table, and read the number given there.

Read the following numbers, referring to the Numeration Table if necessary:

2	248,629	485.65
44	4,804,232	4,768.054
825	56,875,084	2,002.4028
7,286	250,428,376	2.8
18,427	4,775,842,205	909.909
10,010.02		20,904.0904
405,000.405		402,300.24025
1,250.6485		34,008.00012
508.00406		3,468,000.0603
800,001.024		240,027.4206

Write in figures:

1. Sixty-seven thousand, four hundred.
2. Forty-four million, three hundred six thousand, forty-two.
3. Three hundred and three thousandths.
4. Fifteen thousand, three hundred and ten hundredths.
5. Eight hundred twenty-five and seven tenths.
6. Two thousand two and seven hundredths.
7. Ten thousand ten and seven thousandths.
8. Five thousand forty-seven hundred-thousandths.
9. One hundred twenty-three million, three hundred fifty-six thousand, four hundred eighty-eight.
10. Five million, four thousand sixty-three and twenty-four millionths.

The Romans used seven letters to represent numbers:

I	V	X	L	C	D	M
1,	5,	10,	50,	100,	500,	1000

All other numbers are expressed by writing two or more of these letters side by side.

When a letter is repeated, its value is repeated:

III=3, XX=20, CCC=300

When a letter, or a combination of letters, is placed after one of greater value, their sum is expressed:

VII=7, XV=15, XVII=17

When a letter of less value is written before one of greater value, their difference is expressed:

$$IV=4, \quad XL=40, \quad XC=90$$

When a bar is placed over a letter, its value is multiplied by 1000:

$$\overline{V}=5000, \quad \overline{XIV}=14,000$$

I	1	XI	11	XXI	21	D	500
II	2	XII	12	XXX	30	DC	600
III	3	XIII	13	XL	40	DCC	700
IV	4	XIV	14	L	50	DCCC	800
V	5	XV	15	LX	60	CM	900
VI	6	XVI	16	LXX	70	M	1000
VII	7	XVII	17	LXXX	80	MM	2000
VIII	8	XVIII	18	XC	90	$\overline{IV}$	4000
IX	9	XIX	19	C	100	$\overline{V}$	5000
X	10	XX	20	CC	200	$\overline{IX}$	9000

Write in figures the following:

XXIX	CIX	LXIV	MCMXI
XLV	CCXIX	LXXV	MCMIV
LXXVI	MXCV	MDCV	$\overline{X}$ DLII
DXC	XXXIX	MCII	$\overline{CD}$ CC
XCIV	DCXC	DCCX	DLIV

ADDITION.

Addition is the process of finding the *sum* of two or more numbers of the same kind.

The *sign* of addition is +, and is read *plus*.

The child should be taught the numbers through 10, and drilled until he responds automatically to any combination.

Primary ideas of numbers and of operations should be gained from objects, but gradually the objects should be eliminated as the pupil progresses in his knowledge of number.

The following combinations should be thoroughly mastered as a foundation for effective work in arithmetic:

2+0=2	4+0=4	5+0=5	6+0=6
1+1=2	3+1=4	4+1=5	5+1=6
	2+2=4	3+2=5	4+2=6
	1+3=4	2+3=5	3+3=6
3+0=3		1+4=5	2+4=6
2+1=3			1+5=6
1+2=3			

$7+0=7$

$6+1=7$

$5+2=7$

$4+3=7$

$3+4=7$

$2+5=7$

$1+6=7$

$8+0=8$

$7+1=8$

$6+2=8$

$5+3=8$

$4+4=8$

$3+5=8$

$2+6=8$

$1+7=8$

$9+0=9$

$8+1=9$

$7+2=9$

$6+3=9$

$5+4=9$

$4+5=9$

$3+6=9$

$2+7=9$

$1+8=9$

$10+0=10$

$9+1=10$

$8+2=10$

$7+3=10$

$6+4=10$

$5+5=10$

$4+6=10$

$3+7=10$

$2+8=10$

$1+9=10$

Drill chart in addition where sums do not exceed 10:

$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

The teacher may point to any one of the combinations, requiring the pupil to answer promptly. Or the pupil may be asked to give the sums in a certain column from left to right, or from top to bottom.

Our system of numbers is a decimal system, and therefore in teaching the addition of numbers whose sum exceeds 10, as $7+5$, we think that 3 added to 7 makes 10; hence

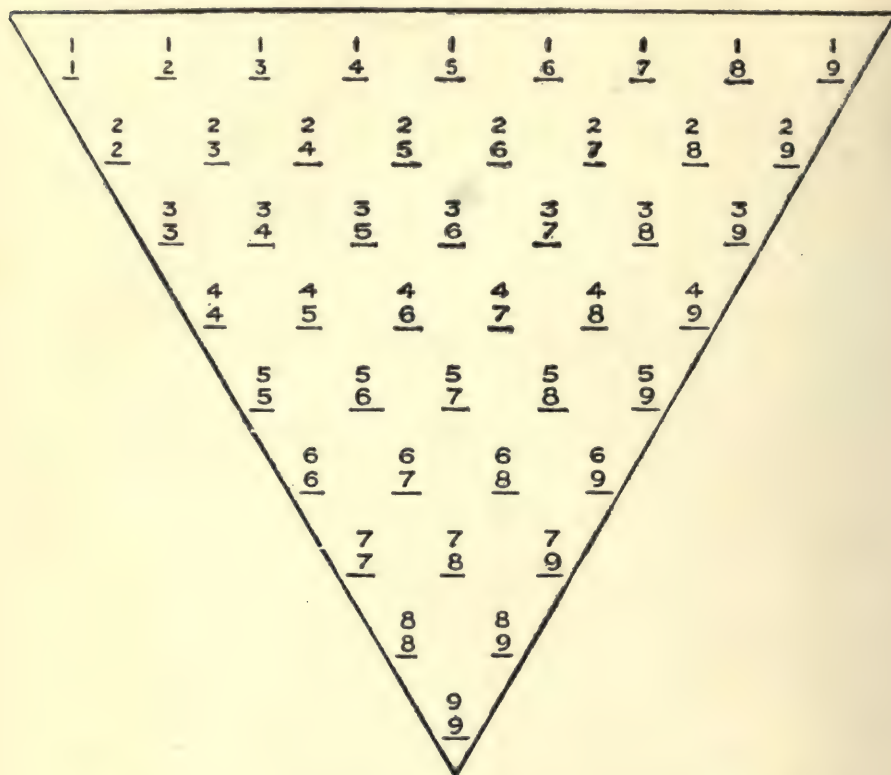
$$7+5=7+3+2=12$$

$$8+7=8+2+5=15$$

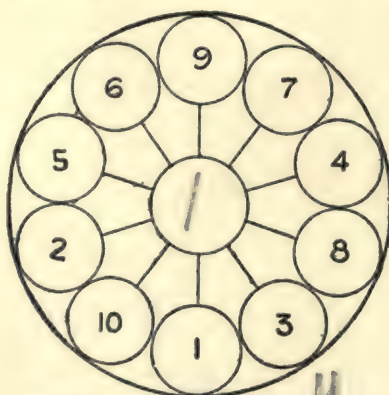
$$6+8=6+4+4=14$$

Much practice in this work will give a pupil great power in dealing with all numbers, and it will emphasize our decimal system.

The following chart gives every possible combination of the digits:



For rapid work in addition. Let the teacher write any number in the center circle. Pupils should promptly give the sum of the center figure and one of the outer figures to which the teacher may point.



Change the center figure often.

Add rapidly by lines and columns:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 6 = \\
 5 + 4 + 6 + 9 + 2 = \\
 2 + 7 + 8 + 5 + 4 = \\
 3 + 9 + 4 + 6 + 8 = \\
 7 + 4 + 5 + 7 + 3 = \\
 4 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 2 = \\
 \hline
 + \quad + \quad + \quad + \quad =
 \end{array}$$

A chart like the above demands the pupils' close attention and ready response, if the teacher will point to a series of numbers in rapid succession.

Objective work in addition after 10 has been taught, should gradually give way to method.

Three classes of examples should be taught:

1. Where the sum of the units is less than 10,
as $22+4$; $33+5$; $64+3$, etc.
2. Where the sum of the units exactly equals 10,
as $22+8$; $33+7$; $64+6$, etc.
3. Where the sum of the units exceeds 10,
as $22+9$; $33+8$; $64+9$, etc.

Extend this work to numbers of more than two places in exactly the same way, emphasizing method of work.

428	486	596	482	825	645
351	214	678	675	642	547
<u>779</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>1274</u>	<u> </u>	<u>725</u>	<u>826</u>

Add 425 In adding long columns it is often found convenient to write the sum of each column, placing the right-hand figure under the column added.

638 In case of error, it enables one to find the mistake with less difficulty.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 825 \\
 655 \\
 124 \\
 \hline
 31 \\
 20 \\
 32 \\
 \hline
 3431
 \end{array}$$

A help to accuracy.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &32+17+77+8+27+73+80+64+18= \\
 &47+31+43+32+78+47+7+72+92= \\
 &8+92+1+41+19+69+51+87+5= \\
 &19+67+5+9+35+49+93+44+14= \\
 &67+13+54+6+62+17+67+31+30= \\
 &98+71+30+80+30+9+13+47+75= \\
 &27+10+97+33+73+16+81+39+62= \\
 &80+9+83+42+17+8+63+33+27= \\
 &63+83+17+87+24+37+5+64+82=
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ + + + + + + + =$$

Add the above by columns and by lines.

Prove by comparing the sum total of the columns with the sum total of the lines.

EXERCISE 1.

Sales of a department store for the week ending September 30, 1911.

Days.	Dry Goods.	Boots and Shoes.	Furniture.	Kitchen Utensils.	Groceries.	Total.
Monday.....	\$89.53	\$40.75	\$25.65	\$41.58	\$27.35	
Tuesday.....	91.40	19.60	80.75	38.15	21.17	
Wednesday....	53.35	39.10	63.48	52.19	33.41	
Thursday.....	65.20	24.70	15.90	23.63	19.05	
Friday.....	21.14	20.50	31.80	18.77	15.46	
Saturday.....	93.27	61.90	26.50	25.54	54.93	
Total.....						

Copy and complete the above statement. Prove by adding the vertical and horizontal totals.

EXERCISE 2.

Add vertically and horizontally the following statement of four weeks' cash receipts, February, 1909:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total.
1st....	\$1068.17	\$ 876.79	\$ 729.17	\$ 297.16	\$ 98.09	\$1119.44	
2nd....	987.26	749.02	813.65	361.19	407.63	1506.38	
3rd....	995.35	936.95	657.98	416.41	336.41	1324.75	
4th.... Feb. 22	1458.18	999.91	999.91	397.17	501.28	1207.67	
Total..							

SUBTRACTION.

Subtraction is the process of taking one number from another.

The terms used are the *minuend*, *subtrahend*, and *remainder*.

The *minuend* is the larger number, the number to be diminished.

The *subtrahend* is the smaller number, the number to be subtracted, or taken away.

The *remainder* is the difference between the minuend and the subtrahend.

The *sign* of subtraction is —, and is read *minus*.

The objective work in subtraction is carried along with the addition work.

As, $6+3=9$.

9 take away 3=6.

9 take away 6=3.

6 and how many more make 9?

3 and how many more make 9?

A drill chart for subtraction of numbers up to 20.

3	7	4
6		8
2	9	5

Any number from 10 to 20 may be written in the center space, and changed often to vary the drill.

What must be added to the outside number to give the center number?

The pupil should take the number pointed out, think how many must be added to it to make 10, and add to this last number the difference between the center number and 10.

Thus, if 7 is the number pointed out, and 18 is the center number, $3+8$ will be the answer=11.

Repeated drill requiring pupils to think numbers at once by use of the decimal system, will prepare the way for quick and accurate work later.

Method of work.

From 457 take 268.

457
268
—

189 Write the subtrahend under the minuend.
 Begin with the units to subtract.

We cannot take 8 units from 7 units, so we take 1 ten from the 5 tens (leaving 4 tens) and add it to the 7 units, making 17 units. We can now take 8 units from 17 units, leaving 9 units.

In like manner we cannot take 6 tens from 4 tens, so we take 1 hundred from the 4 hundreds (leaving 3 hundreds) and add it to the 4 tens, making 14 tens.

We can now take 6 tens from 14 tens, leaving 8 tens.

2 hundreds from 3 hundreds leaves 1 hundred.

Thus the difference is 189.

In doing the example the pupil thinks:—8 from 17 leaves 9; 6 from 14 leaves 8; 2 from 3 leaves 1.

Proof.—Add the remainder to the subtrahend. The sum should equal the minuend.

THE AUSTRIAN METHOD.

The Austrian method of subtraction emphasizes not so much what remains after taking the subtrahend from the minuend, as what must be added to the subtrahend to make the minuend.

This is also called the “shop” method, as it is generally employed in making change. Much practice along this line is recommended.

From 697 subtract 284.

697 By the Austrian method we say 4 units and 3 units=7 units.
284 Write 3 in the units' place. 8 tens and 1 ten=9 tens. Write 1 in
— tens' place. 2 hundreds and 4 hundreds=6 hundreds. Write 4 in
413 hundreds' place, and the result is 413.

From 457 take 268.

457 The pupil should be guided to say 8 units and 9 units=17
268 units. Put down 9. 6 tens and 1 ten are 7 tens and 8 tens=15
— tens. Put down 8. 2 hundreds and 1 hundred are 3 hundreds
189 and 1 hundred=4 hundreds. Put down 1, and the result is 189.

Add ten to each minuend digit that is smaller than the corresponding subtrahend digit, and make up for that by adding one to the next higher subtrahend digit.

EXERCISE 3.

Use the Austrian method in the following:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 1272—631 | 5. 1424—836 |
| 2. 1486—745 | 6. 1679—486 |
| 3. 2472—864 | 7. 3492—875 |
| 4. 1370—837 | 8. 1620—952 |

A man bought a lamp for 57c and gave the store-keeper a dollar bill. What change did the store-keeper return, giving as few pieces of money as possible?

He will give 3 cents, a nickel, a dime, and a quarter-dollar. The pupil will do his mental work in the following manner: 57 cents, 60 cents, 65 cents, 75 cents, 1 dollar.

Make change in the following examples, using as few pieces of money as possible:

Amount of sale.	Money paid.
1. 29c	Half-dollar.
2. 37c	Quarter-dollar and 2 dimes.
3. 62c	Dollar.
4. 59c	Half-dollar and quarter-dollar.
5. \$ 1.24	\$2 bill.
6. \$ 2.73	\$5 bill.
7. \$ 3.78	\$10 bill.
8. \$ 2.14	\$2 bill and \$1 bill.
9. \$ 1.16	\$1 bill and half-dollar.
10. \$24.30	\$20 bill and \$10 bill.

Drill in Addition or Subtraction.

9	23	48	27	92	59	16	64	93
20	44	35	88	54	66	55	36	76
52	97	26	19	63	79	83	74	37
61	94	73	82		49	69	39	18
78	47	68	28		17	77	45	89
12	34	25	65	22	58	15	38	67
21	46	84	43	96	75	29	85	50
13	57	53	95	24	87	33	56	14

1. Place in center square any one of the nine digits. Have children add this digit to, or subtract it from the number to which the teacher may point.

2. Place in center square \$1 or \$2 and have pupils give change.

Drill in Addition and Subtraction.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 78-3-4-5-7-9-3-5-2-7-5= \\
 96-5-2-3-8-7-6-4-9-2-4= \\
 87-6-5-9-3-1-7-3-4-5-7= \\
 79-3-8-7-6-9-4-6-5-2-3= \\
 85-2-5-6-5-7-7-3-2-4-6= \\
 99-4-6-8-7-5-3-1-4-8-9= \\
 73-4-5-2-3-4-1-7-2-3-6= \\
 82-5-6-3-7-9-3-4-6-4-7= \\
 93-6-5-2-9-8-7-4-3-5-8= \\
 89-4-3-6-7-8-5-2-4-7-6= \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Perform the subtractions indicated in the horizontal rows.

Add the vertical columns and perform the subtractions indicated.

EXERCISE 4.

1. Mr. Johnson owed \$75.25, \$42.75, and \$375.50. He paid \$316.35. How much did he still owe?

2. A house that cost \$7875 was sold for \$9050. What was the gain?

3. I bought a farm for \$8650, and sold it for \$7825. How much did I lose?

4. A man was born in 1865 and died in 1911. How old was he when he died?

5. I bought a horse for \$225, and a carriage for \$170. I sold both for \$425. Did I gain or lose, and how much?

6. Mr. Wilson bought a lot of land for \$1250. He built a house on it for \$7650, and a stable that cost \$1575. He paid \$115 insurance on it and \$95 for taxes. He sold it so as to gain \$1275. What did he get for it?

7. Had he sold it for \$12,875, how much would he have made?

8. A business man deposits in a bank for a week, \$425, \$284, \$425.75, \$865.72, \$470, \$294. He gives checks for \$125, \$324.80, \$215 and \$565.82. Find the balance in the bank.

9. What must be added to the sum of \$320.50 and \$165.25 to make \$510?

10. The sum of two numbers is 154,682, and the greater number is 96,247. What is the less number?

MULTIPLICATION.

Multiplication is the process of taking one number as many times as there are units in another.

The terms used are *multiplicand*, *multiplier* and *product*.

The *multiplicand* is the number to be multiplied.

The *multiplier* is the number by which we multiply.

The *product* is the result of the multiplication.

The *sign* of multiplication is $\times$, and is read **times**.

The product of two numbers is the same whichever is made the multiplier.

The multiplier must always be an abstract number.

The multiplicand may be either an abstract or a concrete number.

The product will always be of the same denomination as the multiplicand.

A thorough knowledge of the multiplication tables is absolutely necessary.

$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 1 = 2$	$3 \times 1 = 3$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$5 \times 1 = 5$
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$4 \times 2 = 8$	$5 \times 2 = 10$
$1 \times 3 = 3$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$5 \times 3 = 15$
$1 \times 4 = 4$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 4 = 20$
$1 \times 5 = 5$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$
$1 \times 6 = 6$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$5 \times 6 = 30$
$1 \times 7 = 7$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$5 \times 7 = 35$
$1 \times 8 = 8$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$5 \times 8 = 40$
$1 \times 9 = 9$	$2 \times 9 = 18$	$3 \times 9 = 27$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$5 \times 9 = 45$
$1 \times 10 = 10$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$5 \times 10 = 50$

$6 \times 1 = 6$	$7 \times 1 = 7$	$8 \times 1 = 8$	$9 \times 1 = 9$	$10 \times 1 = 10$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$7 \times 2 = 14$	$8 \times 2 = 16$	$9 \times 2 = 18$	$10 \times 2 = 20$
$6 \times 3 = 18$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$10 \times 3 = 30$
$6 \times 4 = 24$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$10 \times 4 = 40$
$6 \times 5 = 30$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$10 \times 5 = 50$
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$10 \times 6 = 60$
$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$10 \times 7 = 70$
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$10 \times 8 = 80$
$6 \times 9 = 54$	$7 \times 9 = 63$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	$10 \times 9 = 90$
$6 \times 10 = 60$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$9 \times 10 = 90$	$10 \times 10 = 100$

The multiplication tables may be extended beyond 10, but for all practical and immediate use it is quite as well to stop at 10.

The facts of multiplication as found in the tables should be thoroughly memorized.

Have children add by numbers: as, 7, 14, 21, 28, etc., 9, 18, 27, 36, etc.

Good drill,—

$$4 \times 6 + 2 \quad 7 \times 5 - 6$$

$$3 \times 8 + 5 \quad 8 \times 4 - 3$$

Method of work.

Multiply 428 by 536.

428

536

2568	428×6 units	=	2568	units
1284	428×3 tens	=	1284	tens
2140	428×5 hundreds	=	2140	hundreds
229,408	428×536	=	229408	units

Place the right-hand figure of each partial product under the figure of the multiplier which produces it.

Multiply 4862 by 4006.

4862	When there are ciphers in the multiplier it is not necessary to multiply by them. Keep in mind that the first figure of each partial product is to be written directly under the figure of the multiplier which produces it. This saves the work of writing the row of 0's.
4006	
29172	
19448	

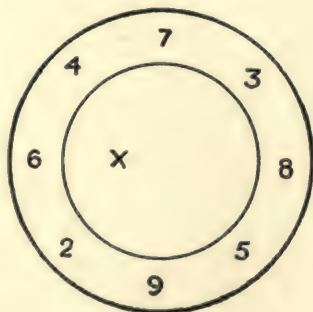
19,477,172

Multiply 482 by 10; 482 by 100.

482 482 If the multiplier is 10, annex one cipher to the multiplicand; if 100, annex 2 ciphers, etc.

4,820 48,200

The following drill will help fix in the mind the facts of the multiplication table.



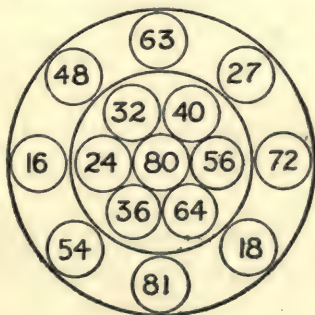
Draw the diagram on the blackboard. Frequently change the centre number. Let the teacher or some pupil point to a number in the outer rim, requiring the children to give at once the product.

Drill in multiplication.

50	6	10	7	3	9	5	12	2	8	11	1	4	20
4													
7													
2													
5													
8													
3													
9													
1													
6													
12													
10													
11													
40													

Pupils should copy and fill in vacant squares, using numbers in vertical column as multipliers.

The following drill is effective in securing the desired quickness, as pupils make use of facts learned in the multiplication tables.



Let the pupil tell the multiplier and multiplicand as the teacher points to the numbers.

For example, the teacher points to 36, the pupil answers 6×6 and 4×9 .

EXERCISE 5.

Find the product:

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 895×789 | 8. 432×560 | 15. 94086×5761 |
| 2. 873×597 | 9. 630×480 | 16. 75486×4080 |
| 3. 764×854 | 10. 508×680 | 17. 50695×5408 |
| 4. 578×806 | 11. 970×806 | 18. 40046×7008 |
| 5. 786×908 | 12. 405×706 | 19. 87654×5050 |
| 6. 607×407 | 13. 430×403 | 20. 21452×8070 |
| 7. 502×750 | 14. 145×200 | 21. 31805×7500 |

EXERCISE 6.

- What is the value of 82 tons of hay at \$18.75 per ton?
- If it cost \$35,868 to build a mile of railroad, what will it cost to build 38 miles?
- At the rate of 52 bushels per acre, how much corn can be raised on 372 acres of land?
- A real estate company bought 75 acres of land at \$62.50 per acre, and 54 acres at \$78 per acre. They sold the whole at \$75.25 per acre. How much did they gain or lose?
- A grain dealer bought 5872 bushels of wheat in Chicago at 59c a bushel and shipped it to Boston at a cost of 3c per bushel. He sold it in Boston for 68c per bushel. What was his gain?

DIVISION.

Division is the process of finding how many times one number is contained in another.

The terms used are the *dividend*, *divisor*, *quotient*, and *remainder*.

The *dividend* is the number divided.

The *divisor* is the number by which we divide, and shows the size of each part.

The *quotient* is the result, and shows the number of equal parts.

The *remainder* is the part of the dividend left.

The *sign* of division is $\div$, and is read *divided by*.

The divisor and quotient are factors (makers) of the dividend.

Thus to prove division, we multiply the divisor by the quotient, and to the product we add the remainder, if there is one. The result should be the dividend.

Division may be expressed in the following ways:

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{)20} \end{array}$$

usual form.

$$20 \div 4 = 5 \quad \text{using the sign.}$$

$$\frac{20}{4} = 5 \quad \text{fractional form.}$$

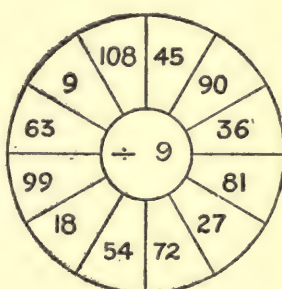
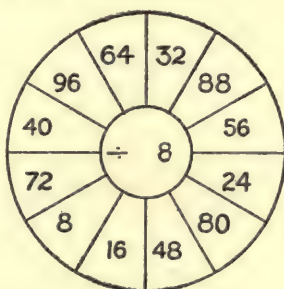
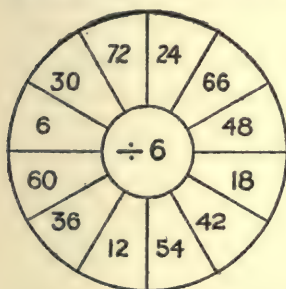
$$20:4 \quad \text{ratio method.}$$

Dividing a number into two equal parts is the same as finding one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of it.

Dividing a number into three equal parts is the same as finding one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of it.

So in the following drill, dividing the numbers in the outer rings by 6, 8, 9, is the same as finding one-sixth ($\frac{1}{6}$), one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$), one-ninth ($\frac{1}{9}$) of them.

These diagrams should be placed upon the board, and as the teacher or some pupil points to a number in the outer ring, the pupils should give the quotient quickly and correctly.



SHORT DIVISION.

Short division is simple and the method of work is readily learned.

Divide 8527 by 9.

85 hundreds $\div 9 = 9$ hundreds and 4 hundreds remaining;
 $9 \overline{)8527}$ we write 9 over the hundreds' column. 4 hundreds and 2 tens
 $= 42$ tens; $42 \text{ tens} \div 9 = 4$ tens and 6 tens remaining; we
 write 4 over the tens' column. 6 tens and 7 units $= 67$ units;
 $67 \text{ units} \div 9 = 7$ units and 4 units remaining; we write 7 over the units'
 column, and the remainder 4 over the divisor 9 with a line between, to
 show that 4 is still to be divided by 9.

Give a great many examples like the above. It is one of the best mental drills, and prepares the way for long division.

Much of the slow, inaccurate work in arithmetic is due to a lack of drill along the line of multiplication and division.

To prove an example in division, multiply the quotient by the divisor, and add the remainder, if there is one.

EXERCISE 7.

Divide and prove the following:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. $6\overline{)568}$ | 7. $7\overline{)4732}$ | 13. $5\overline{)5263}$ | 19. $9\overline{)6248}$ |
| 2. $8\overline{)9655}$ | 8. $4\overline{)2116}$ | 14. $3\overline{)2004}$ | 20. $6\overline{)5084}$ |
| 3. $9\overline{)15432}$ | 9. $5\overline{)24806}$ | 15. $7\overline{)19019}$ | 21. $4\overline{)49048}$ |
| 4. $7\overline{)98746}$ | 10. $6\overline{)85429}$ | 16. $8\overline{)34702}$ | 22. $3\overline{)15161}$ |
| 5. $10\overline{)76482}$ | 11. $9\overline{)46681}$ | 17. $5\overline{)84763}$ | 23. $2\overline{)14631}$ |
| 6. $8\overline{)200416}$ | 12. $6\overline{)15116}$ | 18. $7\overline{)34816}$ | 24. $4\overline{)648161}$ |

LONG DIVISION.

Divide 8401 by 31.

The process of long division is the same as that of short division, except that in long division we express the successive partial dividends.

We find the quotient figure by comparing the first one, or the first two dividend figures with the first divisor figure.

In the above example:

3 is contained in 8, 2 times.

3 is contained in 22, 7 times.

3 is contained in 3, once.

Thus the quotient is 271.

Always place the quotient figure directly over the dividend figure that produced it.

Divide 8401 by 82.

Examples where we have zero in the quotient often give trouble.

Practice, however, does away with the difficulty.

We find in the above example that 82 from 84 leaves a remainder of 2: bring down the 0. We see that 82 is not contained in 20; write 0 in the quotient directly over the dividend figure which was last brought down, and bring down the next figure 1. 82 is contained in 201 twice. Thus the quotient is 102 with a remainder of 37.

37 remainder.

If after bringing down another figure the divisor is still larger than the partial dividend, write another 0 in the quotient, and bring down the next quotient figure.

Divide 8401 by 39.

$$\begin{array}{r} 215\frac{1}{3} \\ 39 \overline{)8401} \\ \underline{78} \\ 60 \\ \underline{39} \\ 211 \\ \underline{195} \\ 16 \text{ remainder.} \end{array}$$

This example differs from the preceding examples in that the second divisor figure is a large number. 39 is so much nearer 40 than 30, we must find the quotient figures by comparing the first one or first two dividend figures with 4 as a trial divisor rather than 3.

4 is contained in 8, 2 times.

4 is contained in 6, once.

4 is contained in 21, 5 times.

Thus the quotient is 215 with a remainder of 16.

In general, if the second divisor figure is 1, 2, or 3, the first divisor figure is the trial divisor. If the second divisor figure is 7, 8, or 9, the trial divisor should be one more than the first divisor figure. If the second divisor figure is 4, 5, or 6, the trial divisor may be the first divisor figure, or one more than the first divisor figure.

Practice will show.

First. If the product is greater than the partial dividend, the quotient figure is too large.

Second. If the remainder is greater than the divisor, the quotient figure is too small.

Divide 26,874 by 44.

$$\begin{array}{r} 610\frac{1}{4} \\ 44 \overline{)26874} \\ \underline{264} \\ 47 \\ \underline{44} \\ 34 \text{ remainder.} \end{array}$$

In an example of this kind care must be taken not to omit the last 0 in the quotient.

$$8752 \div 10 = 875 \text{ and } 2 \text{ remainder.}$$

$$8752 \div 100 = 87 \text{ and } 52 \text{ remainder.}$$

$$8752 \div 1000 = 8 \text{ and } 752 \text{ remainder.}$$

A number may be divided by 10, 100, 1000, etc., by cutting off as many dividend figures from the right, as there are ciphers on the right of the divisor. The figures cut off will be the remainder, the rest will be the quotient.

$$12,000 \div 30 \text{ is the same as } 1200 \div 3.$$

Cutting off the same number of ciphers from the right of both dividend and divisor, does not change the quotient.

EXERCISE 8.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $9072 \div 21$ | 16. $68748 \div 68$ |
| 2. $22050 \div 42$ | 17. $195702 \div 78$ |
| 3. $44667 \div 63$ | 18. $291388 \div 97$ |
| 4. $10086 \div 82$ | 19. $15249 \div 39$ |
| 5. $39831 \div 51$ | 20. $435888 \div 48$ |
| 6. $29756 \div 43$ | 21. $143278 \div 142$ |
| 7. $29757 \div 91$ | 22. $267167 \div 369$ |
| 8. $29408 \div 32$ | 23. $1056852 \div 525$ |
| 9. $60152 \div 73$ | 24. $1686656 \div 395$ |
| 10. $22356 \div 81$ | 25. $2489592 \div 406$ |
| 11. $3074 \div 29$ | 26. $1217958 \div 1234$ |
| 12. $33630 \div 57$ | 27. $3839112 \div 4506$ |
| 13. $15466 \div 38$ | 28. $2875166 \div 574$ |
| 14. $79344 \div 87$ | 29. $4189510 \div 6253$ |
| 15. $32046 \div 49$ | 30. $1537763 \div 5009$ |

EXERCISE 9.

1. 24 tons of hay cost \$432. What is the price per ton?
2. How many cows at \$42 a head, will \$36,750 buy?
3. The weekly wages of 110 men are \$1320. How much per day does each man receive?
4. If I receive \$80 and spend \$50 per month, in how many years of 12 months each shall I save \$2,880?
5. If the divisor is 16, the quotient 42, and the remainder 11, what is the dividend?
6. A farmer produces 19,592 bushels of corn from 316 acres of land. What is the average yield per acre?
7. A man sells two houses at \$4,350 each. With the proceeds he buys land at \$75 per acre. How many acres does he buy?
8. If a man pays \$24 rent a month, in how many years of 12 months each will he pay \$3,546 rent?
9. A man paid \$327 for a mowing machine and hired help to run it at \$4.50 per day. He let the machine at \$7.50 per day, including the help he hired. How many days must he let the machine to pay its first cost?
10. Mr. Jackson bought 22 cords of wood for \$132. For how much per cord must he sell it to gain \$44 on the whole?

DECIMAL FRACTIONS.

Decimal fractions, usually called decimals, express one or more of the decimal divisions of a unit. Decimal fractions are generally expressed by writing the numerator only, the denominator being shown by the position of the decimal point, as illustrated by the following:

.4	four tenths.
.04	four hundredths.
.004	four thousandths.
.0004	four ten-thousandths.
.00004	four hundred-thousandths.
.000004	four millionths.

Read the decimal as if it were a whole number, then add the name of the place of the right-hand figure.

A whole number with a decimal is called a mixed decimal.

In reading a mixed decimal, use the word *and* between the whole number and the decimal.

Much drill in reading and writing decimals is desirable.

Read the following:

.408	.0050	32.037	.000058
.0506	.00401	20.070	.000506
.0458	.02000	9.009	.002600

Express the following in decimal form:

$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{45}{100}$	$\frac{62}{100}$	$\frac{320}{1000}$	$\frac{475}{1000}$	$8\frac{4}{10}$	$32\frac{4}{100}$
7 tenths			425 thousandths		8 and 6 tenths		
8 hundredths			62 thousandths		12 and 6 hundredths		
32 hundredths			6 thousandths		15 and 6 thousandths		

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF DECIMALS.

Use same method as in whole numbers.

Arrange units of the same order in the same column.

Keep the decimal points one under another.

Place the decimal point in the answer directly under the decimal points in the example.

EXERCISE 10.

Addition:

1. $2.457 + 3.576 + 8.01 + .4592 + 82.4070$
2. $9.423 + 732.01 + 62. + 8.4067 + 4.04863$
3. $24.84 + 8.531 + .4004 + 6.07$
4. $14.4278 + 3.042 + 2.0046 + .8795 + 3.6745 + .297$
5. $2.243 + 5.1462 + 3.0481 + .72546 + .04652$

Subtraction :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 6. 624.278—125.564 | 14. 606.48—288.09 |
| 7. 863.581—132.472 | 15. .8—.08 |
| 8. 145.6—64.58 | 16. 65.800—19.014 |
| 9. 6.02—2.006 | 17. 12.001—9.00046 |
| 10. 2.308—.0024 | 18. .4875—.22 |
| 11. 4.4—.62 | 19. .0375—.0028 |
| 12. 14.08—1.846 | 20. 27.475—1.866 |
| 13. .06—.025 | |

MULTIPLICATION OF DECIMALS.

To multiply a decimal by 10, move the decimal point one place to the right.

To multiply a decimal by 100, move the decimal point two places to the right.

Multiply the following by 10, by 100, and by 1000 by moving the decimal point.

.4	.046	.0085	.485
.25	.845	.062	.0628
.405	.476	.0486	.0082

Multiply 2.375 by 600.

237.5 First multiply the multiplicand by 100 by moving the deci-
6 mal two places to the right. Then multiply by 6.

————— To multiply a decimal by a whole number, multiply as with
1425.0 whole numbers, and then point off as many places in the product
as the multiplicand has decimal places.

EXERCISE 11.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 4.856×400 | 5. 261.1×7200 |
| 2. 5.408×3200 | 6. 34.0062×9000 |
| 3. 64.042×2000 | 7. 100.65×1200 |
| 4. 184.64×600 | 8. $.0048 \times 8000$ |

Multiply 36.4 by .6.

36.4 This means to find $\frac{6}{10}$ of 36.4.
6 $\frac{1}{10}$ of 36.4 = 3.64.
—————
21.84 $\frac{6}{10} = 6 \times 3.64 = 21.84.$

To multiply a decimal by a decimal, multiply as with whole numbers and point off as many decimal places in the product as there are in both multiplicand and multiplier together.

EXERCISE 12.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 4.878×3.816 | 6. $.0101 \times 6.06$ |
| 2. 67.50×1200 | 7. $4.072 \times .004$ |
| 3. 1.008×4.004 | 8. 16.32×2.020 |
| 4. $.047 \times .75$ | 9. $.1672 \times 6.204$ |
| 5. 6.004×3.07 | 10. $72.04 \times .09$ |

DIVISION OF DECIMALS.

To divide a decimal by 10, move the decimal point one place to the left.

To divide a decimal by 100, move the decimal point two places to the left.

Divide the following by 10, by 100, by 1000, by moving the decimal point:

.4	1.406	8.04	75.06
.25	24.08	6.003	54.04
.405	.5825	.62	112.5

Divide 601.26 by 600.

First divide the dividend by 100 by moving the decimal point two places to the left, then divide by 6, placing the decimal point in the quotient directly over the decimal point in the dividend.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.0021 \\ 6 \overline{) 6.0126} \end{array}$$

EXERCISE 13.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. $74.40 \div 60$ | 5. $46.40 \div 40$ |
| 2. $680.4 \div 4200$ | 6. $43.2 \div 2400$ |
| 3. $128. \div 800$ | 7. $24.64 \div 1100$ |
| 4. $15540. \div 7000$ | 8. $9. \div 600$ |
- $8 \div 4 = 2$.

Multiply both dividend and divisor by 2.

$16 \div 8 = 2$ and the quotient is the same.

Multiplying both dividend and divisor by the same number does not change the quotient.

This is a most valuable principle to remember, and it is used in the following examples:

Divide 1.806 by .43.

$$\begin{array}{r} .43 \overline{) 1.806} \\ \underline{1.72} \\ 86 \\ \underline{86} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Multiply both dividend and divisor by 100 by moving the decimal point two places to the right. This makes the divisor a whole number. Place the decimal point in the quotient directly over the decimal point thus established in the dividend.

Divide 6.4938 by .242.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 26.833 \\
 .242 \overline{) 6.4938} \wedge 800 \\
 \underline{484} \\
 1653 \\
 \underline{1452} \\
 2018 \\
 \underline{1936} \\
 820 \\
 \underline{726} \\
 940 \\
 \underline{726}
 \end{array}$$

Multiply both dividend and divisor by 1000 by moving the decimal point three places to the right, thus making the divisor a whole number.

When the dividend does not contain the divisor evenly, add ciphers and continue to divide.

Ciphers added to the right of a decimal point do not change the value of a number.

Three decimal places in the quotient are usually sufficient.

EXERCISE 14.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. $86.07 \div 28.5$ | 13. $1.0764 \div .023$ |
| 2. $175.552 \div 4.16$ | 14. $.0368 \div .0004$ |
| 3. $2.5956 \div 72.1$ | 15. $447.12 \div 4.86$ |
| 4. $28.764 \div 9.4$ | 16. $.08244 \div .018$ |
| 5. $3398.448 \div 84.12$ | 17. $3.71027 \div .807$ |
| 6. $10.625 \div .25$ | 18. $53.4404 \div 62.14$ |
| 7. $17.4216 \div 8.54$ | 19. $.27468 \div .0042$ |
| 8. $469.872 \div 4.68$ | 20. $.7140 \div .4200$ |
| 9. $.5750 \div .046$ | 21. $59.7408 \div 7.84$ |
| 10. $5328.96 \div 62.4$ | 22. $.12012 \div .0182$ |
| 11. $.3856 \div .004$ | 23. $.04925 \div .005$ |
| 12. $8.194 \div 96.4$ | 24. $.0005 \div 5000$ |

EXERCISE 15.

What is the cost of

- 8200 shingles at \$3.75 per thousand?
- 4875 pounds of coal at \$6.75 per ton? (2000 lb. = 1 ton).
- 5750 envelopes at \$1.37 per thousand?
- 12832 railroad ties at \$14.75 per hundred?
- 972 feet of lumber at \$22.75 per thousand?
- 8725 feet of lumber at \$28.50 per thousand?
- 3375 laths at $22\frac{1}{2}c$ per hundred?
- 4860 bricks at \$8.95 per thousand?
- 382 pounds of pork at \$9.75 per hundred?
- 6485 pounds of coal at \$7.25 per ton?
- 3840 feet of boards at \$35 per thousand?
- 4840 chestnut rails at \$3.95 per hundred?

EXERCISE 16.

Miscellaneous problems.

1. A farmer raised 6750 bushels of corn from 150 acres of land, at an average of \$6.35 per acre. How much will he gain if he sells the whole at 24c per bushel?
2. For how much coal at \$6.75 per ton, will \$119.50 pay?
3. A real estate dealer bought 78 acres of land for \$3250, and sold it for \$3500.50. How much did he gain per acre?
4. The last reading of my gas meter was 68500 cubic feet. The previous reading was 62800 cubic feet. At \$1.05 a thousand find the amount of my bill.
5. If a boy earns \$5.75 a week, how many weeks will it take him to earn \$281.75?

UNITED STATES MONEY.

10 mills=1 cent (c)

10 dimes=1 dollar (\$)

10 cents=1 dime

10 dollars=1 eagle (E)

The coins of the United States are authorized by law.

They are,—

Gold, the double-eagle, eagle, half-eagle, quarter-eagle.

Silver, the dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime.

Nickle, the five-cent piece.

Bronze, the cent.

Paper money in the form of treasury notes, bank notes, gold and silver certificates, is extensively used in place of coins.

The dollar, being the standard unit of value in the United States, is written at the left of the decimal point; dimes, cents, and mills, being tenths, hundredths and thousandths of the dollar, are expressed at the right of the decimal point.

The mill is not coined, but the term is used in speaking of the fractional part of a cent. In business transactions it is customary to regard 5 mills or more as 1 cent, and to omit less than 5 mills.

The terms eagle and dime are not much used. Eagles and dollars are read as dollars, and dimes and cents are read as cents. Thus, \$65.274 is read sixty-five dollars, twenty-seven cents, four mills.

Read the following as dollars, cents, and mills:

\$ 8.436

\$ 42.655

\$ 0.426

\$ 125.048

\$25.406

\$485.722

\$148.329

\$1250.581

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS.

A *bill* is a written statement of goods sold, or services rendered, giving the date of the transactions, the names of the parties, items, cost of each, and the amount of the whole.

An *account* is the record of business transactions between two parties.

The *debtor* (Dr.) is the person who buys the goods or receives the service.

The *creditor* (Cr.) is the person who sells the goods or renders the service.

A bill becomes a *receipt* when the creditor or his authorized agent writes "Received payment" and signs his name.

Edward Walker bought of Frank Carter & Co., March 5, 1911, 10 bbl. flour at \$7.25, 400 lb. granulated sugar at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, 60 lb. butter at 30c, 100 lb. tea at 42c. Edward Walker pays for the goods and receives the following receipted bill from Frank Carter & Co.:

Boston, Mass., March 5, 1911.

Mr. Edward Walker.

Bought of Frank Carter & Co.

	10 bbl. flour	@ \$7.25		72	50	
	400 lb. gran. sugar	@ .041½		18	00	
	60 lb. butter	@ .30		18	00	
	100 lb. tea	@ .42		42	00	
						150 50

Received payment,

FRANK CARTER & Co.,

By C. D.

A second form for the above is often used:

Boston, Mass., March 5, 1911.

Mr. Edward Walker.

To Frank Carter & Co., Dr.

This means that Edward Walker is debtor to Frank Carter & Co. for the goods mentioned in the bill.

David Grant sells A. A. Evans, April 2, 1911, 1 bbl. St. Louis flour at \$6.75, 3 lb. currants at 15c. April 8, 1911, 4 lb. Rio coffee at 25c, 3 lb. Smyrna figs at 20c.

April 20, 1911, David Grant pays on account \$5.00.

April 30, 1911, David Grant sells A. A. Evans 5 lb. Vermont butter at 32c, and A. A. Evans brings David Grant $\frac{1}{2}$ cord wood at \$6.50 per cord.

The following illustrates the ledger account of the above transactions as shown on the books of David Grant in account with A. A. Evans:

Dr.			A. A. Evans.			Cr.		
1911					1911			
April	2	1 bbl. St. Louis flour	6	75	April	20	Cash	5 00
		3 lb. currants @.15	45		"	30	½ cord wood @6.50	3 25
"	8	4 lb. Rio coffee @.25	1 00					
		3 lb. Smyrna figs@.20	60					
"	30	5 lb. Vt. butter @.32	1 60				Balance	2 15
			10 40					10 40
May	1	Balance	2 15					

The difference between the sum of the debits and the sum of the credits is called the *balance*.

The balance is entered on the less side of the account, and makes the footings of the two sides equal.

Entering the balance and the footings, and drawing the proper lines as above, is called *closing* or *balancing the account*.

May 1, 1911, David Grant presents to A. A. Evans his bill, which is settled and receipted as follows:

Trenton, N. J., May 1, 1911.

Mr. A. A. Evans.

To David Grant, Dr.

April	2	1 bbl. St. Louis flour	@ 6.75	6 75		
		3 lb. currants	@ .15	45		
	8	4 lb. Rio coffee	@ .25	1 00		
		3 lb. Smyrna figs	@ .20	60		
	30	5 lb. Vermont butter	@ .32	1 60	10 40	
April	20	By cash		5 00		
	30	By ½ cord wood	@ 6.50	3 25	8 25	
		Balance			2 15	

Cr.

Received payment,
DAVID GRANT.

Transactions.

Sept. 4, 1911, William Baxter buys of the Dwight Lumber Co., of Detroit, Michigan, on account

7500 shingles at \$3.50 per M.

1450 ft. pine at \$34.50 per M.

8250 ft. hemlock at \$22.25 per M.

Sept. 20, 1911, Wm. Baxter buys of Dwight Lumber Co. on account

1500 ft. boards at \$24.00 per M.

2750 cedar posts at \$12.50 per C.

Oct. 12, 1911, Wm. Baxter pays \$115 on his account.

Nov. 15, 1911, Wm. Baxter pays \$45 on his account.

Dec. 4, 1911, Wm. Baxter *pays the balance* of his account.

Render an itemized account, Sept. 30, 1911.

Render a statement, Oct. 31, 1911.

Render a statement, Nov. 30, 1911.

Receipt the last statement in full, Dec. 4, 1911.

When payments are made on an account, a receipt is given for the sum paid. The following was given to A. A. Evans:

\$5.00

Trenton, N. J., April 20, 1911.

Received of A. A. Evans, five dollars on account.

DAVID GRANT.

CASH ACCOUNT.

A *cash account* is a record of all money received and paid out.

Put on debit side all money on hand or money received.

Put on credit side all money paid out.

Balance a cash account in the same way as a ledger account.

1911		Cash.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	1	Cash on hand	225 00	
	5	Paid insurance		35 00
	10	Received check	74 00	
	18	Paid telephone		3 40
	24	Paid coal bill		48 00
	28	Received salary	195 00	
		Balance on hand		407 60
Feb.	1	Balance brought forward	407 60	

BUSINESS EXERCISES.

Transactions.

Jan. 10, 1911, Frank Brown buys of C. E. Wood, of Chicago, on account,

20 yd. silk at \$1.25.

3 yd. lining at 25c.

$\frac{3}{4}$ yd. lace at \$2.40.

1 doz. men's linen handkerchiefs at \$2.00.

36 yd. muslin at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Jan. 17, 1911, Frank Brown buys of C. E. Wood, on account,

2 pr. gloves at \$1.65.

10 yd. ribbon at 19c.

1 pr. shoes at \$3.25.

Mar. 13, 1911, Frank Brown buys of C. E. Wood, on account,

20 yd. flannel at 45c.

8 doz. buttons at 12c.

Apr. 15, 1911, Frank Brown pays C. E. Wood, on account,

Cash \$25.00.

May 20, 1911, Frank Brown pays C. E. Wood cash to balance account.

Make out and render itemized bill, Jan. 31, 1911.

Render a statement, Feb. 28, 1911.

Make out the account to be rendered, Mar. 31, 1911.

Render a statement, April 29, 1911.

Receipt the last statement in full, May 20, 1911.

Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1911.

Mr. Frank Brown.

To C. E. Wood, Dr.

1911		To account rendered Feb. 28, 1911			38 00
Mar.	13	20 yd. flannel @ .45	9 00		
		8 doz. buttons @ .12	96	9 96	
				47 96	

Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1911

Mr. Frank Brown.

To C. E. Wood, Dr.

1911		To account rendered March 31, 1911			47	96
		Cr.				
April	15	By cash		25	00	25 00
		Balance				22 96

Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1911.

Mr. Frank Brown.

To C. E. Wood, Dr.

		To balance on account.			22	96
		Received payment in full.				
		C. E. Wood.				

Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1911.

Mr. Frank Brown.

To C. E. Brown, Dr.

1911						
Jan.	10	20 yd. silk	@ \$1.25	25	00	
		3 yd. lining	@ .25		75	
		$\frac{3}{4}$ yd. lace	@ 2.40	1	80	
		1 doz. men's linen hdkfs.	@ 2.00	2	00	29 55
	17	2 pr. gloves	@ 1.65	3	30	
		10 yd. ribbon	@ .19	1	90	
		1 pr. shoes	@ 3.25	3	25	8 45
						38 00

STATEMENT.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 28, 1911.

Mr. Frank Brown.

To C. E. Wood, Dr.

		To account rendered Jan. 31, 1911			38	00
--	--	-----------------------------------	--	--	----	----

EXERCISE 17.

Make out bills for the following sales, inserting date, name, and address of purchaser and dealer when wanting:

1. Charles Adams buys of Hall and Lane 75 lb. sugar at $4\frac{1}{2}c$; 32 lb. coffee at $28c$; 12 bbl. flour at \$6.75; 56 lb. lard at $13\frac{1}{2}c$.

2. April 4, 1911, James Burgess sells 2 cows at \$50; 1 horse at \$150; 1 wagon at \$58.50; 1 sleigh at \$75; 2 harnesses at \$37.50.

3. Sell to your neighbor the following goods: 10 lb. sugar at $4\frac{1}{2}c$; 3 doz. eggs at $28c$; 5 lb. coffee at $34c$; 3 lb. tea at $48c$; $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter at $32c$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cheese at $24c$.

4. Mr. Edward Saunders buys of R. S. Holmes & Co. 6 pairs men's shoes at \$3.75; 8 pairs slippers at \$1.25; 8 pairs women's shoes at \$3.20; 5 pairs boys' shoes at \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5. Louis P. Whipple & Co. sell to Mrs. Ernest Miller 18 rolls of wall paper at $12\frac{1}{2}c$; 44 yards of border at $7\frac{3}{4}c$; 122 feet of molding at $7\frac{1}{2}c$.

6. Bill for dry goods: 12 yd. crash at $15c$; 1 doz. napkins at \$2.50; 2 table-cloths at \$2.75; 45 yd. sheeting at $12\frac{1}{2}c$; 10 pillow slips at $20c$.

7. Chandler and Sears bought of R. H. Mitchell & Co. $5\frac{1}{2}$ doz. cups and saucers at \$5.50; 12 doz. tumblers at \$1.10; 5 doz. plates at \$4.25; $2\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bowls at \$1.10; 6 doz. mugs at $70c$.

8. March 1, 1911, you buy of John Morrill 8 collars at \$1.50 per dozen; 6 pairs cuffs at \$3.00 per dozen; 4 shirts at \$1.25; 3 neckties at $50c$. John Morrill presents his bill April 1, 1911.

FACTORS AND MULTIPLES.

FACTORING.

When we divide a number into two numbers which, multiplied together, give a product equal to the given number, we have found the *factors* of that number.

Finding the factors of a number is called *factoring*.

Name two factors of 16, 20, 28, 33, 35, 48, 56, 64, 72.

Name three factors of 12. $12=4\times 3=2\times 2\times 3$.

The three factors of 12 are 2, 2, and 3.

What three factors produce 18, 28, 30, 36, 40?

A *composite number* is a number that has other factors besides itself and 1; as 10, 16, 28, etc.

A *prime number* is a number that has no other factors than itself and 1; as 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, etc.

A *prime factor* is a prime number that is a factor.

4	and	9	are factors of	36
3	and	12	" " "	36
2	and	18	" " "	36
6	and	6	" " "	36

but the prime factors of 36 are 2, 2, 3, and 3.

From this illustration we see that a number may have two or more sets of factors, but there can be only one set of prime factors.

A simple method of *finding* the *prime factors* of a number is the following:

$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 36} \\ 2 \overline{) 18} \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ 3 \end{array}$	Divide the given number by the smallest prime number that is contained in it without remainder; divide the quotient by the smallest prime number that is contained in it without a remainder; and so on until the quotient itself is a prime number. The several divisors and the last quotient are the prime factors.
--	--

A number is divisible by

- 2 if the units' figure is 2, 4, 6, 8, 0.
- 3 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3.
- 5 if the units' figure is 5 or 0.
- 9 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 9.

Which of the following numbers are divisible by 2? by 3? by 5? by 9?

24	836	516	378	1440	3060
35	225	728	800	1250	3573
63	633	189	297	6744	1620

Find the prime factors of

1. 38: 48: 49: 56: 60: 63: 68: 75: 88: 95
2. 42: 51: 54: 160: 168: 210: 112: 176: 220: 111
3. 252: 234: 225: 208: 329: 357: 208: 192: 476: 102

The factor 2 is found in 8, also in 12, therefore 2 is a common factor of 8 and 12.

The greatest factor common to both 8 and 12 is 4, therefore 4 is the greatest common factor of 8 and 12.

Find the greatest common factor of 24 and 36.

$$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$$

The common prime factors are 2, 2, and 3, whose product is 12. Thus 12 is the greatest common factor of 24 and 36.

A convenient way of *finding* the *greatest common factor* is as follows:

2) 24—36 Arrange the numbers and divide by the smallest prime
 2)12—18 factor. In the illustration, the smallest prime factor is 2, and
 3)6—9 the quotients are 12 and 18. Repeat the process, dividing
 2—3 by 2. The quotients are 6 and 9. Divide these quotients
 by 3, the smallest common prime factor. The quotients, 2 and 3, have no
 common factor.

The *greatest common factor* (G. C. F.) of two or more numbers is the product of their common prime factors. In this example the G. C. F. is the product of 2, 2, and 3, which is 12.

EXERCISE 18.

Find the G. C. F. of

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. 24 and 48 | 6. 36, 40, 48, 72 |
| 2. 36 and 40 | 7. 16, 20, 24, 40 |
| 3. 64 and 72 | 8. 15, 35, 75, 90 |
| 4. 75 and 90 | 9. 18, 36, 72, 90 |
| 5. 48 and 128 | 10. 14, 28, 42, 84 |

The greatest common factor is often called the greatest common divisor, or the greatest common measure. Finding the G. C. F. of large numbers is of little importance.

CANCELLATION.

Cancelling or *striking out common factors* from both divisor and dividend does not change the quotient, but it shortens the work in division.

Multiply 240 by 24 and divide the product by 20.

Regular Way

$$\begin{array}{r}
 240 \\
 24 \\
 \hline
 960 \\
 480 \\
 \hline
 20 \overline{)5760} \\
 \underline{288}
 \end{array}$$

Short Way

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 \\
 240 \times 24 \\
 \hline
 20 = 288
 \end{array}$$

Cancellation is a method of work that should be employed on every possible occasion.

EXERCISE 19.

Cancellation:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. $6 \times 21 \times 5 \div 7 \times 2$ | 6. $7 \times 8 \times 44 \div 7 \times 11 \times 16$ |
| 2. $40 \times 24 \times 3 \div 10 \times 12$ | 7. $18 \times 30 \times 48 \div 24 \times 30 \times 36$ |
| 3. $5 \times 66 \times 8 \div 4 \times 11$ | 8. $32 \times 50 \times 72 \div 12 \times 64 \times 70$ |
| 4. $12 \times 6 \times 25 \div 5 \times 18 \times 10$ | 9. $14 \times 25 \times 36 \div 12 \times 5 \times 7$ |
| 5. $6 \times 24 \times 54 \div 9 \times 12$ | 10. $28 \times 70 \times 98 \div 20 \times 14 \times 49$ |

11. Mr. Smith walks 17 miles in 5 hours. At the same rate how many miles will he walk in 20 hours? in 25 hours? in 40 hours?

12. My lot of land is $\frac{2}{3}$ as large as my neighbor's lot, which contains 17,500 square feet. How many square feet are there in my lot?

13. Mr. A. is worth $\frac{3}{4}$ as much as Mr. B. If Mr. A. is worth \$6000, how much is Mr. B. worth?

LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE.

A *multiple* of a number is a number that is exactly divisible by it. $3 \times 5 = 15$. 15 is a multiple of both 3 and 5.

A multiple of a number is larger than the number, except when it is the number itself.

Multiples of 8 are 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, etc.

Multiples of 12 are 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, etc.

We notice in the above multiples of 8 and 12, that 24, 48, and 72 are common to both. 24 is the smallest common multiple, and we call it the *least common multiple*.

The *least common multiple* (L. C. M.) of two or more numbers is the least number that is a multiple of each of them.

The *least common multiple* of two or more numbers is the *product* of their *prime factors*, each factor being used the greatest number of times it is found in any of the numbers.

Find the L. C. M. of 8, 12, and 20.

$8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$ The greatest number of times 2 is used as a factor in
 $12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$ any number is 3 times.

$20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$ The greatest number of times 3 is used is once.

The greatest number of times 5 is used is once.

The L. C. M. of 8, 12, and 20 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 120$.

Another method of *finding* the L. C. M. is to divide by any prime number that will divide one or more of the numbers.

$2 \overline{) 8-12-20}$ When one or more of the numbers are not divisible,
 $2 \overline{) 4-6-10}$ bring them down without changing them.

$2 \overline{) 2-3-5}$ Continue to divide until all the quotients are 1.

$3 \overline{) 1-3-5}$ The product of all the divisors will be the L. C. M.
 $5 \overline{) 1-1-5}$ $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 120$ L. C. M.
 $1-1-1$

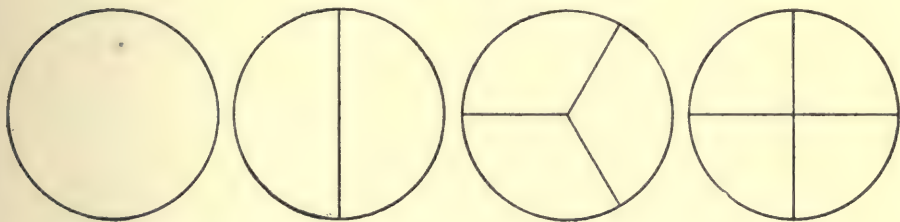
EXERCISE 20.

Find the L. C. M. of

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. 30, 45, 64 | 11. 22, 44, 88, 108 |
| 2. 36, 45, 60 | 12. 27, 32, 36, 56 |
| 3. 27, 33, 54 | 13. 28, 56, 72, 96 |
| 4. 12, 18, 96 | 14. 14, 42, 63, 108 |
| 5. 20, 27, 45 | 15. 21, 63, 72, 99 |
| 6. 14, 96, 128 | 16. 72, 80, 84, 96 |
| 7. 15, 26, 39 | 17. 42, 48, 84, 126 |
| 8. 25, 60, 180 | 18. 18, 20, 36, 72 |
| 9. 16, 42, 80 | 19. 32, 36, 49, 56 |
| 10. 42, 56, 70 | 20. 28, 72, 84, 96 |

The least common multiple of large numbers is of little importance, and is confusing to a child at this stage of mathematics.

FRACTIONS.



The first circle represents a unit.

The second circle is divided into two equal parts: each part is called one half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

The third circle is divided into three equal parts: each part is called one third ($\frac{1}{3}$); two parts are called two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$).

The fourth circle is divided in four equal parts: each part is called one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$); two parts are called two fourths ($\frac{2}{4}$); $\frac{2}{4}$ are the same as $\frac{1}{2}$; three parts are called three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$).

Continue the work through fifths, sixths, sevenths, eighths, ninths, tenths, and twelfths.

In expressing a fraction, as $\frac{3}{4}$, the number below the line is called the *denominator*; the number above the line is called the *numerator*.

The *denominator* tells into how many parts the unit is divided, or the size of the parts.

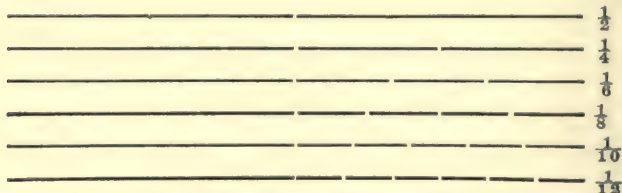
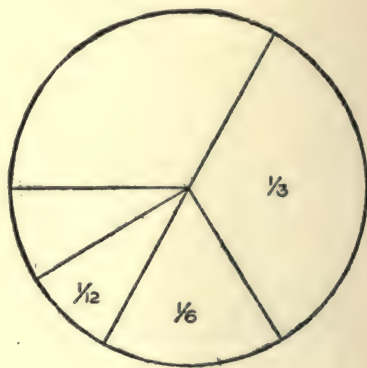
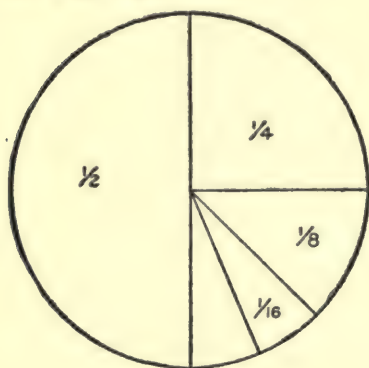
The *numerator* tells how many parts are used.

The numerator and denominator are called the *terms of a fraction*.

A fraction whose numerator is less than its denominator is called a *proper fraction*. As $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{11}{12}$.

A fraction whose numerator is greater than its denominator is called an *improper fraction*, or better, a *fractional number*. As $3\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{5}$, $12\frac{1}{11}$.

A *mixed number* is a number consisting of an integer and a fraction. As $3\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{8}$.



1 equals how many 4ths, 8ths, 12ths, 16ths?

$\frac{1}{2}$ equals how many 4ths, 8ths, 10ths?

$\frac{1}{4}$ equals how many 8ths, 12ths, 16ths?

Change $\frac{3}{4}$ to 8ths.

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} \quad \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$$

Change $\frac{2}{3}$ to 12ths

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12} \quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$$

Change $\frac{3}{4}$ to 24ths

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{18}{24}$$

To change a given fraction to an *equivalent fraction in larger terms*, multiply both terms of the fraction by the number which will change the denominator of the given fraction to the denominator of the required fraction.

The multiplier is found by dividing the required denominator by the given denominator.

Change

$\frac{1}{3}$ to 12ths

$\frac{7}{8}$ to 32nds

$\frac{2}{3}$ to 60ths

$\frac{5}{6}$ to 24ths

$\frac{5}{12}$ to 48ths

$\frac{9}{10}$ to 50ths

$\frac{3}{8}$ to 25ths

$\frac{5}{8}$ to 36ths

$\frac{4}{18}$ to 39ths

How many 18ths in $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$?

How many 12ths in $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, 4, 8, $2\frac{1}{3}$?

Have the child fill in the missing numerators, and prove the first four of each example by a drawing.

1. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{\quad}{16} = \frac{\quad}{32} = \frac{\quad}{64}$
2. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{\quad}{12} = \frac{\quad}{16} = \frac{\quad}{24} = \frac{\quad}{32}$
3. $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{\quad}{16} = \frac{\quad}{24} = \frac{\quad}{32} = \frac{\quad}{48} = \frac{\quad}{64}$
4. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6} = \frac{\quad}{9} = \frac{\quad}{12} = \frac{\quad}{15} = \frac{\quad}{18}$
5. $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{\quad}{16} = \frac{\quad}{24} = \frac{\quad}{32} = \frac{\quad}{40} = \frac{\quad}{48}$

The *least common denominator* of two or more fractions is the L. C. M. of their denominators.

Change to equivalent fractions having a least common denominator.

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{10}$$

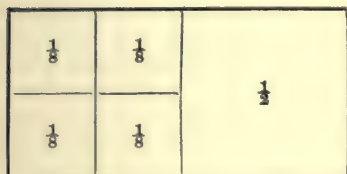
$$\frac{3}{20}, \frac{8}{20}, \frac{6}{20}$$

$$\frac{4}{9}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{6}$$

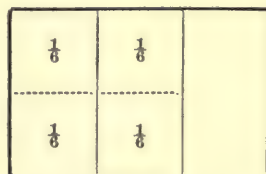
$$\frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{14}{24}, \frac{11}{24}, \frac{7}{24}, \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{18}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$$



$$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

To *change a given fraction to an equivalent fraction in smaller terms*, divide both terms of the fraction by the greatest common factor.

$$\frac{4}{8} \div 4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{4}{6} \div 2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

Reduce to lowest terms:

$$\frac{6}{9}, \frac{4}{12}, \frac{25}{35}, \frac{9}{18}, \frac{10}{15}, \frac{12}{21}, \frac{20}{25}, \frac{25}{30}, \frac{18}{36}, \frac{40}{50}, \frac{30}{36}, \frac{30}{42}$$

To be memorized. To multiply or divide both terms of a fraction by the same number does not change its value. Multiply when changing to higher terms; divide when changing to lower terms.

To change a mixed number to an equivalent fractional number.

$2\frac{5}{6}$ is a mixed number. First change the integer 2 to 6ths, making 12 6ths; to this add the 5 6ths, making $1\frac{7}{6}$.

Change to equivalent fractional numbers:

$$4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$16\frac{3}{4}$$

$$15\frac{1}{2}$$

$$92\frac{3}{8}$$

$$36\frac{3}{8}$$

$$12\frac{3}{4}$$

$$25\frac{3}{4}$$

$$16\frac{7}{8}$$

$$18\frac{3}{8}$$

$$55\frac{5}{8}$$

To change a fractional number to an integral or mixed number, divide the numerator by the denominator.

Change to integral or mixed numbers:

$$\frac{12}{6}, \frac{17}{8}, \frac{25}{7}, \frac{24}{9}, \frac{14}{12}, \frac{44}{6}, \frac{97}{11}, \frac{124}{6}$$

ADDITION OF FRACTIONS.

Add fractions having the same denominator by adding the numerators and placing the sum over the common denominator. Reduce the answer to its simplest form.

$$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Fractions having the same denominator are called *similar fractions*.

Fractions must be made *similar* before they can be added or subtracted.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$



To add these fractions we must make them similar by reducing them to fractions having the same denominator.

The least common denominator of 2 and 3 is 6.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

Thus $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = \frac{7}{6} = 1\frac{1}{6}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 25\frac{2}{4} + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 205\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 241\frac{2}{4} \end{array}$$

Add $9\frac{1}{4}$, $25\frac{2}{4}$ and $205\frac{1}{4}$. To add mixed numbers, add to the sum of the integers the sum of the fractions, and reduce to lowest terms.

First change the fractions to similar fractions having the L. C. D. 4. Adding 18, 21 and 16 24ths we have $\frac{55}{24} = 2\frac{11}{24}$. Place $\frac{11}{24}$ under the fraction column and add 2 to the units.

EXERCISE 21.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{8} = \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{1}{2} = \\ \frac{5}{8} + \frac{7}{12} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} = \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{24} = \\ \hline + \quad + \quad + \quad = \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \\ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{11}{15} + \frac{5}{15} = \\ \frac{17}{30} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{15} = \\ \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \\ \hline + \quad + \quad + \quad = \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{4} = \\ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{13}{30} + \frac{2}{3} = \\ \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{10} = \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{13}{30} = \\ \hline + \quad + \quad + \quad = \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{14} + \frac{1}{2} = \\ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{7} = \\ \frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{11}{14} + \frac{1}{7} = \\ \hline + \quad + \quad + \quad = \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{2} = \\ \frac{11}{18} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{4} = \\ \frac{5}{9} + \frac{7}{18} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{12} = \\ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{9} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{5}{6} = \\ \hline + \quad + \quad + \quad = \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{17}{30} = \\ \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{2}{3} = \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{10} = \\ \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{15} = \\ \hline + \quad + \quad + \quad = \end{array}$$

SUBTRACTION OF FRACTIONS.

From $\frac{2}{3}$ take $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6} \\ \hline \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{6} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \end{array}$$

From $25\frac{1}{2}$ take $9\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \\ 9\cancel{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline 16 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

From $25\frac{1}{2}$ take $9\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \\ 9\cancel{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline 15\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

Rule for subtraction of fractions. Change both fractions to similar fractions and find the difference of the numerators. Write the result over the common denominator and reduce to simplest form.

To subtract one mixed number from another, change the fractions to similar fractions and subtract.

As we cannot take $\frac{3}{4}$ from $\frac{1}{2}$, we change 1 unit of the 25 to 8ths, which with $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$
 $\frac{14}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{11}{8}$ $24 - 9 = 15$.

Subtraction examples:

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{11}{12} - \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{17}{24} - \frac{11}{30} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{7}{10} - \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{7} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} \\ \frac{7}{9} - \frac{3}{4} \\ 56\frac{2}{15} - 32\frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15\frac{1}{2} - 12\frac{1}{5} \\ 15\frac{5}{10} - 12\frac{2}{10} \\ 29\frac{1}{3} - 25\frac{1}{6} \\ 54\frac{2}{3} - 22\frac{5}{6} \\ 72 - 48\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$$

MULTIPLICATION OF FRACTIONS.

Review. The **numerator** of a fraction shows the number of parts. The **denominator** shows the size of each part.

To multiply $\frac{3}{4}$ by 2 we may multiply the number of parts $2 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$, or make each part twice as large by dividing the denominator.

$$\cancel{2} \times \frac{3}{\cancel{4}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

A fraction is multiplied by multiplying the numerator, or by dividing the denominator.

Multiply $\frac{7}{8}$ by 4.

Every whole number, or integer, may be considered the numerator of a fraction whose denominator is 1. Therefore 4 may be written $\frac{4}{1}$.

$$\frac{7}{8} \times 4 = \frac{7\cancel{4}}{\cancel{8}} = \frac{7}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}. \text{ Cancel when possible.}$$

Multiply, cancelling when possible:

$\frac{3}{7} \times 4$	$27 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 5$	$11 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{8} \times 2$	$36 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8} \times 6$	$8 \times \frac{9}{4}$
$\frac{3}{10} \times 5$	$124 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 10$	$12 \times \frac{5}{6}$
$\frac{5}{18} \times 4$	$54 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3} \times 21$	$36 \times 1\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{7}{15} \times 6$	$45 \times 1\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5} \times 22$	$16 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{14} \times 7$	$16 \times \frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 12$	$120 \times 1\frac{1}{6}$

To multiply one fraction by another fraction.



$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

To multiply one fraction by another fraction, multiply the numerators together for the numerator of the product, and multiply the denominators together for the denominator of the product, and reduce to simplest form.

Multiply, cancelling when possible:

$$\frac{13}{14} \times \frac{7}{11}$$

$$\frac{42}{15} \times \frac{5}{21}$$

$$\frac{9}{24} \times \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{7}{15}$$

$$\frac{11}{14} \times \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\frac{8}{12} \times \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{8}{35}$$

$$\frac{10}{11} \times \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{6}{14}$$

$$\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{8}{10}$$

To multiply a mixed number by a mixed number.

$$\text{Multiply } 3\frac{2}{3} \text{ by } 6\frac{5}{8} = \frac{9}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{45}{64} = 22\frac{1}{2}$$

To multiply a mixed number by a mixed number, change the mixed numbers to equivalent fractional numbers, and multiply as fractions.

Multiply the following mixed numbers:

$$3\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{2}{3}$$

$$2\frac{2}{5} \times 3\frac{4}{5}$$

$$35\frac{2}{5} \times 3\frac{3}{5}$$

$$45\frac{1}{3} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$$

$$82\frac{1}{4} \times 18\frac{3}{4}$$

$$15\frac{5}{8} \times 15\frac{3}{8}$$

$$6\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{7}{8}$$

$$81\frac{1}{5} \times 23\frac{4}{5}$$

$$17\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{3}{8}$$

To multiply an integer by a mixed number.

Multiply 125 by $4\frac{2}{5}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 4\frac{2}{5} \\ \hline 5 \overline{)250} \\ \underline{50} \\ 500 \\ \underline{550} \end{array}$$

To multiply an integer by a mixed number, multiply the integer by the fractional part of the mixed number, and then by the whole part.

Multiply 128 by $4\frac{2}{5}$.

$128 \times \frac{2}{5} = 51\frac{2}{5}$. When the integer cannot be divided evenly by the denominator of the fractional part of the mixed number, change the mixed number to a fractional number and multiply. Multiply, using the method best adapted to the example.

$$164 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$$

$$225 \times 2\frac{3}{5}$$

$$136 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$$

$$187 \times 16\frac{3}{11}$$

$$152 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$$

$$225 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$$

$$192 \times 204\frac{3}{8}$$

$$516 \times 54\frac{7}{12}$$

$$504 \times 87\frac{1}{2}$$

$$72 \times 52\frac{1}{2}$$

$$108 \times 67\frac{1}{2}$$

$$725 \times 90\frac{3}{5}$$

DIVISION OF FRACTIONS.

1. To divide a fraction by an integer. In multiplications of fractions we learned that a fraction was multiplied by multiplying the numerator or dividing the denominator. In division of fractions the reverse is true. A fraction is divided by dividing the numerator or multiplying the denominator.



Divide $\frac{3}{4}$ by 3
 $\frac{3}{4} \div 3 = \frac{1}{4}$

Divide $\frac{3}{4}$ by 2
 $\frac{3}{4} \div 2 = \frac{3}{8}$

Divide the following, using the method best adapted to the example:

$$\frac{4}{5} \div 4$$

$$\frac{16}{5} \div 8$$

$$3\frac{1}{4} \div 8$$

$$4\frac{2}{3} \div 12$$

$$\frac{7}{8} \div 2$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \div 7$$

$$2\frac{5}{7} \div 7$$

$$6\frac{2}{3} \div 10$$

$$\frac{2}{7} \div 5$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \div 4$$

$$20\frac{7}{7} \div 5$$

$$37\frac{1}{2} \div 15$$

2. To divide an integer or a fraction by a fraction: Divide 4 by $\frac{2}{3}$. We may think of $\frac{2}{3}$ as $\frac{1}{3}$ of 2. Divide 4 by $\frac{1}{3}$ of 2. 4 divided by 2 is the same as finding $\frac{1}{2}$ of 4, but as we were to divide by only $\frac{1}{3}$ of 2, our result is only $\frac{1}{3}$ of what it should be, so we multiply by 3.

Thus we see that $4 \div \frac{2}{3}$ is the same as $\frac{2 \times 3}{2} = 6$.

We have inverted our divisor and multiplied. This is the method to be used, invert the divisor and proceed as in multiplication.

Examples in division:

$$\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{2}{5}$$

$$5\frac{5}{7} \div \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \div 5\frac{1}{2}$$

$$24\frac{3}{4} \div 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \div 5\frac{1}{4}$$

$$7\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{5}{8}$$

$$7\frac{7}{8} \div 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \div \frac{4}{5}$$

$$7\frac{1}{3} \div 1\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{8}{9} \div \frac{3}{4}$$

$$12\frac{1}{2} \div 6\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{3}{8}$$

$$40\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{4}$$

$$18\frac{2}{7} \div \frac{3}{8}$$

$$8 \div 3\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{7}{8} \div 1\frac{1}{8}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2} \div 7\frac{1}{4}$$

$$12\frac{2}{3} \div 7\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\frac{9}{10} \div 1\frac{1}{2}$$

(REVIEW) EXERCISE 22.

Find the G. C. F. of:

1. 21, 35, 49
2. 63, 84, 105
3. 48, 60, 96, 108
4. 75, 150, 225, 250
5. 12, 18, 42, 48.

Find the L. C. M. of:

6. 14, 21, 54, 56, 84
7. 3, 15, 12, 42, 60
8. 12, 20, 30, 45
9. 5, 12, 18, 30, 60
10. 24, 36, 52, 48, 72.

Change to lowest terms:

11. $\frac{34}{80}, \frac{17}{40}, \frac{16}{18}, \frac{55}{121}$
 12. $\frac{188}{120}, \frac{36}{25}, \frac{75}{176}, \frac{86}{84}$
 13. $\frac{80}{120}, \frac{45}{180}, \frac{45}{185}, \frac{48}{288}$
 14. $\frac{35}{105}, \frac{54}{72}, \frac{48}{72}, \frac{86}{90}$
 15. $\frac{24}{66}, \frac{130}{234}, \frac{308}{508}, \frac{144}{192}$

Change to other forms:

16. $69\frac{5}{8}, \frac{586}{12}, \frac{4006}{18}$
 17. $57\frac{7}{8}, 607\frac{7}{8}, 48\frac{3}{4}$
 18. $24\frac{5}{12}, 66\frac{2}{3}, \frac{675}{2}$
 19. $362\frac{1}{4}, \frac{286}{16}, \frac{8450}{72}$
 20. $2\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1188}{27}$

Addition:

21. $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}$
 22. $12\frac{3}{4} + 20\frac{1}{8} + 152\frac{5}{12}$
 23. $205\frac{3}{4} + 56\frac{2}{5} + 99\frac{5}{8}$
 24. $5\frac{3}{4} + 29\frac{5}{8} + 1\frac{5}{16} + 49$
 25. $201\frac{3}{8} + 52\frac{1}{8} + 76\frac{3}{16}$

Subtraction:

26. $78\frac{3}{4} - 27\frac{1}{8}$
 27. $24\frac{2}{3} - 5\frac{5}{8}$
 28. $18\frac{1}{5} - 12\frac{2}{3}$
 29. $28\frac{1}{2} - 12\frac{9}{10}$
 30. $72 - 15\frac{1}{3}$

Multiplication:

31. $11\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{7}$
 32. $\frac{9}{12} \times \frac{5}{7} \times 1\frac{1}{5}$
 33. $\frac{7}{15} \times \frac{4}{17} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{2}{3}$
 34. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{4}{7} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$
 35. $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{8} \times 10\frac{1}{8}$

Division:

36. $17\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{1}{4}$
 37. $45\frac{5}{9} \div 3\frac{1}{27}$
 38. $\frac{7}{12}$ of $2\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{5}{8}$ of $8\frac{3}{4}$
 39. $7\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{6}{7}$
 40. $13\frac{4}{7} \div 25$

TABLES OF MEASURE.

LENGTH OR DISTANCE.

- 12 inches (in. or ") = 1 foot
 (ft. or ')
 3 feet = 1 yard (yd.)
 5½ yd. or 16½ ft. = 1 rod (rd.)
 320 rods } = 1 statute mile (mi.)
 5280 feet }
 4 inches = 1 hand
 6 feet = 1 fathom
 1.15 common } = 1 nautical mile
 miles } = 1 geographical mile
 3 knots = 1 league
 1 league = 3 geographical miles

SURFACE.

- 144 square inches (sq. in.) = 1 square foot (sq. ft.)
 9 square feet = 1 square yard (sq. yd.)
 30¼ square yards or 272¼ square feet = 1 square rod (sq. rd.)
 160 square rods = 1 acre (A.)
 640 acres = 1 square mile (sq. mi.)
 1 square mile = 1 section
 36 square miles = 1 township
 100 square feet = 1 square of flooring, shingles, slating, or roofing.

A *surface* has two dimensions, length and breadth.

A *rectangle* is a plane surface bounded by four straight lines, and having all its angles right angles.

A *square* is a rectangle all of whose sides are equal.

The *area* of a surface is the number of square units it contains.

Find the area of a rectangle 3 feet long and 2 feet wide.

1 sq. ft.	1 sq. ft.	1 sq. ft.
1 sq. ft.	1 sq. ft.	1 sq. ft.

Since there are 3 sq. ft. in 1 row, in 2 rows there will be 2×3 sq. ft. or 6 sq. ft.

Rule for area.

To find the area of a rectangle, multiply the number of square units in one row by the number of rows; or, multiply the units in length by the units in breadth, remembering that the units must be of the same denomination. Inches cannot be multiplied by feet, nor feet by yards.

If the units are different, one must be changed to an equivalent form of the denomination of the other.

EXERCISE 23.

1. A floor measures 18 ft. by 15 ft. How many square feet does it contain? How many square yards?

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 15 \\ \hline 90 \\ 18 \\ \hline 270 \text{ sq. ft.} \end{array} \qquad 270 \div 9 = 30 \text{ sq. yd.}$$

2. A floor measures 24 ft. by 18 ft. How many square yards does it contain?

3. How many square rods in a tract of land 120 rd. long and 40 rd. wide? Find its value at \$75 per acre.

4. What is the cost of concreting a walk $25\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and 5 ft. wide at 70c per square yard?

5. How many acres are there in a rectangular field 162 rd. long and 84 rd. wide?

6. How many paving blocks will be needed to pave a street 1750 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, if it takes 48 blocks to pave a square yard?

7. A swimming tank is 38 ft. long and 18 ft. wide. What will it cost to cement the bottom at \$2.35 per square yard?

8. Compare a field 46 rd. long and 38 rd. wide with a 10 acre lot. Which is larger, and how much larger?

VOLUME.

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.) = 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)

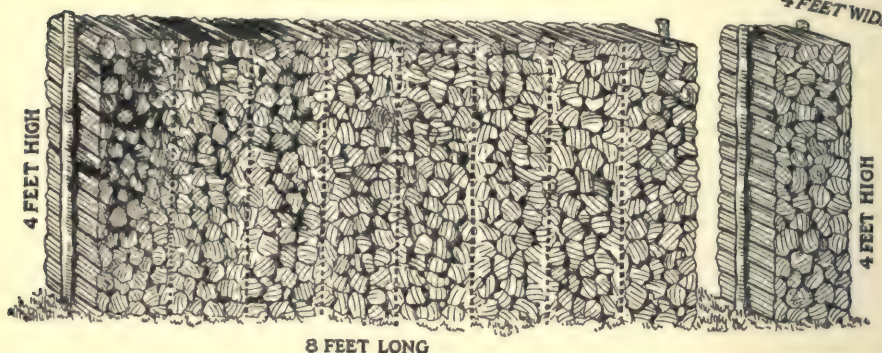
128 cubic feet = 1 cord (cd.)

16 cubic feet = 1 cord foot (cd. ft.)

8 cord feet = 1 cord (cd.)

A cord of wood is a pile of wood 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 4 ft. high.

A CORD OF WOOD

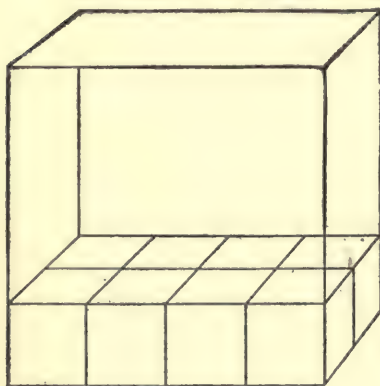
1 CORD FOOT
4 FEET WIDE

8 FEET LONG

A *rectangular solid* is a solid bounded by six rectangles. The rectangles are called the *faces* of the solid.

A *cube* is a rectangular solid bounded by six equal faces (squares).

The *volume* of a solid is its contents reckoned in cubic units.



4 cu. ft. in 1 row.

2

8 cu. ft. in the 2 rows (the bottom layer).

Rule for volume.

To find the volume of a rectangular solid, multiply the area of the base by the height.

How many cubic feet are there in a rectangular solid 4 ft. long, 2 ft. wide and 4 ft. high?

Multiply the number of cu. ft. in 1 row by the number of rows, to find the number of cubic feet in 1 layer.

Multiply the number of cu. ft. in 1 layer by the number of layers. This gives the number of cu. ft. in the solid.

8 cu. ft.

4 (number of layers).

32 cu. ft. in the solid.

EXERCISE 24.

1. How many cubic feet of earth will be removed in digging a cellar 18 ft. by 12 ft. by 8 ft.?

2. What will it cost at 65c a cubic yard?

3. The dimensions of a room are 15 ft., 14 ft. and 9 ft. How many square feet of floor? Of walls? Of ceiling? How many cubic feet of volume?

COUNTING.

12 things = 1 dozen (doz.)

12 dozen = 1 gross (gr.)

12 gross = 1 great gross.

20 things = 1 score.

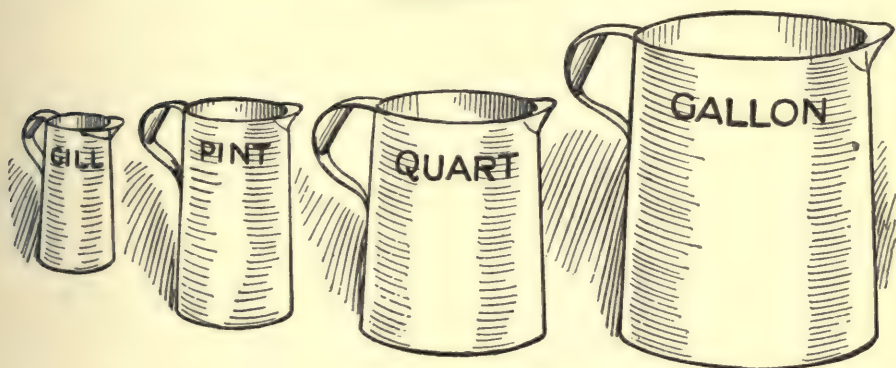
Paper Table.

24 sheets = 1 quire.

20 quires or 480 sheets = 1 ream.

2 reams = 1 bundle.

CAPACITY.



Liquid Measure.

4 gills = 1 pint (pt.)

2 pints = 1 quart (qt.)

4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal.)

1 gallon = 231 cubic inches.

Dry Measure.

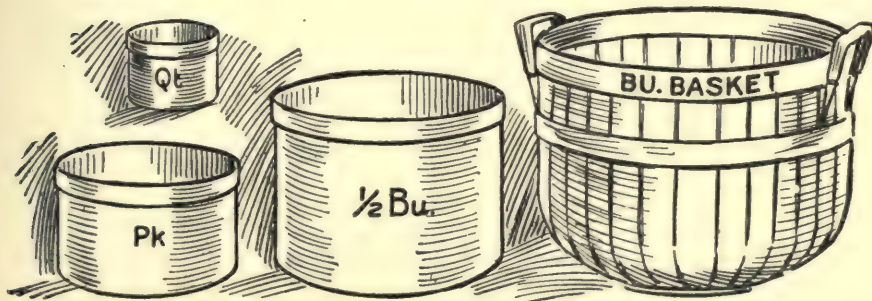
2 pints (pt.) = 1 quart (qt.)

8 quarts = 1 peck (pk.)

4 pecks = 1 bushel (bu.)

10 pecks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels = 1 barrel, (bbl.)

1 bushel = 2150.42 cu. in.



Time.	Weight (Avoirdupois).
60 seconds (sec.) = 1 minute (min.)	16 ounces (oz.) = 1 pound (lb.) 100 pounds = 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
60 minutes = 1 hour (hr.)	2000 pounds = 1 ton (T.)
24 hours = 1 day (da.)	2240 pounds = 1 long ton (L. T.)
7 days = 1 week (wk.)	60 pounds = 1 bushel wheat or potatoes.
365 days = 1 common year (yr.)	196 pounds = 1 barrel flour.
366 days = 1 leap year.	200 pounds = 1 barrel pork or beef.
12 months (mo.) = 1 year.	
100 years = 1 century	

Circular.

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (')

60 minutes = 1 degree (°)

360 degrees = 1 circumference.

EXERCISE 25.

The following problems will help fix the tables in the mind. In performing a problem imagine yourself to be one of the parties in every transaction.

1. Change 26 quarts to bushels and pecks. Find the number of quarts in 3 bu., 3 pk., 3 qt.
2. Reduce 3 acres to square feet.
3. How many reams of paper are there in 6720 sheets?
4. Change 62,208 cu. in. to cu. yd.
5. A man bought 5 acres of land at \$172 per acre, and sold it at 23c per sq. ft. What was his gain?
6. What must be paid for a pile of wood 25 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide, at \$5.75 per cord?
7. Find the entire surface of a block of marble 10 ft. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick.
8. What will 5 bu. 3 pk. of potatoes cost at \$1.15 per bushel?
9. How many gallons of water are there in a tank 3 ft. square, if the water is 4 ft. 4 in. deep?
10. A man paid \$385 for 77 cords of wood. He sold the following lots: $12\frac{1}{2}$ cd., 18 cd., and $14\frac{3}{4}$ cd., all at \$5.25 per cd. What did he gain on what he sold?

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SURFACE MEASURE.

BOARD MEASURE.

A board foot is the unit of measure for boards, planks, timbers, and joists.

A *board foot* is 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick. Lumber less than 1 inch thick is considered 1 inch thick in measuring.

To find the *number of feet of lumber* or any timber, find the area of one face in square feet and multiply by the thickness in inches.

EXERCISE 26.

Find the board feet in the following:

1. A board 21 ft. long, 8 in. wide, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick.
2. A board 18 ft. long, 12 in. wide, 1 in. thick.
3. 8 joists, each 3 in. by 4 in. and 15 ft. long.
4. 5 2-in. planks, each 12 ft. long, 10 in. wide.
5. 8 boards each 15 ft. long, 9 in. wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

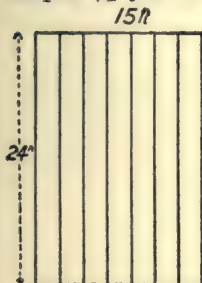
CARPETING.

In *determining* the number of *yards of carpet* that must be bought to carpet a floor, divide the width of the room by the width of the carpet, to find the number of breadths.

A fractional part of a breadth should be regarded as a full breadth.

Multiply the length of each breadth by the number of breadths.

What is the cost of carpeting a room 24 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. wide, at \$1.15 per yard, the breadths to be laid lengthwise?



$$15 \text{ ft.} \div 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ ft.} \div 6\frac{3}{4} = 7 \text{ breadths}$$

$$24 \text{ ft.} \times 7 = 168 \text{ ft.} = 56 \text{ yds.}$$

$$\$1.15 \times 56 = \$64.40.$$

EXERCISE 27.

1. Find the cost of carpeting a floor 24 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide, at 95c per yard, breadths to be laid lengthwise.

2. How much will it cost to carpet a room 15 ft. by 12 ft. with carpet $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide at \$1.20 a yard, if the breadths run lengthwise?

3. A room 24 ft. by 20 ft. is to be carpeted with carpet 1 yd. wide at 85c per yard. Which will be cheaper, to lay the breadths lengthwise or crosswise?

PAPERING.

Wall papers are usually $\frac{1}{2}$ yard wide and 8 yd. long for a single roll, 16 yd. for a double roll.

The usual way of *reckoning* the *number of rolls* required to cover the walls is:

1. Measure the distance around the room.
2. Deduct the width of doors and windows.
3. Divide the difference by the width of the paper to find the number of strips.

4. Divide the length of a roll by the height of the wall to find the number of strips in a roll.

5. Divide the strips required for the room by the strips in a roll. This gives the number of rolls required.

What will it cost to paper the walls of a room 16 ft. long, 15 ft. wide and 9 ft. high at 45c a roll? There are 2 doors $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and 3 windows 3 ft. wide.

$$2(16 \text{ ft.} + 15 \text{ ft.}) = 62 \text{ ft. distance around the room.}$$

$$7 \text{ ft.} + 9 \text{ ft.} = 16 \text{ ft. width of doors and windows.}$$

$$62 \text{ ft.} - 16 \text{ ft.} = 46 \text{ ft.}$$

$$46 \text{ ft.} \div 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} (\frac{1}{2} \text{ yd.}) = 30\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } 31 \text{ strips.}$$

16 yd. or 48 ft. $\div$ 9 ft. (height of room) = 5+. We see there can be but 5 strips in a double roll.

$$31 \div 5 = 6\frac{1}{5} \text{ double rolls, which would be equivalent to 13 single rolls.}$$

$$13 \times .45 = \$5.85 \text{ cost of paper.}$$

PLASTERING.

To estimate the cost of plastering a room, find the total area of walls and ceiling. Take from this $\frac{1}{2}$ of the surface of doors and windows.

Multiply by the price per sq. yd.

EXERCISE 28.

1. What will be the cost of plastering a room 14 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, 9 ft. high, at 35c per sq. yd.? There are 2 doors 7 ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and 2 windows 6 ft. by 3 ft.

2. Find the cost of plastering a room 24 ft. by 18 ft. by 10 ft., at 30c per sq. yd. There are 2 doors 7 ft. by 3 ft., and 3 windows 6 ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

LATHS AND SHINGLES.

Laths are 4 ft. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and are usually put up in bundles of 100 each.

Allowing for waste, a bundle of laths will cover 6 sq. yd.

Lathing is estimated by the sq. yd. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area of all openings is deducted.

Shingles are sold in bunches of 250 each. Dealers will not sell part of a bunch.

Four bunches, or 1,000 shingles, laid 4 inches to the weather, will cover 100 square feet.

EXERCISE 29.

1. How many bundles of laths will be required for the ceiling of a room 18 ft. long and 15 ft. wide?

2. What is the cost of lathing a room 15 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high? There are two doors $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and two windows 6 ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

The laths cost 40c a bundle, and the workman charges 20c a bundle for his labor.

3. How many shingles will be required to shingle the roof of a house 38 ft. long, if the rafters are 22 ft. long?

$$2(38 \times 22) = 1672 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

$$1672 \text{ sq. ft.} \div 100 = 16.72 \text{ squares.}$$

16.72 squares will require $16\frac{3}{4}$ M. or 67 bunches of shingles.

EXERCISE 30.

1. I bought 180 bbl. of flour at \$5.60 per bbl., and sold the whole for \$1,297. How much did I gain?

2. I bought a farm of 135 acres at \$46.50 per acre, and sold the farm for \$8,575. What did I gain or lose?

3. A farmer bought 24 head of young cattle for \$372. He kept them for 4 mo. at an expense of \$2.50 a head per month, and sold them at \$31.50 each. How much did he gain?

4. A merchant bought 750 bu. of potatoes at 48c per bushel. Allowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. for waste, how much will he gain by retailing the rest at 18c a peck?

5. A farmer has 32 apple trees which bear on an average 5 bbl. each. He hires 3 men for a week at \$1.50 per day. He pays 25c each for the barrels, and 10c a barrel for transportation. He sells them for \$3.25 a bbl. How much does he make?

6. A lumber dealer bought 45,500 ft. of lumber at \$22.50 per M. He sold 26,000 ft. at \$31.50 per M., and the remainder at \$27.50 per M. How much did he gain?

In the following time sheet, call 10 hours a day's work.

MANUFACTURER'S TIME SHEET.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total Hours	Days	Wages per day	Amount
John Moore ...	10	10	10	10	10	5			\$3.00	\$
Henry Walker	9	9½	9¾	9¾	9½	4½			\$3.00	\$
Benj. Drew ...	8½	9	9½	9¾	9¼	4¼			\$3.00	\$
Fred Norris ...	9½	9¾	10	9	9¾	4½			\$3.00	\$
Frank Prescott	10	10	10	10	10	5			\$3.00	\$
James Bennett	10	10	10	10	10	5			\$3.00	\$
Total.....										\$

PERCENTAGE.

Percentage is simply an application of decimal fractions.

Per cent means *hundredths*.

Six per cent means six hundredths, $\frac{6}{100}$ or .06.

The *symbol* or *sign* of per cent is %.

Thus, six per cent is written 6%.

100% of a number is the number itself.

75% of a number is $\frac{75}{100}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the number.

50% of a number is $\frac{50}{100}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number.

25% of a number is $\frac{25}{100}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the number.

Any per cent of a number may be expressed as a common fraction by writing the per cent as the numerator, and 100 for the denominator. Reduce the fraction to lowest terms.

The following table illustrates the close relationship between percentage and common fractions:

Percent		Decimal		Common Fraction
100%	=	1.0	=	$\frac{100}{100} = 1$
75%	=	.75	=	$\frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$
50%	=	.50	=	$\frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$
25%	=	.25	=	$\frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$
10%	=	.10	=	$\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$
9%	=	.09	=	$\frac{9}{100}$
4%	=	.04	=	$\frac{4}{100} = \frac{1}{25}$
1%	=	.01	=	$\frac{1}{100}$
$\frac{1}{2}\%$	=	.005	=	$\frac{5}{1000} = \frac{1}{200}$
$\frac{1}{4}\%$	=	.0025	=	$\frac{25}{10000} = \frac{1}{400}$
125%	=	1.25	=	$\frac{125}{100} = 1\frac{1}{4}$
160%	=	1.60	=	$\frac{160}{100} = 1\frac{4}{5}$

Finding $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number is the same as finding 75% of that number.

$180 \div \frac{3}{4}$ of some number; or $180 = 75\%$ of some number. A good knowledge of fractions makes percentage easy. Express as common fractions in lowest terms: 4%, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$, 175%, $\frac{3}{4}\%$.

$$4\% = \frac{4}{100} = \frac{1}{25}, \quad 33\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{33\frac{1}{3}}{100} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad 175\% = \frac{175}{100} = \frac{7}{4}, \quad \frac{3}{4}\% = \frac{.75}{10000} = \frac{3}{40000}.$$

Express each of the following as a decimal, and as a common fraction in its lowest terms:

20%	75%	125%	60%	9%
25%	15%	$37\frac{1}{2}\%$	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	$6\frac{1}{4}\%$
12%	80%	$87\frac{1}{2}\%$	$137\frac{1}{2}\%$	$11\frac{1}{3}\%$
30%	$16\frac{2}{3}\%$	$\frac{3}{4}\%$	$62\frac{1}{2}\%$	24%

We may express a common fraction as a per cent by reducing the common fraction to a decimal and expressing the decimal as hundredths.

Express as per cents: $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $1\frac{1}{25}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} .061\frac{1}{4} \\ 16 \overline{) 1.00} \\ \underline{96} \\ 4 \end{array} = 6\frac{1}{4}\% \qquad \begin{array}{r} .58\frac{1}{3} \\ 12 \overline{) 7.00} \\ \underline{60} \\ 100 \\ \underline{96} \\ 4 \end{array} = 58\frac{1}{3}\% \qquad \begin{array}{r} .008 \\ 125 \overline{) 1.000} \\ \underline{1000} \end{array} = \frac{8}{1000} = \frac{1}{125}\%$$

Express decimally as hundredths, and then as per cents:

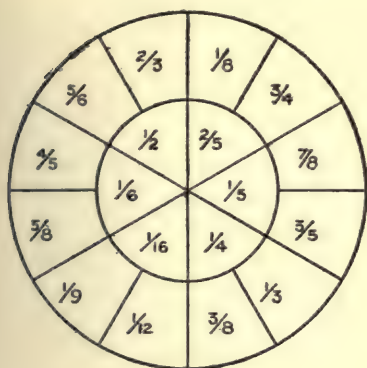
$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{12}$$

The following per cents with their fractional equivalents are so frequently used that they should be committed to memory:

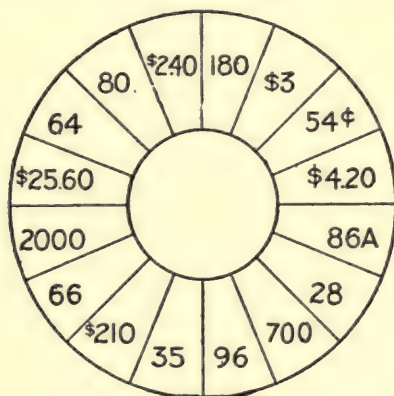
$6\frac{1}{4}\% = \frac{1}{16}$	20 % = $\frac{1}{5}$	40 % = $\frac{2}{5}$	70 % = $\frac{7}{10}$
$8\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{1}{12}$	25 % = $\frac{1}{4}$	50 % = $\frac{1}{2}$	75 % = $\frac{3}{4}$
10 % = $\frac{1}{10}$	30 % = $\frac{3}{10}$	60 % = $\frac{3}{5}$	80 % = $\frac{4}{5}$
$12\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{1}{8}$	$33\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{1}{3}$	$62\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{5}{8}$	$87\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{7}{8}$
$16\frac{2}{3}\% = \frac{1}{6}$	$37\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{3}{8}$	$66\frac{2}{3}\% = \frac{2}{3}$	90 % = $\frac{9}{10}$

State rapidly the decimal equivalents:

State rapidly the fractional equivalents of the following %'s:



Place in center circle any per cent, as $12\frac{1}{2}$, $33\frac{1}{3}$, 20, etc.



Have pupils perform work mentally when possible, and be ready with answers in a limited time.

Repetition in this work will assure accuracy and great speed.

The examples in percentage may be classified under one of the three following principles:

- I. To find a given per cent of a number.
- II. To find what per cent one number is of another.
- III. To find a number when a percentage of it is given.

I. To find a given per cent of a number.

A. Find 16% of \$1250.

$$\begin{array}{r} \$1250. \\ .16 \\ \hline 7500 \\ 1250 \\ \hline \$200.00 \end{array}$$

B. Find 75% of \$1600.

$$\frac{\$1600 \times 3}{4} = \$1200.$$

Rule. To find a per cent of a given number, multiply the given number by the rate per cent expressed either decimally or as a common fraction. Always use the shorter method.

EXERCISE 31.

1. Find 24% of \$2846.

5. Find $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of \$1866.

2. Find 35% of \$4850.

6. Find 200 % of \$854.50.

3. Find 60% of \$1500.

7. Find 0.25 % of \$4000.

4. Find 420% of \$6480.

8. Find $0.33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of \$9612.

9. A farmer having 450 sheep lost 8%. How many had he left?

A. $450 = \text{no. of sheep}$
 $.08$

36.00 = no. lost
 414 = no. left

B. $450 = \text{no. of sheep}$
 $.92$

900
 4050

414.00 = no. left

Method B is preferable. If he loses 8% of his sheep, he must have 92% left.

Much drill is desirable along this line that the pupil may at once recognize the per cent to be used as a multiplier.

10. A school numbers 580 children; 45% are boys. How many girls are there?

11. A man's income is \$1850 a year. He spends 82% of it. How much does he save?

12. A farmer raised 3840 bu. of grain, and sold 68% of it. How much did he sell?

13. I had \$2480 and spent 24% of it. How much had I left?

14. A house was bought for \$6440, and sold at a gain of 22%. What was the selling price?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{A.} \quad \$6440 = \text{cost.} \\ \quad .22 \\ \hline 12880 \\ 12880 \\ \hline \$1416.80 = \text{gain} \\ \$6440. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

\$7856.80 = selling price.

Method B is preferable.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{B.} \quad \$6440 = \text{cost} \\ \quad 1.22 \\ \hline 12880 \\ 12880 \\ 6440 \\ \hline \$7856.80 = \text{selling price.} \end{array}$$

Whenever a sale is made at profit, add the per cent gained to 100 per cent before multiplying. Whenever a sale is made at a loss, subtract the per cent lost from 100 per cent before multiplying.

16. A coal dealer buys coal at \$4.35 and sell it at a gain of 16%. What is his selling price?

17. A carriage costing \$230 was sold at a profit of $37\frac{1}{2}\%$. What was the selling price?

18. A man whose salary is \$3800 pays $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ for board and $18\frac{1}{2}\%$ for other expenses. How much does he save?

19. What is $\frac{3}{4}\%$ of \$828? What is $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ of \$828?

20. A man buys 48 yd. silk at \$1.25 per yard, 36 yd. muslin at $12\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ per yard. He pays 72% of the bill. How much does he still owe?

II. To find what per cent one number is of another.

If a pupil is absent from school 12 days in a period of 75 days, what per cent of the time is he absent?

12 da. out of 75 da. will be $\frac{12}{75}$ of the time. $\frac{12}{75} = \frac{2}{12.5} = .16 = 16\%$.

What per cent of 45 is 15?

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{A.} \quad \frac{15}{45} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \quad \frac{1}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}\% \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{B.} \quad .33\frac{1}{3} \\ 45 \overline{)15.00} \\ \underline{135} \\ 150 \\ \underline{135} \\ 15 \end{array} \quad 33\frac{1}{3}\%$$

Rule. To find what per cent one number is of another, we first express the relation as a common fraction in its lowest terms, then change the fractional part to hundredths.

What part of 60 is 20? $\frac{1}{3}$.

What per cent of 60 is 20? $33\frac{1}{3}\%$.

EXERCISE 32

1. What per cent of 325 is 25?
2. What per cent of 175 is 125?
3. A lot of land costing \$1620 was sold for \$1863. What was the gain per cent?
4. I bought a farm for \$5500, and paid \$1200 for repairs. I sold the farm for \$7839. What per cent did I gain?
5. An agent received \$1360 for collecting a bill of \$8500. What was the rate per cent?

III. To find a number when a percentage of it is given.
\$450 is 75% of what sum?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{A.} \quad 600. \\ .75 \overline{)450.00} \wedge \\ \underline{450} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

or
 $450 = 75\%$
 $1\% = \frac{1}{75} \text{ of } 450$
 $100\% = 100 \times \frac{1}{75} \text{ of } 450$
 $\frac{6}{25} \times 450 = 600$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{B.} \quad 75\% = \frac{3}{4} \\ 450 = \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 450 \\ \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 450 = 150 \\ \frac{3}{4} = 4 \times 150 = 600 \\ \text{or} \\ \frac{150}{\frac{3}{4}} = 600 \end{array}$$

Rule. To find a number when a percentage of it is given, divide the given percentage by the rate per cent, expressed either as a decimal or as a common fraction.

EXERCISE 33.

1. 675 T. is 60% of how many tons?
2. 118 bu. is 25% of how many bushels?
3. \$75 is $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of what number of dollars?
 If $75 = \frac{1}{2}\%$, $150 = 1\%$.
 100% , or the whole, $= 150 \times 100 = \$15000$.
4. \$75 is $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ less than what amount?
 $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ less $= 83\frac{1}{3}\%$.
 $\$75$ is $83\frac{1}{3}\%$ of what amount?
 Or $\$75 = \frac{5}{6}$ of what amount?
5. 1860 yd. are 50% more than what amount of yards?
 50% more $= 150\%$.
 $1860 = 150\%$ of what number?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1240. \\
 1.50 \wedge \overline{)1860.00} \wedge \\
 \underline{150} \\
 360 \\
 \underline{300} \\
 600 \\
 \underline{600} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{or } 1860 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{620}{1860} \times 2 = 1240.$$

6. The population of a certain town is 6270, which is $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ more than it was at the last census. What was it then?

7. $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of 6440 tons is 25% of what number of tons?

8. In 1910 a tea merchant bought 6480 chests of tea, which were 10% less than he bought in 1911. How many chests did he buy in 1911?

9. 3% of 1200 is $\frac{3}{8}\%$ of what number?

10. There leaked out of a cask 10.08 gal., which was 16% of what it first contained. What did it first contain?

Profit and Loss, Insurance, Trade Discount, Commission, Taxes, and Duties are applications of Percentage, and are reckoned by the rules that govern the three principles in Percentage.

EXERCISE 34.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

1. A house that cost \$8575 was sold at a gain of 18%. What was received for it?

2. A farmer sold a lot of wheat at a profit of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$, and gained \$606.25. What was the cost?

3. A merchant buys butter at 27c a pound and sells it for 36c a pound. What % does he make?

4. A real estate dealer bought 75 A. of land at \$25 per acre, and sold the entire lot for \$2960.80. What was the gain per cent?

5. A grocer sold 220 bbl. of apples for \$467.28. If he paid \$1.45 per bbl. for the apples, and 35c a bbl. for transportation, what % did he gain?

6. A dealer bought paper at \$2.25 per ream, and sold it at 20c per quire. What % did he gain?

7. An estate was sold for \$11,220, at a loss of 12%. What was the cost?

8. What is the gain % of goods which cost \$4800, sell at a gain of \$720?

9. A farmer sold a cow for \$50, which was 80% of the cost. What was his loss?

10. A farm of 50 A. sold for \$3000, at a gain of 20%. What was the profit per acre?

The following problems often give pupils trouble:

1. A man sold 2 horses at \$274.40 each, gaining 12% on one and losing 12% on the other. What did he gain or lose?

$$100\% + 12\% = 112\%$$

$$\$274.40 = 112\% \text{ of the cost}$$

$$\$274.40 \div 1.12 = \$245, \text{ cost of 1}$$

horse

cost of 2 horses selling price

$$(245. + 311.81) - 548.80 = \$8.01 \text{ lost.}$$

$$100\% - 12\% = 88\%$$

$$\$274.40 = 88\% \text{ of the cost}$$

$$\$274.40 \div .88 = \$311.81, \text{ cost of}$$

other horse

2. A farm was sold for \$6014 at an advance of 24%. What % would have been gained if the farm had been sold for \$5456.25?

$$\$6014 = 124\%.$$

$$6014 \div 1.24 = 4850 \text{ cost of farm.}$$

$$5456.25 - 4850. = \$606.25 \text{ gain.}$$

$$606.25 \div 4850. = 12\frac{1}{2}\% \text{ gain.}$$

Mr. Brown sold a lot of grain for \$973.50 at a gain of 18%. At what price should it have been sold to gain 25%?

INSURANCE.

The three necessary factors in Insurance are, sum insured, premium, and rate of insurance.

The *premium* is the sum paid for the insurance.

There are four common forms of Insurance: Fire, Marine, Accident, and Life.

The *policy* is the written agreement between the company and the party insured.

Property is insured for less than its full value. Why?

1. A house is valued at \$8460 and is insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at $\frac{3}{4}\%$. What is the premium.

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 8460 = 5640 \left(\frac{3}{4} \text{ of the value of the house} \right).$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\% = .00\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{100}$$

$$\frac{3}{100} \text{ of } 5640 = \$42.30 \text{ premium.}$$

2. A mill is insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at 3%. What is the value of the mill if the premium paid was \$171?

$$\$171 \div .03 = 5700.$$

$$5700 = \frac{3}{4} \text{ value of mill.}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 5700 = 2850.$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = 3 \times 2850 = \$8550, \text{ value of mill.}$$

3. A merchant values his stock at \$12,400, and insures it for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value. If the premium is \$124, what is the rate of insurance?

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 12,400 = 9300 \text{ (sum insured).}$$

$$\text{Divide premium by sum insured} = \text{rate of insurance.}$$

$$124 \div 9300 = .01\frac{1}{3}. \quad 1\frac{1}{3}\% = \text{rate of insurance.}$$

EXERCISE 35.

1. Find the cost of insuring a block of buildings valued at \$16,000 for $\frac{3}{4}$ of the value at $1\frac{1}{8}\%$.

2. A factory which cost \$54,000 is insured for \$36,000 at $2\frac{3}{4}\%$. If it should be totally destroyed by fire, what would be the loss to the owner? How much would the insurers lose?

3. I insure a ship worth \$48,000 at $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ on $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value; and the cargo worth \$8500 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ on $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value. How much do I pay for premiums?

4. My furniture is insured for $\frac{5}{8}\%$. The premium is \$35. What is the insurance?

5. What value do I place on my property when I pay a premium of \$175, the rate of insurance being $1\frac{3}{4}\%$, and the property being insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value?

6. A hotel costing \$50,000 is insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value. The premium is \$450. What is the rate of insurance?

7. What is the rate of insurance when a policy for \$5600 cost \$84?

8. A merchant paid \$176 for insurance on his goods. The face of the policy is \$8000. What is the rate?

TRADE DISCOUNT.

Trade or commercial discount is a reduction from the marked or list price of goods.

The *list price* is the price given in a catalogue or price list.

The *net price* is the price remaining after all discounts have been deducted.

When there are several discounts, the first discount is taken from the list price, the second discount is taken from the remainder, and so on.

Find the net price of an article listed at \$18.75 if the discounts are 20% and 10%.

List price	\$18.75	The first discount is 20% of 18.75 = 3.75.
Less 20%	<u>3.75</u>	
Remainder	<u>15.00</u>	
Less 10%	<u>1.50</u>	The second discount is 10% of 15.00 = 1.50.
Net price	<u>13.50</u>	

EXERCISE 36.

1. A dealer sold a piano listed at \$500, allowing 30% and 10% off. How much did he receive?
2. Find the net amount of a bill for \$375, subject to discounts of 25% and 10%.
3. An agent buys a machine for \$150 at a discount of 30% and $12\frac{1}{2}\%$. He sells it an advance of 5% on the list price. What is his profit?
4. What is the net cost of a bath-tub listed at \$150, and sold at a discount of 40% and 10%?
5. The list price of a lot of goods amounts to \$575. They are bought subject to the following discounts, 30% 10%, and 5%. What is the net sum paid?

COMMISSION.

Commission or *brokerage* is the amount paid to an agent for the transaction of business.

The *agent* is called a broker, collector, or commission merchant.

The *net proceeds* is the money left after the commission and other charges are paid.

A book agent receives a commission of 10%. What would be his commission on the sale of a set of encyclopedias for \$65? What would be the net proceeds?

\$65	
<u>.10</u>	
\$6.50	= commission of agent.
\$65 — \$6.50	= \$58.50, net proceeds.

A real estate agent sold a house for \$8500 and charged \$255 for his commission. What per cent did he charge?

.03	
8500) <u>255.00</u>	
255.00	Divide the commission by the selling price to find the per cent charged.

I send to a broker \$765.51 for the purchase of wool after the commission of 2% is deducted. What is his commission?

$$\begin{array}{r} 100\% \quad + \quad 2\% \\ \$765.51 = \text{sum invested} + \text{commisison} \\ \$765.51 = 102\% \end{array}$$

$$\text{A. } \frac{765.51 \times 100}{102} = \$750.50 = \text{sum irvesæd}$$

$$750.50 = \text{sum invested}$$

$$\text{or B. } 1.02 \wedge \overline{)765.51} \wedge 00$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 714 \\ \underline{515} \\ 510 \\ \underline{510} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\$765.51 - \$750.50 = \$15.01 \text{ commission}$$

EXERCISE 37.

1. A lawyer collected 85% of an account of \$590, charging 5% commission. What was his commission?

2. Find the weekly income of a commercial traveler who receives \$10 a week and a commission of 3% of his sales, if his sales average \$450 a week.

3. A broker sells 250 bales of cotton of 500 lb. each, at 14c per pound. The rate of commission is 3%. Freight and other expenses are \$200. Find the broker's commission, and the net proceeds of the sale.

4. A commission merchant sold 500 bbl. of flour at \$7 a barrel, and sent me a check for \$3360. What rate of commission did he charge?

5. What is the per cent of commission when an agent reserves for himself \$200 of \$6200 sent him to invest?

TAXES.

A *tax* is a sum of money assessed on a person, on property, or on the income of an individual, to defray the expenses of a town, city, county or state.

A *poll tax* is a tax assessed upon a person.

A *property tax* is a tax assessed upon property.

An *income tax* is a tax assessed upon a person's income.

Property is of two kinds:

1. Real estate consists of immovable property, as land, houses, etc.
2. Personal property consists of movable property, as money, bonds, merchandise, horses, etc.

Assessors are persons authorized to make a list of all taxable property together with its estimated value.

The estimated value is called the *assessed value*, and every property owner pays a tax on the assessed value of his property.

The *rate of taxation* varies in different communities, and from year to year, as it is regulated by the amount of taxable property and the amount of money which the community needs to meet its expenses.

The assessors determine the rate of taxation yearly by dividing the amount of money to be raised (after deducting the amount of poll taxes) by the total value of property.

A tax rate of $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ means \$17.50 on a thousand dollars, and is so stated on the tax bill.

The *collector* is the one appointed to collect the taxes, and he gives the money to the *treasurer*.

The total valuation of a town is \$825,575, and the tax levy is \$17,061.50. There are 275 poll taxes at \$2.00 each. What is Mr. Grover's tax on property assessed at \$8200?

\$2.00	\$17,061.50 whole tax
<u>275</u>	<u>\$ 550.</u>
\$550. = poll tax	\$16,511.50 property tax
.02	\$ 8200 Mr. Grover's property
825,575 $\overline{)16,511.50}$	<u>.02</u>
<u>16,511.50</u>	<u>\$164.00</u> Mr. Grover's property tax
Rate = 2% or \$2.00 on a thousand	<u>\$ 2.00</u> Mr. Grover's poll tax
	<u>\$166.00</u> Mr. Grover's whole tax

EXERCISE 38.

1. The valuation of property in a certain town is \$985,500. The tax to be raised on the property is \$16,753.50. What must be the rate? How much on a thousand?

2. What is the amount of Mr. Moore's tax if he owns \$9300 worth of property, and pays a poll tax of \$2.00?

3. Mr. Ames owns property valued at \$12,560 in a town whose valuation is \$865,000. What will be his share of a tax of \$15,570?

CUSTOMS AND DUTIES.

Customs or *duties* are taxes levied by the government on imported goods.

Certain goods are on the *free list*; that is, they are admitted without duty.

Duties are reckoned:

1. At a certain per cent on the value of the goods, called *ad valorem duties*.
2. At a certain amount per pound, yard, etc., called *specific duties*.

Certain goods are subject to both *ad valorem* and *specific duties*. Government determines by an Act of Congress the duties to be paid.

INTEREST.

Charles Adams borrowed \$2500 for a year, and used it in his business. At the end of the year he paid back the money, and also paid 6 per cent of the money borrowed. How much did he pay for its use?

Henry James secured a loan from the bank of \$12,000 with which to buy a tract of land. The bank agreed to loan the \$12,000, on condition that Mr. James would pay the bank each year a sum of money equal to 5% of the loan. How much did Mr. James pay each year?

Money paid for the use of money is called *interest*.

The sum for which interest is paid is called the *principal*.

The sum of the principal and the interest is the *amount*.

Interest is reckoned at a certain per cent of the sum borrowed.

Interest at 6% means 6c on each dollar for 1 year.

The per cent of interest is called the *rate of interest*.

The rate of interest varies, generally from 2% to 6%.

Savings banks pay 3% or 4%. Good securities demand a low rate of interest.

George H. Brown borrows \$600 of John A. Briggs and agrees to pay interest at 5%. Mr. Brown should give Mr. Briggs a written promise to pay the money.

This written promise is called a *promissory note*.

A PROMISSORY NOTE.

\$600.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1911.

On demand I promise to pay to the order of

John A. Briggs

Six hundred

Dollars

with interest at 5%.

Value received.

GEORGE H. BROWN.

\$600, or the sum of money named in the note, is called the *face of the note*.

Notes should state value received, the date, face, rate, person to whom payable, and time of payment.

John A. Briggs is the *payee*, or the one to whom the money is to be paid.

George H. Brown is the *maker*, or the one who signs the note.

Find the interest on \$600 at 5% for 3 years.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$600 \\
 .05 \\
 \hline
 30.00 \text{ interest for 1 year at 5\%} \\
 3 \\
 \hline
 90.00 \text{ interest for 3 years at 5\%}
 \end{array}$$

To find the interest, we multiply the principal by the rate for 1 year, and the product by the number expressing the time in years.

EXERCISE 39.

Find the interest on

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. \$1250 for 4 yr. at 6% | 9. \$ 900 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ yr. at 7% |
| 2. \$ 875 for 5 yr. at 5% | 10. \$4150 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ yr. at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| 3. \$275.50 for 2 yr. at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ | 11. \$2350 for 3 yr. 6 mo. at 4%. |
| 4. \$1620 for 8 yr. at $4\frac{1}{3}\%$ | 12. \$8775 for 2 yr. 3 mo. at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ |
| 5. \$9750 for 3 yr. at 4% | 13. \$ 375 for 4 yr. 4 mo. at 6% |
| 6. \$2250 for 7 yr. at 5% | 14. \$ 500 for 5 yr. 2 mo. at 3.5% |
| 7. \$ 750 for 3 yr. at 3.5% | 15. \$1200 for 4 yr. 6 mo. at 4.2% |
| 8. \$1500 for 4 yr. at 47% | |

There are many methods of computing interest.

The following method is a most practical one. It is accurate, and it does much to develop a child's mathematical resources, inasmuch as it gives him power and skill in thinking out fractional parts.

Rule for interest. Multiply the principal by the rate per cent for 1 year. Draw a line to separate this result from the work below. Take such multiples or parts of the product as will give the interest for the required time.

Find the interest on \$1250 for 3 yr. 5 mo. 10 da. at 6%.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$ 1250 \\
 .06 \\
 \hline
 \$ 75.00 = \text{interest for 1 yr. at 6\%} \\
 \$225. = \text{interest for 3 yr. at 6\%} \\
 \$ 25. = \text{interest for 4 mo. at 6\%} \\
 \$ 6.25 = \text{interest for 1 mo. at 6\%} \\
 \$ 2.083 = \text{interest for 10 da. at 6\%} \\
 \hline
 \$258.333 = \text{interest for 3 yr. 5 mo. 10 da. at 6\%}
 \end{array}$$

We first find interest for 1 yr., \$75. Draw the line under it, as it is the fundamental part of the work—the part to which we constantly refer. The interest for 3 yr. = 3 times that of 1 yr. $3 \times \$75. = \$225.$

5 mo. is $\frac{5}{12}$ of 1 yr. but it is better to separate 5 mo. into 4 mo. and 1 mo.

4 mo. = $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 yr., in this example $\$7.5 = \$25$.

1 mo. = $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 mo., in this example $\$2.5 = \$6.25$

10 da. = $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 mo., in this example $\$6.25 = \$2.083$

Sum of \$225, \$25, \$6.25, \$2.083 = \$258.333 = desired interest.

In like manner, separate 7 mo. into 6 and 1; 8 mo. = 6, 1 and 1; 9 mo. = 4, 4, and 1; 10 mo. = 6, 3 and 1; 11 mo. = 6, 4 and 1.

The desirability of having 1 mo. appear each time is to help in computing the interest for the days.

The easy fractional parts of a month will be 15 da. = $\frac{1}{2}$; 10 da. = $\frac{1}{3}$; 6 da. = $\frac{1}{4}$; 5 da. = $\frac{1}{5}$; 3 da. = $\frac{1}{10}$; thus 21 da. = 15 and 6; 23 da. = 10, 10 and 3; 25 da. = 15 and 10; 29 da. = 10, 10, 6 and 3, etc.

EXERCISE 40.

Find the interest on

1. \$1250 for 2 yr. 5 mo. 10 da. at 5%.
2. \$1620 for 3 yr. 7 mo. 15 da. at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$.
3. \$675.50 from Jan. 1, 1910, to Aug. 16, 1915, at 5%.
4. \$2250 from Mar. 15, 1911, to Oct. 25, 1916, at 6%.
5. \$950.75 from June 7, 1912, to Dec. 30, 1915, at 4%.
6. \$1750 from Aug. 12, 1911, to Jan. 15, 1916, at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$.
7. \$1500 from Sept. 15, 1912, to Dec. 20, 1915, at 6%.
8. \$1265 from July 1, 1912, to Mar. 5, 1916, at 4%.
9. \$1630 from Feb. 4, 1911, to Oct. 24, 1915, at 5%.
10. \$540.50 from June 8, 1912, to Sept. 14, 1914, at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$.
11. \$620.75 from Nov. 17, 1910, to April 27, 1913, at $6\frac{1}{2}\%$.
12. \$1250.50 from Nov. 20, 1912, to May 14, 1916, at 5%.

RATIO AND PROPORTION.

Ratio is the relation of one number to another of the same kind, expressed by the quotient.

It is another form of division.

The ratio of 4 to 5 is expressed, 4:5.

The *ratio sign* is the colon (:), and is read *is to*.

The first number in the ratio is called the *antecedent*.

The second number in the ratio is called the *consequent*.

The antecedent and consequent are called the *terms* of the ratio.

The ratio of two numbers may be expressed in the three following ways: $3 \div 6$, $\frac{3}{6}$, or 3:6.

The value of each is $\frac{1}{2}$.

As we can multiply or divide both terms of a fraction by the same number without changing its value, so we can multiply or divide both terms of a ratio by the same number without changing its value. Thus, $3 : 6 = \frac{1}{2}$, or $6 : 12 = \frac{1}{2}$, or $1 : 2 = \frac{1}{2}$.

The term antecedent is another name for numerator or dividend; the term consequent is another name for denominator or divisor.

Find the value of the following ratios:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| 1. $3 : 27$ | $12 : 24$ | $\frac{3}{4} : \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. $8 : 72$ | $24 : 12$ | $5 \text{ ft.} : 20 \text{ in.}$ |
| 3. $\$2\frac{1}{2} : \$15$ | $44 : 10$ | $\frac{3}{4} \text{ yd.} : \frac{3}{4} \text{ ft.}$ |

4. Divide 30 cents between two boys in the ratio of 2 to 3.

Each time a division is made, 5 cents are taken, of which the first boy gets 2 of the 5, or $\frac{2}{5}$; and the other boy gets 3 of the 5, or $\frac{3}{5}$.

$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 30 = 12 \quad \frac{3}{5} \text{ of } 30 = 18 \quad 12 \text{ cents and } 18 \text{ cents.}$$

The ratio $8 : 4 = 2$. The ratio $12 : 6 = 2$.

Thus the two ratios being equal to the same number, are equal to each other, and may be written $8 : 4 = 12 : 6$.

A *proportion* is an equality of ratios.

The first and last terms of a proportion are called the *extremes*.

The second and third terms of a proportion are called the *means*.

The test of a proportion is to have the product of the means equal the product of the extremes. Thus the product of the means divided by either extreme will give the other extreme; and the product of the extremes divided by either means will give the other mean.

Find the missing term, which is represented by $\times$ in the following:

$$15 : 5 = 12 : \times$$

$$\frac{5 \times 12}{15} = 4$$

Multiply the means and divide by the given extreme.

$$15 : 5 = 12 : 4$$

$$15 : \times = 12 : 4$$

$$\frac{15 \times 4}{12} = 5$$

Multiply the extremes and divide by the given mean.

$$15 : 5 = 12 : 4$$

Find the missing term:

1. $3 : \times = 6 : 48$

2. $20 : 5 = 48 : \times$

3. $\times : 7 = 5\frac{1}{2} : 11$

4. $36 : 6 = 12 : 2$

5. $3\frac{1}{2} : \times = 2 : \frac{3}{4}$

6. $3 : \frac{1}{2} = \times : \frac{1}{16}$

7. $\times : \frac{4}{5} = \frac{5}{8} : \frac{3}{8}$

8. $\frac{1}{8} : 10 = \times : 30$

9. $\times : 180 = 5 : 20$

10. $25 : 75 = 1 : \times$

A ship sailed $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 5 hours. How long will she be in sailing 190 miles?

Let $\times$ represent the number of hours she will be in sailing 190 miles. For convenience make $\times$ (hours) the fourth term of the proportion.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{miles} & \text{miles} & \text{hours} & \text{hours} \\ 47\frac{1}{2} & 190 & = & 5 \quad \times \\ & 5 \times 180 & & \\ & 900 & & \\ & 47\frac{1}{2} & & \end{array} = 20$$

$$47\frac{1}{2} : 190 = 5 : 20$$

sailing $47\frac{1}{2}$ mi. This shows that $\times$, the consequent of the second ratio, will be greater than its antecedent, therefore to have an equality of ratios we must make the consequent of the first ratio larger than its antecedent.

If, however, we find that $\times$, the consequent of the second ratio, is to be less than its antecedent, we must make the consequent of the first ratio less than its antecedent, that the equality of the ratios may be preserved.

In performing examples in proportion, remember that the terms of a ratio must be of the same denomination. Write the second ratio, making $\times$, the number sought, the fourth term. Always ask if the consequent of the second ratio is to be larger or smaller than its antecedent, and from the answer determine the first ratio.

Write the ratio $5 : \times$.

5 must be the third term of the proportion, because the third and fourth terms form a ratio and must be of the same denominator.

We know that the ship will be longer in sailing 180 mi. than she was in

EXERCISE 41.

1. James purchased 15 acres of land for \$72. How much did William have to pay for $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres at the same rate?
2. If 7 men eat $10\frac{1}{2}$ loaves of bread in a week, how many loaves will 25 men eat at the same rate in the same time?
3. A house was painted by 8 men in 6 days. How many men would be required to do the same work in 12 days?
4. If a man can perform a journey in 6 days, traveling 14 hours a day, how many days will be required if he travels only 7 hours a day?
5. Six horses consume a certain quantity of oats in 12 days. How long will the same quantity feed 36 horses?

POWERS AND ROOTS.

A *power* is the product of like factors.

The product of two like factors is the 2nd power, or *square* of that number.

- 9 is the square of 3 ($3 \times 3 = 9$).
 16 is the square of 4 ($4 \times 4 = 16$).
 25 is the square of 5 ($5 \times 5 = 25$).

The product of three like factors is the 3rd power, or *cube* of that number.

27 is the cube of 3 ($3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$).

64 is the cube of 4 ($4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$).

The product of four like factors is the 4th power; of five like factors is the 5th power, etc.

The *exponent* is a small figure written a little above the number at the right, and it tells how many times the number is taken as a factor.

$$6^2 = 6 \times 6 \quad 7^3 = 7 \times 7 \times 7 \quad 5^4 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$$

The *root* of a number is one of the equal factors of the number.

The *square root* of a number is one of the two equal factors of the number.

The square root of 81 is 9; of $\frac{9}{16}$ is $\frac{3}{4}$.

The *cube root* of a number is one of the three equal factors of the number.

The cube root of 125 is 5; of $\frac{8}{27}$ is $\frac{2}{3}$.

The symbol $\sqrt{\quad}$, called the *radical sign*, written before a number, shows that the square root of the number is to be taken. $\sqrt{49}$ = square root of 49 = 7.

When some root other than the square root is desired, a small number, called the *index*, is written a little above and before the radical sign, to indicate what root is to be found. $\sqrt[3]{64}$ = cube root of 64 = 4.

$$4^2 = 16$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$8^2 = 64$$

$$16^2 = 256$$

$$45^2 = 2025$$

$$21^2 = 441$$

The square of a number contains twice as many figures, or one less than twice as many figures, as the root.

Therefore, for every one or two figures in the power there will be one figure in the root, and for every three or four figures in the power there will be two figures in the root. These groups of two figures are called *periods*.

Thus in every root there will be as many figures as there are periods, or fraction of a period, in the power.

Since $45 = 40 + 5$, the square of 45 may be obtained as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 + 5 \\ 40 + 5 \\ 40^2 + (40 \times 5) \\ \quad (40 \times 5) + 5^2 \\ \hline 40^2 + 2(40 \times 5) + 5^2 \end{array}$$

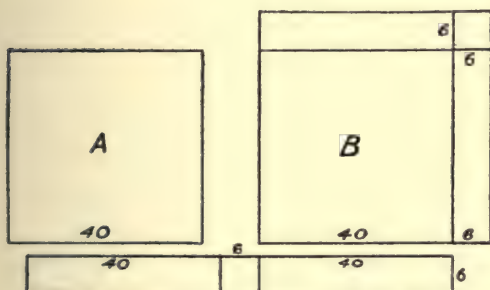
The square of any number made up of tens and units will contain the square of the tens + twice the product of the tens by the units + the square of the units.

Find the square root of 1225.

$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 65 \overline{) 1225} \\ \underline{9} \\ 325 \\ \underline{325} \\ 0 \end{array}$ The first period, 12, contains the square of the tens' figure of the root. The greatest square in 12 is 9. Write the square root of 9, which is 3, as the tens' figure of the root. Subtract the square of the tens' figure, and the remainder, together with the next period, contains twice the tens' figure $\times$ the unit $+$ the unit ^{2} . Twice the 3 tens is 6 tens, and 6 tens are contained in 32 tens of the remainder, 5 times. The 5 is the units figure of the root, and to save one multiplication we also add the units figure to the right of the 6 tens in the divisor. The 65 is called the complete divisor. Multiply the complete divisor and subtract. There is no remainder.

The square root of 1225 is 35.

Find the square of 46.



Start with a square 40 units wide (Figure A). What is its length?

Increase the dimensions of the square 6 units. How long will the square be? How wide?

Note that the areas added are 2 equal rectangles, each as long as a dimension of the original square, and a small square, whose dimensions will be the width of one of the rectangles (Figure B).

$40^2 = 1600$ area of original square.

$(40 \times 6) 2 = 480$ area of two rectangles.

$6^2 = 36$ area of small square.

$46^2 = 2116$ area of enlarged square.

Find the square root of 2116.

$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 86 \overline{) 2116} \\ \underline{16} \\ 516 \\ \underline{516} \\ 0 \end{array}$ The first period, 21, contains area of the original square, 1600. Subtracting this area, we have the remainder, 516. 516 contains the area of the two equal rectangles and the area of the small square.

We wish to find the width of the rectangles.

The length of the rectangles is 80 units, or twice the tens' figure in the root. This is our trial divisor. Divide the area of these rectangles by their length and we get 6, the width of the rectangle, or the units' figure in the root. Add this units' figure to the trial divisor, which gives the length of the two rectangles $+$ the length of the small square. This is the complete divisor, 86. Multiply the length by the width and it gives 516 square units; subtract and nothing remains.

The square root of 2116 is 46.

Always begin at the decimal point to separate the number into periods.

If the number is not a perfect square, add periods of ciphers until the root has been found to the required decimal place.

We find the square root of a common fraction by taking the square root of both numerator and denominator. If either numerator or denominator is not a perfect square, change the fraction to an equivalent decimal and then take the square root of the decimal.

Find the square root of $\frac{3}{4}$.

$$\frac{3}{4} = .75 \quad \begin{array}{r} .8 \quad .6 \\ 75 \quad 60 \end{array} + \quad \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = .86 +$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 166 \overline{)1100} \\ \underline{996} \end{array}$$

Find the square root of 6,780,816.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{6}{78} \quad \frac{0}{68} \quad \frac{4}{16} \\ 4 \\ 46 \overline{)278} \\ \underline{276} \\ 5204 \overline{)20816} \\ \underline{20816} \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{6780816} = 2604$$

When a dividend does not contain a trial divisor, place 0 as the next figure in the root, and at the right of the trial divisor. Bring down the next period and proceed as before.

Rule for square root:

1. Beginning at the decimal point, separate the given number into periods of two figures each.
2. Find the greatest square in the left-hand period, and write its root above the period as the first figure of the root.
3. Subtract the square of this root figure from the left-hand period, and to the remainder annex the next period for a dividend.
4. Double the root already found for a trial divisor, and omitting the right-hand figure of the dividend, divide and write the quotient as the next figure of the root, and also at the right of the trial divisor to form the complete divisor.
5. Multiply the complete divisor by the new root figure, and subtract the product from the dividend.
6. If there is a remainder, annex the next period for a new dividend. Double the root already found for a trial divisor, and proceed as before.

EXERCISE 42.

Find the square root:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. 38809 | 6. 430336 |
| 2. 75076 | 7. 589824 |
| 3. 142129 | 8. 788544 |
| 4. 207025 | 9. 824464 |
| 5. 310249 | 10. 998001 |

11. A square hall contains 4096 sq. ft. What will it cost to put a paper border around it at \$.37 a yard?

12. At \$.48½ a foot, what is the cost of fencing a square field containing 5476 sq. rd.?

13. The area of a square field is 654481 sq. ft. What is its perimeter?

14. How many yards of curbing are required for a park containing 26244 sq. ft.?

15. A rectangular surface is 64 rd. by 81 rd. What are the dimensions of a square field containing the same area?

16. A rectangular lot is 648 yd. long and 162 yd. wide. Find the distance around an equivalent square lot.

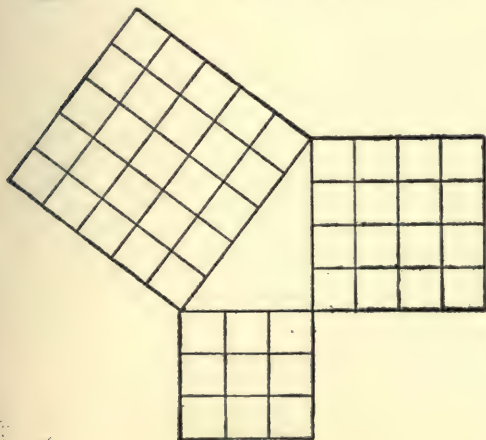
17. What will it cost at \$1.87½ a rod to build a fence around a square field whose area is 15½ A.?

18. How much more will it cost to fence a rectangular field 216 rd. long and 24 rd. wide, than a square field of the same area at \$2.25 a rod?

RIGHT TRIANGLE.

A *right triangle* is a triangle containing a right angle.

The *hypotenuse* is the side opposite the right angle. It is the longest side. The other two sides forming the right angle are called the *base* and *perpendicular*.



Draw a right triangle with the base 3 in. and perpendicular 4 in. The hypotenuse will be 5 in.

On each side of the triangle, draw a square, and divide each square into square inches. How does the number of units in the square of the hypotenuse compare with the number of units in the sum of the squares of the other two sides?

Learn—In any right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

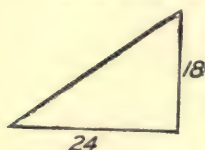
Hence, the square of either side equals the square of the hypotenuse less the square of the other side.

$$\text{hyp}^2 = \text{base}^2 + \text{perp}^2 \quad \text{hyp} = \sqrt{\text{base}^2 + \text{perp}^2}$$

$$\text{base}^2 = \text{hyp}^2 - \text{perp}^2 \quad \text{base} = \sqrt{\text{hyp}^2 - \text{perp}^2}$$

$$\text{perp}^2 = \text{hyp}^2 - \text{base}^2 \quad \text{perp} = \sqrt{\text{hyp}^2 - \text{base}^2}$$

The base of a right triangle is 24 ft., and the perpendicular is 18 ft.



What is the hypotenuse?

$$24^2 = 576 \text{ square of base.}$$

$$18^2 = 324 \text{ square of perpendicular.}$$

$$900 \text{ square of hypotenuse.}$$

$$\sqrt{900} = 30 \text{ length of hypotenuse.}$$

Rule. To find the *hypotenuse*, having the base and perpendicular given: Add the square of the base and the square of the perpendicular, and find the square root of the sum.

Rule. To find the *base* or *perpendicular*, having the hypotenuse and other side given: From the square of the hypotenuse subtract the square of the given side, and take the square root of the remainder.

EXERCISE 43.

1. The base of a right triangle is 39 ft., and the perpendicular is 52 ft. What is the hypotenuse?
2. What is the diagonal of a rectangle 96 ft. long and 72 ft. wide?
3. A tree was broken 28 ft. from its root, and struck the ground 21 ft. from its base. What was the height of the tree?
4. What must be the length of a ladder to reach to the top of a chimney 48 ft. high, the foot of the ladder being 20 ft. from the chimney?
5. If the top of the ladder mentioned above be lowered 6 feet, how far will the foot stand from the chimney?
6. Two poles are 48 ft. apart. One is 40 ft. high and the other 76 ft. How long a line will connect their tops?
7. Find the diagonal of a square field containing 4 A. 145 sq. rd.

AREA OF SURFACES.

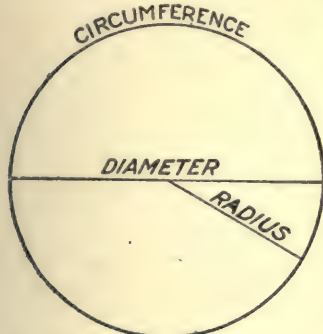
1. To find the *area* of a *rectangle*, multiply the base by the altitude.
2. To find the *area* of a *parallelogram*, multiply the base by the altitude.
3. To find the *area* of a *triangle*, multiply one-half the base by the altitude.
4. To find the *area* of a *trapezoid*, multiply one-half the sum of the bases by the altitude.

A *polygon* is a plane figure bounded by straight lines.

A *regular polygon* is a polygon having all its sides equal.

The *perimeter* of a polygon is the sum of its sides.

5. To find the *area* of a *regular polygon* of more than four sides, divide the polygon into triangles, and the area of the polygon will be the sum of the areas of the triangles.



A *circle* is a plane figure bounded by a curved line, every point of which is equally distant from the center.

The *circumference* of a circle is its bounding line.

The *diameter* is a straight line drawn through the center and terminating in the circumference.

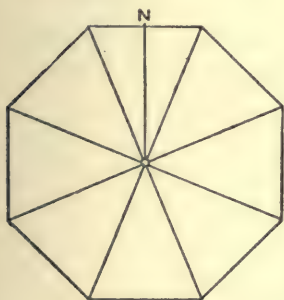
The *radius* is a straight line drawn from the center to the circumference. It is one-half of the diameter.

If the circumference of a circle is divided by its diameter, the quotient, expressed to the nearest ten-thousandth, is 3.1416. For ordinary use $3\frac{1}{7}$ may be used in place of 3.1416.

Learn. 1. To find the *circumference* of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.1416 or $3\frac{1}{7}$.

2. To find the *diameter* of a circle, divide the circumference by 3.1416 or $3\frac{1}{7}$.

$$\frac{\text{Circumference}}{\text{Diameter}} = 3.1416.$$
 This ratio is usually expressed by the Greek letter π (pi).



The area of the accompanying regular polygon (octagon) is the sum of the areas of the triangles. The area of a triangle equals $\frac{1}{2}$ the product of its base by its altitude.

The sum of the bases of the triangle = the *perimeter* of the polygon.

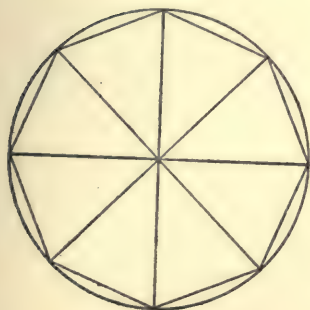
The altitude (O N) of one of the triangles is the *apothem* of the polygon.

The area of this regular polygon = $\frac{1}{2}$ of the perimeter $\times$ the apothem.

Reproduce the above regular polygon, and using the same center, draw the circumference of a circle.

Notice.—The circumference of the circle and the perimeter of the polygon are very nearly the same. Also, the apothem of the polygon and the radius of the circle are very nearly the same.

If the number of sides of the polygon were increased, the perimeter of the polygon would almost coincide with the circumference of the circle, and the apothem and radius would be the same.



Therefore, the *area* of a *circle* $= \frac{1}{2}$ the circumference multiplied by the radius.

$$\text{Circumference} = D \times 3.1416$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ circumference} = R \times 3.1416$$

Substitute $R \times 3.1416$ in the above.

$$\text{Area of circle} = 3.1416 \times R \times R$$

$$\text{Area of circle} = 3.1416 \times R^2$$

$$\text{Area of circle} = \pi R^2 \text{ (the most convenient form to remember).}$$

EXERCISE 44.

1. The radius of a circle is 42 in. How many feet in its circumference?
2. What is the distance across a circular piece of ground which measures 57 rods around?
3. Find how far a carriage has gone when one of its wheels, measuring 3 ft. 8 in. in diameter, has made 1600 revolutions.
4. How long a piece of iron will a blacksmith require for the tire of wagon wheel $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, if 6 in. are allowed for welding?
5. A horse is tied with a rope so that his head can reach 22 ft. from the stake in any direction. What is the area of the ground over which he can graze?
6. There are two circles drawn from the same center. The circumferences measure 132 ft. and 198 ft., respectively. Find the width of the ring formed by these two circles.

RULES FOR FINDING CURVED SURFACES.

1. The *convex surface* of a *prism* is the product of the perimeter of its base by its altitude.
2. The *convex surface* of a *cylinder* is the product of the circumference of its base by its altitude.
3. The *convex surface* of a *pyramid* is one-half the product of the perimeter of its base by its slant height.
4. The *convex surface* of a *cone* is one-half the product of the circumference of its base by its slant height.
5. The *surface* of a *sphere* is four times the square of its radius times 3.1416.

RULES FOR FINDING THE VOLUME OF SOLIDS.

1. The *volume* of a *regular prism* is equal to the product of the area of its base by its altitude.
2. The *volume* of a *cylinder* is equal to the product of the area of its base by its altitude.
3. The *volume* of a *pyramid* is equal to one-third the product of the area of its base by its altitude.
4. The *volume* of a *cone* is equal to one-third the product of the area of its base by its altitude.
5. The *volume* of a *sphere* is equal to $\frac{4}{3}$ the product of its radius and its convex surface.

EXERCISE 45. (REVIEW.)

1. Complete these proportions:

$$7 : \quad = 20 : \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{12} = \quad : \frac{1}{3}$$
2. If 18 horses eat 80 bu. of oats in 4 weeks, how many bushels will 16 horses eat in the same time?
3. Find the 3rd power of $\frac{4}{9}$.
4. Find the square root of 65.1249.
5. A ship was valued at \$75,000, and was insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. Find the premium.
6. A man bought a farm of 80 A. of land for \$3200, and sold it at a profit of \$9.50 an acre. What was the gain per cent?
7. Find the side of a square that contains as many square feet as an oblong 210 ft. $\times$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
8. Write the decimal for
 $\frac{1}{8}\%$, $\frac{4}{5}\%$, $\frac{1}{3}\%$.
9. How many pecks of potatoes are there in 48 bu., 3 pk. and 6 qt.? Find the cost of the same at 40c per peck.
10. How many bricks 8 in. $\times$ 4 in. will be required to lay a sidewalk 4 rd. long and 6 ft. wide?

EXERCISE 46.

Henry Brown has on his wood-lot a pile of wood 54 ft. long and 4 ft high, which he sells to Joseph Taylor at \$7.25 per cord.

1. Write how much money he should receive.
2. Write such a bill for the wood as Mr. Brown would make out. Receipt it yourself for Mr. Brown.

3. Write such a note as Mr. Taylor might give for the amount. Date it today, and make it payable on demand with interest.

4. Compute the interest on the note, or on the value of the wood, from date to the 27th of next month.

EXERCISE 47. (REVIEW.)

1. Find the interest on \$4050 from April 14, 1910, to June 10, 1913, at 5%.

2. Mr. Jones sold 60 bu. wheat at \$1.15 a bushel. This was 5% more than he paid for it. How much did he gain?

3. Express .625 and .1428 as common fractions in lowest terms.

4. If $\frac{3}{8}$ of a yard of silk cost \$1.15, how many yards will cost \$55.20?

5. How much did a lawyer receive for collecting a bill for \$325 at 8%, and one for \$850 at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$?

6. Find the sum of these fractions: $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{2}{24}$, $\frac{3}{16}$.

7. If 136 masons can build a wall in 28 days, how many will be required to build it in 8 days?

8. If a merchant sells flour at \$7.37 a barrel and gains 10%, what % would he gain if he sold it at \$8.04 a barrel?

9. What will it cost to cement a cellar floor 48 ft. 6 in. long and 24 ft. wide at 45c a sq. yd.?

10. Mr. Brown bought a horse for \$325, paid \$60 for keeping him, and then sold him for \$477.40. What per cent did he gain?

LESSON OUTLINES

AND

CLASSIFIED QUESTIONS

IN

NATURE-WORK GEOGRAPHY HISTORY BIOGRAPHY
LITERATURE THE ARTS AND SCIENCES
INDUSTRIES AND INVENTIONS

WITH PAGE REFERENCES

CONTENTS

	Page
AGRICULTURE.....	2292-2297
ANATOMY.....	2274, 2302
ASTRONOMY.....	2228, 2306
BIOGRAPHY.....	2309
BIOLOGY.....	2312
BOTANY.....	2266, 2313
CHEMISTRY.....	2278, 2313
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.....	2249
CLASSIFIED QUESTIONS.....	2297
CURIOUS AND INTERESTING FACTS.....	2315
DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.....	2317
DRAMA.....	2388
EDUCATION.....	2280, 2319
EVOLUTION.....	2326
FINE ARTS.....	2326
GEOGRAPHY.....	2229, 2386, 2330
GEOLOGY.....	2226, 2350
HISTORY.....	2236, 2351
HISTORY, THE CHARTS OF.....	2234
HYGIENE.....	2277, 2306
INDEX.....	2413
LITERATURE.....	2251, 2374
METEOROLOGY.....	2387
MINERALOGY.....	2387
MUSIC.....	2288, 2388
MYTHOLOGY.....	2390
NATURE STUDY.....	2219, 2393
OUTLINES.....	2219
PEDAGOGICS.....	2280, 2324
PHILOSOPHY.....	2400
PHYSICS.....	2264, 2400
PHYSIOGRAPHY.....	2404
PHYSIOLOGY.....	2276, 2302
PLANT LIFE.....	2223
READING.....	2291
RELIGION.....	2406
TRADES AND MANUFACTURERS.....	2407
ZOOLOGY.....	2408

INTRODUCTION

In order that our readers may readily appreciate the reliable and authentic information to be obtained from following the course of reading and study in *The Lesson Outlines*, we give a brief history of *The New Student's Reference Work*:

Over twenty years ago Mr. Beach prepared *The Student's Cyclo-pedia*, the pioneer reference work that has won the approval of the educators and the public. Then, with the assistance of a large corps of leading educators, he began gathering together new and valuable material, and after a long period of such preparation *The Student's Cyclo-pedia* was entirely rewritten. New ideas were incorporated, the scope of the work was so broadened that it became more than a mere cyclo-pedia, and a new work in three volumes was issued under the name of *The Student's Reference Work*. This has long been recognized as the standard work of its kind.

In making the latest edition, *The New Student's Reference Work*, our aim has been, not only to maintain the high standard character of *The Student's Reference Work* and to keep abreast of the times, but to move ahead along the most approved lines of educational work by securing the services and suggestions of those advanced and progressive educators who represent the best thought in the educational world.

The names of the educators who have contributed to *The New Student's Reference Work* are alone a sufficient guaranty of authenticity and excellence. We wish, however, to acknowledge here the splendid assistance that has been rendered by over two hundred city superintendents, who have contributed articles, and to many other educators who have given us encouraging and helpful ideas.

The Lesson Outlines are the result of an earnest wish on the part of the publishers to render the great wealth of information contained in *The New Student's Reference Work* more accessible and helpful than is possible even with our especially devised system of cross indexing. To this end we had a series of ideal outlines for study prepared. These were arranged by educators best fitted for the task, whose only instructions were to make the most perfect outlines possible. When completed, our indexers merely inserted the page references.

The Lesson Outlines are an aid to the teacher in summarizing subjects and in its suggestions. They are helpful to the student as an aid to school work in the preparation of special topics, in reviews and in securing a comprehensive grasp of main subjects. They are of inestimable value to the young man who may be denied the advantage of a college education and must depend on his own resources to become that best product of our American civilization—"a self-educated man."

The Outlines cover the various departments of knowledge and not only give a complete synopsis of a subject, but indicate the pages in *The New Student's Reference Work* where detailed information may be

INTRODUCTION

found. Today the student must be brief and accurate, and these Outlines enable him to meet the requirements without unnecessary expenditure of valuable time and energy. Suppose, for example, that a student, teacher or general reader wishes to write a paper or get a review of English literature of the eighteenth century or, in fact, of any period of literature. In these Outlines the guide posts of the world's literature are presented so clearly and effectively that there is photographed on the mind a definite picture of the main features in the literary life of the world from before the time of Confucius down to the most modern writers of fiction. We direct your attention for a moment to the Outline on Young Folk's Literature. Every mother knows how difficult it is to select suitable stories to tell and read to young children. There is so much reading material that is really worthless thrown on the market, that it requires considerable experience to make a wise selection.

It does not require much thought to realize how completely this graded list of literature for children covers the years of early childhood, when children demand stories, then on through the restless adolescent period when every boy craves the story of excitement and adventure, into the later high school and college ages, thus covering completely the dangerous periods in the child's life. Surely the educators appreciated the truth of the saying: "In making the right start, half the battle is won."

To the Outlines is added a series of over 6000 Classified Questions. These form a means of study that, in the hands of the general public, has proven its value by many years' experience. This Question idea was first introduced in *The Student's Cyclopedia*, which we published in 1893. Inasmuch as these Classified Questions have filled a special niche in the home life for so many years, that feature has not only been retained, but has been strengthened and broadened to cover practically every department of knowledge. The editor's aim has been to select live questions which develop thought and expression, as well as fasten in the mind of the student the very meat of the subject under consideration.

Entire families have spent evening after evening in studying the questions and their answers. Parents have declared that when the long winter evenings have passed they have been amazed at the vast amount of information obtained and the studious habits acquired by every member of the household. Teachers and parents have realized that a strong home tie has been developed through this method of study, that is a closer companionship and a stronger bond of sympathy between children and parents. This spirit of confidence in the home circle becomes the trusty safeguard in the future life of the boys and girls.

In a word: *The Lesson Outlines* have been prepared and arranged with all the skill that painstaking educators could command and is the *Key* to the vast library of information contained in *The New Student's Reference Work*.

THE PUBLISHERS.

OUTLINES

NATURE STUDY

SPECIAL REFERENCES:

- a. As related to child life: 1307.
- b. Nature study in the lower grades: 1307.
- c. Material: 1308.
- d. Methods: 1308.
- e. The Camera in Nature Study: 1309.

I ANIMAL LIFE.

- 1. MAIN CLASSES OF ANIMALS: Animal kingdom 74; arthropoda 114; vertebrates 2015; tunicates 1950; geology 2133.
- a. Insects: Illustrations—flies 687; "darning needle" or dragon fly 549; scarabæus or tumble-bugs 1687; butterflies 296; hornets 886; silkworm moth 1757; chinch-bug 389; potato-bug 1537; fire-fly 676; peripatus 1453; cockroaches 418; cochineal 417; canker or fire worm 322.
- b. Fishes: 678; trout 1945; bass 179; cod 418; salmon 1666; perch 1451; pike 1490; haddock 821; mudfishes 1274.
- c. Amphibians: Frogs 719; toads 1917; and salamanders 1664.
- d. Reptiles: 1601; snakes 1773; alligators 52; lizards 1104; tortoise 1925; turtle 1958; terrapin 1892; crocodile 480.
- e. Birds: 217; sparrow 1791; hawk 850; robin 1620.
- f. Mammals: 1154; cat 347; dog 538; elephant 604; monkey 1252; horse 886; house-pets 889.

2. STUDY OF INSECTS: 928.

- a. Parts of an Insect: 928; ant 76; bee 191 beetle 194; spiders 1798.
 - (1) Head:
 - (a) Antennæ or feelers, what they are like: Cockroaches 418; aphides or plant lice 82.
 - (b) Eyes: Insects 928; dragon-fly 548.
 - (c) Mouth-parts:
 - 1. Upper lip and jaws: Beetle 194; weevil 2064; ant-lion 81.
 - 2. Parts for biting and for sucking: 929; Butterfly 297; caterpillar 350; waterbug 2052.
 - (2) Thorax: 928.
 - (a) The wings and legs: Insects 929-30; crickets 477; grasshoppers 796.
 - (3) Abdomen and the way it is joined to the thorax: 2050.
- b. Stages through which most insects go in developing from the egg to the full-grown adult insect: fly 687; mosquito 1269.
 - (1) The egg stage: 928; 297; 350.
 - (a) Number of eggs: Bee 191; mosquito 1269.
 - (b) Where they are laid: Bee 191; fly 687; mosquito 1269; moths 1270-71.
 - (c) When laid: Moths 1270; crickets 477; grasshopper 796; lady-bug 1019.

- (2) The larval stage—worm or caterpillar stage: Centipede 359; silkworm 1759; larva 1032; caterpillar 349. { (a) Food of insects in this stage of development: 1032.
(b) The stage in which the most damage is done: Army-worm 109; Cottonboll weevil 465.
- (3) The pupal stage—cocoon: pupa 1564; butterfly 297; silkworm 1757.
- (4) Winged stage—full grown: moth 1270; butterfly 297; ladybug 1019.
- (5) The time of development from one stage to the next: Cicada or 17 year locust 398; katydid 993.
- (6) In what form the insect lives from one summer to the next: mosquito 1269; codlin moth 419.

3. STUDY OF FISHES: 678; 677.

a. Some parts of the fish: Heart 853; 67.

- (1) The gills: { (a) How they are used in breathing: Respiration 1603.
(b) Has the fish lungs? Mudfishes 1274; fishes 678.

b. How the fish is protected: sturgeon 1841; torpedo 1924; swordfish 1858; fish-culture 677.

c. Food of the fish: 678; 1734.

- d. Fish-eggs: 677; 678. { (1) When and where laid: 1827.
(2) Number of eggs: 589, 678.

4. STUDY OF THE FROGS—AMPHIBIANS: 719; Animal life 524; amphibia 65; salamander 1664; egg 589; blood 401; heart 854.

a. Their development:

- (1) Their Eggs: 1917. { (a) Appearance: 1917.
(b) Jelly-like part around the real egg inside and the two purposes of the jelly: Toad 1917.
(c) Where they are laid: Salamander 1664.
- (2) The Young Tadpole: { (a) Its appearance at first: { 1. Lack of legs: 65.
719; 1917. { 2. The gills: 719; 65.
(b) Why it cannot live on land: 719.
- (3) The Secondary Stage of Development: { (a) Disappearance of gills and development of lungs: 720; 65.
(b) Development of a pair of hind legs, then a pair of front legs: 720; 1917.
(c) Shrinking of the tail: 720; 1917.
- (4) The Full-Grown Amphibian: { (a) Why and how can live on land: 719.
(b) Food of the Amphibians: { 1. Of what it consists.
2. How it is obtained.
3. The peculiarity of the tongue and how it is used in getting food.
(c) Amphibians as destroyers of insects: 1344; 1918.

5. STUDY OF REPTILES: 1601; 589.

a. Main kinds of reptiles: Snakes 1773; turtles 1958; alligators 52; lizards 1104; crocodile 480; dragon 548; chameleon 364; gila monster 765.

b. Snakes: 1773; rattlesnake 1588; copperhead 452; boa 231; cobra 417.

c. Turtles:

d. STUDY OF BIRDS:

a. Classification of birds: 217.

(1) As to zone on the earth where found:

- (1) Color, scales and fangs: 1773.
- (2) Moulting of skin: 1773.
- (3) Means of movement: 1773.
 - (a) Of what it consists: rattlesnakes 1588; copperhead 452.
- (4) Food:
 - (b) How obtained: black snake 223.
 - (c) How digested: Boa 231.
- (1) Protective covering of the turtle: 1958.
- (2) Different kinds of turtles: 1959.
- (3) Manner of swimming and diving: 1959.
- (4) Food, how obtained, of what it consists: 1959; 1925.
- (5) The eggs of the turtle: 1959; 589.

(2) As to the habitat without regard to climate:

- (a) Tropical birds: parrots 1425; birds of paradise 218.
 - (b) Birds of temperate zones: hawks 850; crows 482; sparrows 1791.
 - (c) Birds of cold climates: Auk 138; goose 780; migration 1223; owl 1404.
- (a) Water-birds:
 - 1. Divers: like the loon 536; gull 814; albatross 39; pelican 1442.
 - 2. Swimmers: like the duck 557; goose 780; swan 1853.
 - 3. Waders: like the heron 869; crane 473; and flamingo 680.
 - (b) Shore-birds: like the snipe 1773; and plover 1505.
 - (c) Land-birds: like the quail 1570; turkey 1995; robin 1620; and bluebird 231.

b. Things to notice in studying birds:

(1) Size—compared with some very common bird, as the robin which measures 10 inches: 1620; lark 1031; oriole 1394.

(2) Color:

- (a) Is it to attract attention like the Baltimore oriole's? 164.
- (b) Is it for protection like the meadow larks? 1194.
- (c) Notice the differences in color between the male and the female: as in the bobolink 232.

(3) Notice the special markings: as in the plover 1505; the owl 1404.

(4) The shape: as in the loon 536; the flamingo 680; the emu 613.

(5) The bill, wing, tail and feet: as in the pelican 1442; hummingbird 898; falcon 647; albatross 39; gull 813; peacock 1434; condor 440.

(6) Movements on land: as skulking the rail 1581; walking the adjutant 14; running, the sandpiper 1674; ostrich 1398; diving, the divers 536; swimming, the ducks 557.

- (7) Their movements in the air: speed, the falcon 647; endurance, the kite 1007; floating, the buzzard 297; dashing, the fly-catchers 687; the fishhawks 678.
- (8) Their songs: call-notes and alarm-notes, the Virginia nightingale 334; the canary 321; the mockingbird 1245; the bittern 221; whooping crane 473.
- (9) The food of birds, and how they obtain it: the crows 482; the adjutant 14; the vultures 2031; the hawks 850; the kingfisher 1004; the owls 1403; the nighthawks 1350.
- (10) The location and forms of their nests; the number and color of their eggs; and the way their nests are constructed: birds' nests 217; the oven-bird 1002; thrush 1907; the oriole 1394; the tailor-bird 1865; the swallow 1852; the eggs 589; bob-white 233; weaver-bird 2060.
- (11) The migration of birds: 1223.

7. STUDY OF MAMMALS:

- a. The characteristics which distinguish mammals from other animals: 1154.
- b. Important classes of mammals: 1154.

- (1) Marsupials: 1177; kangaroo 988; opossum 1387; wombat 2105.
- (2) Rodents: 1623; rats 1588; rabbits 1577; porcupine 1528; gophers 781; beavers 188.
- (3) Hoofed animals: Ungulates 1966; cow 352; horse 886; pig 1856; deer 513; 1599.
- (4) Carnivora: tiger 1911; wolf 2103; fox 703.
- (5) Primates: Manlike animals: monkeys 1252; chimpanzees 388; apes 81.

- c. How each kind of mammal is specially fitted to live as it does: size; strength; legs; teeth; jaws; feet. (See references above.)

- d. Some domesticated mammals: House-Pets 889; dog 538; cat 347; sheep 1736; cow 352; hog 1856; horse 886.

- (1) Animal from which each has probably developed: evolution 637. (See under above heading.)
- (2) How they first might have been tamed: 538; 348; 886.
- (3) Which was probably domesticated first? 352; 538; 1736.
- (4) The relation between the teeth and the kind of food the animal eats: 886; 889; 540.
- (5) The methods of defence of the domesticated animals: 232; 539.
- (6) Which animals are best protected from the cold? Sheep 1736; beaver 188; bear 185.
- (7) The relative intelligence of the different domesticated animals: 348; 539.

- (8) Which wild animals are most like each of the main domesticated animals?

{	(a) Horse: 886; ass 122; zebra 2129; quagga 1569.
{	(b) Dog: 539; wolves 2103; jackals 952.
{	(c) Cat: 348; tiger 1911; lion 1077; leopard 1056; puma 1560; jaguar 955.

- e. Two common wild animals:

- (1) The squirrel: 1806; 1623.

{	(a) How the squirrel is suited to his manner of life.
{	(b) Characteristics of his teeth, feet, tail, fur.
{	(c) The kind of food which the squirrel eats.
{	(d) How food is stored.
{	(e) How he lives through the winter.
{	(f) The summer home and the winter home.
- (2) The rabbit: 1577; 837.

Note: Study with same outline as above for the squirrel, noting the difference between the rabbits and hares.

II. PLANT LIFE.

1. VARIETIES OF PLANTS:

a. Flowering plants that reproduce themselves by enclosed seed:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) Kinds: 73 (Angiosperms). | { | <p>(a) Trees: woody stem, single 1940; trunks grow at least 20 feet tall, oak 1367; maple 1166; apple 95.</p> <p>(b) Shrubs or bushes: woody stem — not a single main trunk, rose 1633; briar 1855.</p> <p>(c) Vines: woody, slender climbing stem, grape 794; ivy 950; pea 1432; Virginia creeper 2035; morning-glory 1263; clematis 407.</p> <p>(d) Herbs: plants with stems not woody, dying down to the ground each year, beets 1845; grass 795; grains 2073; strawberries 1837; mustard 1292; mint 1237; saxifrage 1685.</p> |
|------------------------------|---|---|

b. Flowerless plants that reproduce themselves by exposed seed:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) Kinds: 818 (Gymnosperms). | { | <p>(a) Evergreens of temperate zone: conifers 443; pine 1491; cedar 354.</p> <p>(b) Cycads of tropics: 492.</p> <p>(c) Ginkgo — maidenhair tree: 767.</p> <p>(d) Gnetums of the deserts: 818.</p> |
|-------------------------------|---|---|

c. Flowerless plants reproduced by means of spores instead of seeds:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| (1) Kinds: 1897. | { | <p>(a) Ferns: common forms of the woods 656.</p> <p>(b) Mosses: bare — soil-moss 1282; hair-moss 1270; hepatica 865; peat 1436; 1125.</p> <p>(c) Lichens: gray growths on fence-boards and rocks 1859.</p> <p>(d) Algæ: sea-weeds and slimes on surface of ponds 48; 392; 904; 491; 1463; 1609; 522.</p> <p>(e) Fungi: moulds — yeasts 2121; mushrooms 1284; grain smut 227; 1479; 178; 17; 1949; 1678; 1420.</p> <p>(f) Bacteria: 154 plants that cannot be seen with the naked eye — smaller than the finest dust 657; 761; 1633.</p> |
|------------------|---|---|

- (2) How reproduced: by means of spores 1803; 1601; 1796; 117; 1804; 661.

2. MEANS OF REPRODUCTION:

a. Flowers — fitted to produce seed:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| (1) Parts: 686. | { | <p>(a) Stamens: produce pollen 1808.</p> <p>(b) Stigma: receives pollen 686.</p> <p>(c) Calyx: floral display 312.</p> <p>(d) Corolla: 459.</p> |
| (2) Forms: 925. | { | <p>(a) Single.</p> <p>(b) Clusters.</p> |

(3) Fertilization: 657.

- (a) Self-pollination: 1518.
- (b) Cross-pollination: 1518.
- (c) By insects:
 - 1. Nectar feeding: like the butterflies and moths 1519.
 - 2. Pollen feeding: like the bees and wasps 1519; 192.
 - 3. How the insects know the food: 1519.

b. Fruits: contain mature seed 721; 1523.

- (1) Kinds: 721; pear 1434; apple 85; gourd 787; gooseberry 781; raspberry 1587.

(2) How distributed: 1717; 1519.

- (a) Wind: 1718; milkweed 1226; catalpa 348; maple 1166; tumbleweed 1950.
- (b) Water: 1718.
- (c) Animals: 1718.
- (d) Explosion of pod: violet 2022.

(3) Special adaptation for seed-distribution: 1718.

- (a) Seed wings: 1894; maple 1166; 1718.
- (b) Plumes: 1718; milkweed 1226; catalpa 348.
- (c) Barbs: 1718; dandelion 500.

c. Runners and cuttings: 1552; 1643.

d. Selections and crossing to obtain new varieties called hybrids: 1500; 789.

3. GERMINATION: 760; 657; 614; 1718.

a. Parts of seed: 611.

- (1) Covering: 931; 1894.
- (2) Cotyledon: 465.
- (3) Caulicle: 353.
- (4) Plumule: 1506.

b. Development:

- (1) Plumule developing into stem: 1747.
- (2) Radicle into the root: 1632.
- (3) Cotyledons: 611.
 - (a) Leaflike.
 - (b) Not leaflike.

4. NOURISHMENT OF PLANTS: 1366; 532; 1420; 1242; 847.

a. Green plants: that can make their own food.

(1) Chlorophyll: green bodies that do the work 393.

(a) Work: to provide nourishment for leaf 690

- (a) Make carbohydrates and proteids: 1479.
- (b) Give off oxygen and vapor: 1936.
- (c) Put food in solution: 531.
- (d) Respiration: 1602; 1210.

(3) Work of roots and stems: 2051; 1632.

b. Plants not green: having no chlorophyll, they cannot manufacture own food.

(1) Kinds: 724; mushrooms 178; moulds 1479; mildews 117; truffles 1946; yeast 2121; rust 1649; toadstools 178.

(2) How they live: 1678; depend on green plants and on animals 1420; 1859.

(3) Where they grow: 1479.

5. ROOTS OF PLANTS: 1632; 2051.

a. Purpose: to hold fast and absorb food 1294.

b. How direction is determined: water and gravity 859.

c. Kinds: taproot and hair-roots 1632.

6. TREES:

a. Kinds: 693; 1940.

- (1) Leafshedding: 512; maple 530; 1166; oak 1367; apple 85; ash 117; elm 609; beech 192; tulip 1949; hickory 872; horse-chestnut 887; catalpa 348.
- (2) Evergreen: do not shed leaves, cypress 492; pine 1492; fir 675; hemlock 860.

b. Parts:

- (1) Roots: 1632.
 - { (a) Ascent of water: 2051.
 - { (b) Vascular bundles: 2004.
- (2) Trunk:
 - (a) Bark: 172.
 - { 1. Differences in bark: 462.
 - { 2. Work of bark: 466.
 - { 3. Growth of bark: 621.
 - a. How wood is formed on inside: 1678; cambium 312; blast 179; trees 1940; heartwood 854.
- (3) Wood: 1930.
 - { (a) Heartwood: 854.
 - { (b) Sapwood: 1673.
 - { (c) Rings and layers and their meaning: 1940.
- (4) Branches: 259; 818.
 - (a) Different positions in various trees: pine 1492; elm 609; hemlock 860.
- (5) Flowers and fruits of trees: 1367.
 - (a) Shade trees: oak 1367.
 - (b) Fruit trees: 721.
 - { 1. Dry: maple 1166.
 - { 2. Fleshy: peach 1434; plum 1506; cherry 377; apple 85; pear 1435.
 - (c) Forest trees: 693.
- (6) Leaf: 1480; Cyclic; Spiral.

7. AGRICULTURAL PLANTS:

General References: agriculture 26; balanced ration 159; ensilage 619.

a. Forage crops: 651; alfalfa 46; corn 457.

(1) Work: benefit to soil 1353; root tubercles 1633.

b. Grains and grasses: 795; wheat 2072; rye 1650; rice 1610; oats 1638; pea 1432; millet 1227; alfalfa 46; clover 413; cowpeas 470; buckwheat 283.

(1) Character of roots: nitrogen crops 1352; root 1632; root pressure 1633; root stock 1633; root tubercles 1633.

(2) Stems: 795; 1821.

(3) Flower: 795.

(4) Difference in grains:

(a) Length of root: 46.

(b) Hardiness: 283; cowpeas 470; rye 1650; oats 1638.

c. Root crops: tuber 1948; potato 1537.

(1) Difference in character: 1632.

(2) Materials taken from soil: phosphates 1475; potassium 1537; sulphur 1846; nitrogen 1353; fertilizers 657; manures 1165; rotation of crops 1636.

III. PHYSICAL NATURE STUDY:

1. STUDY OF ROCKS: Geology 747; Evolution 600.

a. The main kinds of rocks in the earth's crust:

(1) Unstratified rock:

(a) Granite, rock made up of crystals — mainly quartz: 1571; 792; 653; 1036.

1. The "hard-heads" of the fields: 553.

(b) Trap rock, dark, granular rock: 1938; 177.

1. The Palisades of the lower Hudson River: 1938; 894; 1571.

(a) Sandstone, rock made of grains of sand held together by a cement: 1673; 1674.

1. Notice the material of which gravel stones are made: sand 1673; gravel 796.

2. "Brown stone" houses: Ohio 1374; sandstone 1674.

(b) Limestone, composed mainly of lime: 1072.

1. "Flag stone": 1773; chalk 363; limestone ledges 1072; marble 1167.

(c) Shale, a finely stratified rock made from mud and silt: 1733; 406.

(d) Slate, a clay rock made from shale by great heat: 1733.

1. Slate roofing: pencils 1444; slates 1733.

(e) Clay, mainly from the decay and powdering of other rock: 406.

1. Brick and potter's clay: 1538; 265.

(2) Stratified rock — which is in layers:

b. The making of rock:

(1) Igneous rock, rock which has been molten, unstratified:

(a) The first rock of the earth: 638; 1529; 747.

(b) Granite: 792; trap rock 1938; hardened lava 1036.

(a) Made from material deposited by water in the ocean, lakes and beds of streams: shale 1733; sandstone 1674; limestone 1072.

(b) How the material is broken off and worn away from the older igneous rock: sand 1673; Sahara 1654; earth 574; drift 553.

(c) How the material is carried by water: alluvium 53; earth 574; chalk 363.

(d) How the material is deposited: sand 1673; earth 574; alluvium 53.

(e) Cementing of the particles together by lime and silica: pebble 1437; shale 1733; silica 1757; lime 1071.

1. Effect of heat in this: mineralogy 1231; lime 1071.

(2) Sedimentary rock — stratified:

- (3) How rock fossils are made in the sedimentary rock:
 - (a) The fossils of plant-life: fossil 701; geology 749; paleontology 1409; evolution 638.
 - (b) The kinds of plants which are shown: geology 749; fossil 701.
 - (c) The fossils of animal life which are found: horse 886; geology 750; evolution 638.
- (4) The formation of coal: 413. (Study with reference to outline.)
 - (a) Luxuriant vegetation in marshes, warm climate.
 - (b) Slight sinking of the land so as to make a shallow sea.
 - (c) Deposit of sediment material on the fallen vegetable growth.
 - (d) Increased pressure and heat to change part of the vegetable material to coal.
- (5) The stages in the making of coal: peat 1436; brown coal 1070; soft or bituminous and hard or anthracite coal 413.
- c. The making of soil:
 - (1) Kinds of soil:
 - (a) Sandy soils: 1778; 1673.
 - (b) Clayey soils: 1778.
 - (c) Vegetable soil: 1778; 1636; 53.
 - (d) Mixtures of clay and sand with vegetable matter to make sandy and clayey loam: 1165; 1353; 898.
 - (2) How the decay and disintegration of rock are brought about: the work of water, frost, temperature and glaciers: 770; physiography 1483; Sahara Desert 1654.

2. STUDY OF THE ATMOSPHERE:

- a. Its position in relation to the earth: 34.
- b. Height to which the air extends: 34.
 - (1) How the height is known: aeronautics 18; barometer 174.
 - (2) Highest balloon ascensions: aeronautics 19; Gay-Lussac 741.
- c. Pressure of the air on the surface of the earth—amount per square inch or foot: 33.
- d. The decreasing density of the air as we ascend: aeronautics 18; air 34; barometer 174.
 - (1) Difference between density at base and tops of mountains: barometer 174.
- e. The characteristics of the air:
 - (1) Tasteless, odorless, colorless, elastic; it has weight and is compressible: air 33; nitrogen 1353.
 - (2) Why we do not feel its weight: 33.
 - (1) Oxygen, which makes things burn and which, in breathing, we take from the air: its amount 1405; 739.
 - (2) Nitrogen, the work which it does for us: the amount in the air 1353; 739.
 - (3) Carbonic acid gas, its relation to animal and plant life: 332.
 - (4) Water-gas or vapor: 2051; evaporation 636; gas 739; barometer 174; clouds 412; natural gas 1306.
- f. Composition of air:

g. Moisture of the air:

(1) Evaporation of water:

- (a) Under what conditions evaporation goes on best: 636.
- (b) Temperature and dryness of air: evaporation 636; rain 1582.
- (c) Places from which most of the water is evaporated: Sahara Desert 1654; Dead Sea 570; Tibet 1909; Atacama Desert 129.

(2) Condensation of vapor:

- (a) How condensation is brought about: rain 1582; fog 688; distillation 535; frost 720.
- (b) What is meant by the dew-point: 526.
- (c) Clouds, what they are and how formed: 412.
- (d) Fog and mist: 688.
- (e) Rain: how it is formed 1582.
- (f) Snow and hail: how they are formed and how they differ 1773; 824.
- (g) Dew and frost: what each is and how each is formed; how they differ from each other; best conditions for formation; effect of wind and clouds on formation: dew 526; frost 720; rain 1582.

3. ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY:

a. The nebular theory: 1316; 1030; 127.

- (1) The original nebulous mass: 1316; 127.
- (2) Condensation of part of the mass and the resulting increase in rate of rotation: 1316.
- (3) Throwing off of parts due to centrifugal force: 1316.
- (4) Masses making what we call planets thrown off from the sun: 1316.

b. The eight planets with their satellites: 1499; 1682; names, size and position in relation to the sun and the earth 1500; sun 1848; moon 1259; Kepler 1000.

c. The earth—our planet:

(1) The movements of the earth:

- (a) Rotation: time of rotation, inclination of the axis 573.
- (b) Revolution: time of revolution, shape of path around the sun 573; gravitation 796; equinox 622; eclipse 579; Copernicus 451.

d. The moon—the satellite of the earth: 1259.

- (1) Size: 1259.
- (2) Distance from the earth: 1259; 573.
- (3) Character of its surface: 1209.
- (4) Its lack of atmosphere and of life: 1259.
- (5) Why its shape apparently changes: 1259; 579.

e. The fixed stars: 1813.

- (1) The North Star: 1360.

f. Meteors and comets: 1212; 432; 129.

g. The Milky Way: 1226.

GEOGRAPHY

I. THE EARTH AS A WHOLE:

1. THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH: 573; 745; 730; 451.
 - a. Proofs that it is spherical: 573; 127.
2. THE SIZE OF THE EARTH:
 - a. Length of circumference and diameters: 573.
3. MOTIONS OF THE EARTH:
 - a. Rotation: 573; 451; 279; 730.
 - (1) What is meant by poles and axis: 573; 1516.
 - (2) The Pole Star and the Big Dipper: 1516; 186.
 - (3) Cause of daylight and darkness: 573; 1848.
 - (4) Longitude and Time. The Meridian of Greenwich: 1204; 807; 1114; 1913.
 - b. Revolution:
 - (1) The Earth's orbit: 574; 451; 1000; 1344; 127; 796.
 - (2) The angle of inclination: 573; 1544; 2133.
 - (3) The cause of the seasons of the year: 574; 1715.
4. THE CONTINENTS AND THE OCEANS:
 - a. Relative location and areas: No. America 58; So. America 61; Africa 22; Asia 119; Australia 142; Europe 632.
 - b. The oceans: Atlantic, 132; Pacific, 1407; Indian, 921; Arctic, 94; Antarctic, 77.
 - c. The movements of the water of the oceans:
 - (1) Ocean currents—causes: 1369; 813; 1017.
 - (2) Tides—causes: 1910; 1259.
 - (9) Waves—causes: 2058.
5. MEANS BY WHICH THE EARTH'S SURFACE IS CHANGED:
 - a. Work of volcanic forces:
 - (1) Geysers, hot springs, volcanoes, earthquakes: 762; 2027; 1805; 574.
 - (2) Rising and sinking of land: 2028; 749; 1483.
 - b. Work of the atmosphere:
 - (1) The changes of the atmosphere: 33; 1931; 2094; 1833; 750.
 - (2) How it makes soil: 1778.
 - (3) The winds: 2094; Trade, 1931; monsoon, 1253; simoom, 1759; cyclone, 492.
 - c. Work of running water:
 - (1) How it wears away the earth's surface: 747; 2051; 100.
 - (2) How it carries earthy material and deposits sediment: 518; 1240; 590; 2122; 53.
 - (3) The general effect of running water: 2051.
 - d. Work of the glaciers:
 - (1) How they wear away the land: 770; 1206; 365.
 - (2) How they make deposits of rock and soil: 553; Soils, 1778.
 - (3) Which part of the Earth has been most affected: 750.
6. DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS ON THE EARTH:
 - a. Plants:
 - (1) Vegetation regions: Africa, 23; America, 59; Central America, 60; South America, 61; Asia, 119; Austria, 145; Europe, 633; France, 705; German Empire, 756; Mexico, 1215; Italy, 947; Spain, 1788.
 - (2) Control by moisture, soil, heat, latitude and altitude: Iceland, 911; Soils, 1778; Agave, 25; Crops, 29; Australia 142.
 - (3) How plants are adapted to conditions in which they live: 1501.
 - (4) The great deserts, grasslands and forests of the world: Africa, 22; Gobi, 776; Sahara, 1654; Mohave, 1247; Australia, 142; Pampas, 1415; Tibet, 1909; Texas, 1895; Central America, 60; So. America, 61; Black Forest, 222; Forest Reserves, 693; Russia, 1646; Mexico, 1214.

b. Animals:

- (1) **Carnivorous and herbivorous animals:** 74; 678; 65; 1601; 217; 1154.
- (2) **Animals of the world:** See color plates and half tones 24; 62; 144; 677; 1252; 1309; 1577, 1812; 1958.

7. THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD:

a. Races: 1578.

- (1) **Their distinguishing characteristics:** 22; 60; 118; 142.

II. THE CONTINENTS:

Note: Study the continental divisions, as given below, with special reference to the following outline:

1. SIZE AND POSITION IN RELATION TO OCEANS AND OTHER CONTINENTS:

a. Position on the earth.

2. CHARACTER OF COAST-LINE:

a. Location of important bays and gulfs.

b. The islands along the coasts.

3. SURFACE:

a. The highlands.

(1) **Mountains and plateaus, heights and areas.**

(2) **Location, character, extent.**

b. Drainage and divides—the largest rivers.

c. Coastal plains.

4. VEGETATION AND ANIMALS.

5. INHABITANTS.

III. GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD:

Note: Each of the divisions given below to be studied with the following outline:

a. Area, location, character of surface, mountains, rivers and lakes—drainage, capitals and important cities—with reasons for importance.

b. Climate and soils.

c. Resources—agriculture, mining and manufacturing. Kinds, quantity, importance of products.

d. Exports and imports.

e. Races.

1. NORTH AMERICA: Divisions, 60; Canada and Newfoundland 316; 1341; United States, 1967; Mexico, 1214; Central America, 60; West Indies, 2070.

a. Canada and Newfoundland:

(1) **Provinces:**

(a) **British Columbia:** 269; chief cities 2001, 2019; chief rivers 710; islands 270, 2001, 1573; mountains 1622.

(b) **Alberta:** 39; chief cities 307, 583, 1058, 1197; chief rivers 1692; railroads 320, 792.

(c) **Saskatchewan:** 1681; chief cities 1598, 1547; rivers 1681, 397; railroads 320, 792.

(d) **Manitoba:** 2095; chief cities 2095, 260; lakes 2095, 2096, 1022; rivers 1596.

(e) **Ontario:** 1385; chief cities 1924, 1399, 831, 1111, 1005, 260, 2094, 810, 1662, 1461, 1836; lakes 1022, 1352, 1383; canals 1683, 2065; water boundaries 900, 755, 1656, 524, 624, 1345, 1385, 1659, 1400; water powers 319, 1346.

(f) **Quebec:** 1571; chief cities 1258, 1573, 1657, 896, 1739; rivers 1659, 1400; lakes 1658, 365, 1572.

(g) **New Brunswick:** 1324; cities 1658, 1250, 712; water boundaries 724, 383, 1659, 362; rivers 1658, 1324.

(h) **Nova Scotia:** 1362; Cape Breton Island 328; chief cities 827, 1858, 769; water boundaries 724, 132, 1659.

(i) **Prince Edward Island:** 1547; chief city 372; railroad 1547.

(2) **Districts and Territories:**

(a) **Yukon:** 2127.

(b) **Mackenzie:** 1138.

(c) **Keewatin:** 995.

(d) **Ungava:** 1966.

(e) **Franklin:** 708.

(1) **Newfoundland** 1341; **Labrador** 1016.

b. United States:

(1) **New England States:** Connecticut, 443; chief cities 845, 267, 1326; Maine, 1149; chief cities 137, 166, 1532; Massachusetts, 1184; chief cities 248, 312, 2109, 1121; New Hampshire, 1325; chief cities 439, 1156; Rhode Island, 1606; chief cities 1555, 1343; Vermont, 2012; chief cities 1257, 292.

(2) **Middle Atlantic States:** New York 1331; chief cities 38, 1334, 285, 1860; New Jersey, 1327; chief cities 1941, 1340, 970; Pennsylvania, 1446; chief cities 843, 1496, 1465; Delaware, 516; chief cities, 547, 2090; Maryland, 1181; chief cities 74, 162; Virginia, 2023; chief cities 1612, 1355; W. Virginia, 2071; chief cities 371, 2075.

(3) **Southern Atlantic States:** North Carolina, 1357; chief cities 1583, 2090, 372; South Carolina, 1784; chief cities 430, 371, 804; Georgia, 752; chief cities 132, 1683, 137; Florida, 683; chief cities 1867, 954, 1868; Alabama, 35; chief cities 1244, 218.

(4) **Southern States of the Mississippi Valley:** Mississippi, 1240; chief cities 953, 2018, 1207; Tennessee, 1889; chief cities 1303, 1201, 1009; Louisiana, 1118; chief cities 182, 1330, 1748; Arkansas, 100; chief cities 1101, 698, 888; Texas, 1895; chief cities 141, 1671, 891; Oklahoma, 1376; chief cities 817, 1378, 1736, 619.

(5) **Central States:** Missouri, 1241; chief cities 966, 1659, 991, 1658, 979; Illinois, 915; chief cities 1805, 379, 1450, 1575, 1622; Iowa, 934; chief cities 523, 556, 1761, 506, 355; Wisconsin, 2098; chief cities 1142, 1229, 1850, 1578; Michigan, 1218; chief cities 1029, 523, 792, 184; Indiana, 920; chief cities 921, 635, 699, 1892, 1783; Ohio, 1373; chief cities 432, 409, 399, 1921, 509; Kentucky, 997; chief cities 707, 1119, 469, 1343; Minnesota, 1236; chief cities 1661, 1235, 559, 2096; North Dakota, 1358; chief cities 219, 648, 792; South Dakota, 1786; chief cities 1489, 1761; Nebraska, 1314; chief cities 1073, 1381, 1787; Kansas, 988; chief cities 1923, 991, 2082, 1043.

(6) **Plateau States:** New Mexico, 1329; chief cities 1676, 41; Colorado, 428; chief cities 521, 1559, 429, 1041; Wyoming, 2115; chief cities 379, 1030; Montana, 1254; chief cities 858, 296, 799, 66; Arizona, 100; chief cities 1473, 1949, 219, 1544; Utah, 1994; chief cities 1667, 1372; Idaho, 912; chief cities 237; Nevada, 1323; chief cities 342, 2025; California, 308; chief cities 1651, 1671, 1116, 1368; Oregon, 1391; chief cities 1664, 1532, 127; Washington, 2044; chief cities 1380, 1715, 1864, 1800.

(7) **Possessions:** 809; 1415; 1469; 1533; 1669; 848.

(8) **Districts:** 37; 535.

c. Mexico: Territorial Division 1216; chief cities 1213, 808, 1559, 1055; 1256; 1673, 1207, 809, 1868; Principal States 384, 1368, 2010, 2128, 1435; Volcanoes 1528, 1394, 951, 979.

d. Central America: Political Divisions 60, 196, 463, 809, 883, 1347, 1415, 1668; chief cities 1673, 1155.

e. The West Indies: Islands and Groups 2070, 157, 80, 808, 484, 825, 956, 1533, 1048, 1179, 2025, 2094, 1942, 1677; chief cities 847, 1676, 1006.

2. SOUTH AMERICA:

- a. Review of physical geography: 58.
- b. Brazil: 261; chief cities 1616, 157, 1453, 1418, 1454, 1677; Rivers 57, 53, 1142, 1501, 1420, 1616, 1393.
- c. Argentina: 94; chief cities 285, 1030, 95; Rivers, 1501, 1420, 1993; Mountains, 7, 61, 94.
- d. Chile: 386; chief cities 1676, 2000, 936, 387; Islands 980, 1911, 1428.
- e. Ecuador: 580; chief cities 1576, 810, 580; Mountains 388, 464.
- f. Peru: 1456; chief cities 1071, 575, 94, 1457.
- g. Bolivia: 238; chief cities 1483, 1029, 1538, 239.
- h. Colombia: 426, 235.
- i. Venezuela: 2008, 331, 1998.
- j. Guiana: 811, 752, 1420.
- k. Uruguay: 1992, 1256, 1993.
- l. Paraguay: 1419.

3. EUROPE:

- a. Review of physical geography: 632.
- b. Great Britain and Ireland: 798, 1707, 2034, 1155, 936, 366; chief cities 1110, 1102, 772, 1156, 219, 1737, 256, 313, 1404, 556, 581, 561, 195; Colonies 24, 918, 1151, 361, 1190, 883, 142, 1873, 1339, 661, 1304, 328, 1937, 1389, 189, 1607, 493, 117, 170, 1753, 196, 2129, 777, 316, 1341, 205, 157, 956, 2094, 1048, 811, 764, 13, 1657, 1153; Places of Greatest Interest 674, 764, 1002, 847, 1734, 1025, 1897.
- c. France: 703; chief cities 1421, 1128, 1176, 246, 1071, 1928, 1299, 1656, 1637, 848, 1605; Mountains 148, 1566, 2030, 983, 55; Colonial Possessions 24, 49, 1950, 1723, 1843, 496, 716, 1141, 1604, 920, 923, 716, 1324, 2070, 435, 950, 1654, 1724, 1780, 312, 417.
- d. Spain: 1788; chief cities 1143, 171, 1998, 1729, 1181, 342; Rivers 1865, 808, 546; Colonies 1789, 24, 160, 322. Portugal: 1534; chief cities 1079, 1387; Colonies 330, 1535, 73, 149, 427, 1105, 1141, 24, 812, 1549, 1663.
- e. Belgium: 195, 681; chief cities 279, 81, 763, 1066. The Netherlands: 878; chief cities 824, 65, 1637, 1996; Possessions 966, 1846, 247, 1325, 811, 487, 1249, 1850.
- f. Denmark, Norway and Sweden: 520, 649, 803, 911, 451; 1361, 1687, 1854, 1030; chief cities 395, 202, 1827, 784.
- g. Russia: 1645; Main Divisions 674, 1512, 1749, 353, 1954, 1001, 237, 1363; chief cities 1661, 1268, 2043, 1371, 1002, 1107, 1615, 2026; Rivers 1349, 565, 1323, 537, 543, 2028.
- h. Germany: 756; chief cities 204, 829, 264, 1277, 552, 1051, 425, 707, 1365, 835; Main Divisions 183, 1555, 1686, 1756; Colonies 24, 757, 755, 760, 1001, 1325, 219, 339, 1442, 1669; Rivers 502, 1606, 2068, 594, 1371, 2026; Canals 502, 756, 321, 756.
- i. Switzerland: 1857; Mountains 55, 983, 982, 1189, 1655, 1657; Lakes 2137, 446, 743, 1122; chief cities 2137, 743, 178.
- j. Italy: 946; chief cities 1300, 1629, 1223, 744, 683, 2009, 1494; Colonies 624, 1780; Volcanoes 2017, 629, 1078.
- k. Austria-Hungary: 144; Main Divisions 236, 248, 498, 1756; chief cities 2020, 283, 1942, 1542; Mountains 55, 340; Rivers 502, 537, 1247, 2026.
- l. Roumania: 1643; chief cities 282, 965; The Balkan Peninsula: 161; San Marino: 1673.

4. ASIA:

- a. Review of physical geography: 119.
- b. Siberia: 1749, 987; Rivers 1369, 2123, 943, 1052; railway 1750; chief cities 2026, 938.
- c. Turkestan: 1954, 1001, 1414, 1873.
- d. Asiatic Turkey: 1955, 120, 1861; chief cities 447; 1666, 16, 1772, 156, 498, 1940.
- e. Syria: 1861, 208, 498, 1414; Palestine 1411, 729, 766, 970, 1314, 1380.
- f. Arabia: 87, 1282, 1244.
- g. Persia: 1455; chief cities 1863, 1880, 946; Afghanistan 21; chief cities 986, 987, 866; Baluchistan, 164.
- h. India: 918; main divisions 199, 292, 239, 1563; chief cities 305, 240, 1142, 1123, 1586, 199, 517, 1021, 354; Rivers 924, 735; Ceylon 361, 426.

- i. Indo-China: 923; Main Divisions 1922, 67, 312, 417, 1029.
- j. Chinese Empire: 389; Main Divisions 1157, 1251, 1908; chief cities 1442, 327, 1911, 1734, 834, 1299, 883.
- k. Korea: 1011, 1724.
- l. Japanese Empire: 960; chief cities 1920, 1396, 1009, 2123, 1006.
- m. Malay Archipelago: 1151, 1443; The Philippines 1469; largest islands 1125, 1230; chief city 1158.

5. AFRICA:

- a. Review of continent as a whole: 22.
- b. Egypt: 590, 1843, 1565; chief cities 304, 45, 1530.
- c. North Africa: Tripoli 1943; 658; Algeria, 49, 50, 1388; Tunis, 1950, 1951; Morocco, 1263, 658, 1264, 1869.
- d. Congo Free State: 441.
- e. British South Africa: 328.
 - (1) Cape Colony: 328; cities 330, 1530, 1002; mountains and promontories 329; rivers 1389, 1937.
 - (2) Orange River Colony: 1389; cities 228, 1389.
 - (3) Natal: 1304; cities 563, 1304, 1305.
 - (4) Transvaal: 1937; cities 1546, 973.
 - (5) Other dependencies: 180, 189, 1607.
- f. German: 755, 24; French, 716, 717, 1843, 24; Portuguese, 1535, 1305, 2128, 24.

See also German, French, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish and Turkish colonies above.

6. AUSTRALASIA:

- a. Australia: 142, 745, 1331, 2018, 2069.
 - (1) Queensland: 1574, 144; cities 268, 144.
 - (2) New South Wales: 1331, 143; cities 1858, 1331; rivers 504, 1282, 1331.
 - (3) Victoria: 2018, 143; chief city 1200.
 - (4) South Australia: 144.
 - (5) Western Australia: 2069, 144.
- b. Tasmania: 1873, 718, 1339.
- c. New Zealand: 1339, 449, 1522; geysers 762; cities 2067, 1340.

THE CHARTS OF HISTORY.

Note: The charts beginning opposite page 877, Vol. II, of *THE NEW STUDENT'S REFERENCE WORK* should be consulted. They supplement *The Outlines of History* by giving their subject-matter in the order of time and in parallel columns.

In these charts the landmarks of the world's history are presented by centuries. Contemporary nations are ranged side by side, each designated by a separate color, and the chief events in the history of each nation are recorded with the proper date. The contemporary events of a century are taken in at a glance, and thus the eye is brought to the aid of the mind in grasping the whole current of history. The wonderful efficiency of this method a brief study will demonstrate. It is to history what maps are to geography.

"Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light."

EXPLANATION.

The date of each century is given in heavy figures in the left margin. In Chart I note that the blue on the left represents the Hebrew nation. Going down these columns, we get the progressive history of each nation. For instance, we trace the history of the Hebrew nation from the time of Noah down to the period when, in 975 B.C., the one nation became two through the revolt of the Ten Tribes. This change is marked by a change of color under the headings Judah and Israel, and then we have the two nations instead of one. In like manner we have the history of Egypt and Greece. On the other hand, looking across the page we get the contemporary history of each century. We find that Joash in Judah, Elijah and Elisha in Israel, lived in the same century with Homer the Greek poet. In the next chart we see that in 721 B.C. the Assyrian empire, which had come into power, carried the Ten Tribes captive. So the color disappears, and its place is occupied by the color representing Assyria. We see that about 700 B.C. the Assyrian empire was overthrown and succeeded by the Babylonian empire; and later the Jews were wiped out, being carried captive to Babylon. So, by looking down this column, we get the complete history of these nations. In the same way we get the continuous history of Greece, and, in the last column, Rome. Looking across the page, we see that Hezekiah and Isaiah in Judah, the captivity of the Ten Tribes and the Epoch of the Olympiads, from which the Greeks reckoned time as we do from the time of Christ, and the founding of Rome were contemporary in the eighth century B.C. In like manner we see that the captivity of the Jews, the period of the seven wise men of Greece etc. occurred in the same century. In the next century we see that Xerxes, the mighty ruler, Ezra, Nehemiah and Malachi, the last of the Old Testament writers, were contemporary with Socrates and the Laws of the Twelve Tables, being the first time that the celebrated Roman laws were reduced to writing. Passing to later history, the next page shows the history of England, France, Germany and other nations of the world down to the sixteenth century. Looking from the top to the bottom of the first column, we will trace the history of England through these centuries. We see that the Danish kings were succeeded by the Norman kings; that the House of Plantagenet ran until 1399, when the House of Lancaster came into power, and was succeeded by the House of York and then by the House of Tudor. And so of each of the other nations. Looking across, as before, we get the contemporary history of each century.

The first six charts cover general history. We have five more which are given especially to the history of the United States and one on Canadian history. Chart VII is the colonial chart. The first thing that will attract your attention is the fact that Virginia was the oldest colony, as shown by the position of the color representing Virginia on the page. The next was New York, and the third was Massachusetts. These were the great mother colonies. We also notice that Maryland and North Carolina were originally a part of Virginia and were separated from it. So New Jersey and Delaware were part of New York; Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire were originally part of Massachusetts; South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Georgia were originally settled on the dates given. Looking across, at the top, we see that the first settlement was at Jamestown in 1607; the next on Manhattan Island by the Dutch, in 1614; and the third by the Puritans, in 1620. Looking down the column, we see that tobacco was first introduced in 1615; slavery, 1619; cotton, 1621, etc. Passing down into the next century, we have the chief events of the Revolutionary War. Then follows a chart on the history of the United States after the adoption of the Constitution. Few persons can give, in their proper order, the names of the Presidents of the United States, and tell which had one term and which two. Here they are given in a very striking way: Washington, two; Jefferson, two; Madison, two, and so on. Wherever there are two terms, the different administrations are separated by a line and the chief events of each administration are recorded. On the right we have the events which occurred in the Old World. In like manner Chart XII gives us a complete, progressive history of Canada. We thus show how simple and effective these charts are. If we think of New York, involuntarily the map is before our eye and we see just where New York stands on the coast. We see Chicago as it stands at the head of Lake Michigan. We see all the other prominent cities of the country and know just how they stand in relation to each other. We learn the positions easily and readily. How? By a study of the map. In this way geographical positions are learned easily even by young children. It is because through the eye there is photographed on the mind the position of different places to each other. Now these charts in like manner locate events. They are made very simple by placing only the landmarks of history. Heretofore, charts have defeated the very object for which they were intended, by putting on so many events that the eye was confused and burdened. Here we give only the landmarks, and in this way the trouble and confusion of studying history are forever done away with. The test of use has proved that this is the most effective method of aiding either old or young to clearly understand and remember the facts of history in their proper order, and especially to fix in the mind the contemporary events of any given century.

HISTORY

I. THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

1. LOCATION OF THEIR COUNTRY: 590.
2. THE BEGINNING OF THEIR HISTORY: 591.
3. THE FOURTH DYNASTY AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS: 591; 1368.
 - a. Date of its control: 591.
 - b. Cheops and the building of the Pyramids: 1565; Sphinx 1797; Sesostris 1727; Isis 945; Heliopolis 859.
 - c. The city of Memphis: 1201.
4. THE HYKSOS KINGS: 906; 979.
 - a. Their final overthrow: 591.
5. THE PHARAOHS: 1464; 1585; 1269.
 - a. The city of Thebes: 1898; Ramession 1585; Temples of Karnak and Luxor 1887; Memnon 1201.
6. THOTMES III AND THE EMPIRE OF EGYPT: 591; 629; 313; 1521; Shishak 1746; Cambyses 313; Petrie 1462; Atlantis 133; Lepsius 1057; archæology 91.
7. INDUSTRY OF THE PEOPLE:
 - a. Agriculture the chief industry: 26; 940; 46.
 - b. Metal and leather working, making of linen, brick, glass: 1043; 1076; 265; 2005; 773.
8. SCIENCE AND ART: 591; 668.
 - a. Astronomy: 750; Ptolemy 1558; astrology 127; geometry (Euclid) 631; algebra 48; architecture 92; literature 1082; Alexandrian Library 46; sculpture 1711; Karnak 1887; Luxor 1888; medicine (Hippocrates) 875; geography 745.
 - b. The use of hieroglyphics: Rosetta Stone 1635; writing 2113; pen 1443.
 - c. The use of papyrus: 1418; 1417.
 - d. Embalming: mummy 1276; pyramids 1565; catacombs 348.
 - e. The mechanical tools invented and used: 591.
9. THE RELIGION OF THE PEOPLE: races and religions 590; mythology 1296; Serapis 1725; scarabæus 1687; Ammon 64; oracle 1387.

II. THE BABYLONIANS, ASSYRIANS AND PERSIANS.

GENERAL REFERENCES:

Susa 1852; Ecbatana 578; Nineveh 1352; Nippur 1352; Persopolis 1454; Is-
pahan 946; Bagdad 156.

1. LOCATION: Babylonia 152; Assyria 125; Persia 1455; The Medes 1197; Mesopotamia 1210.
2. THE PEOPLE: 152; Semites 1722; Aryans 116; Iranians 936; Semiramis 1722.
3. THEIR ARTS: Assyrian art 668; architecture 93; archæology 91; Seven Wonders 1727; libraries 1063; brick 265; cuneiform 486; Shiraz 1746; book 243.
4. THEIR WARS AND CONQUESTS: Cyrus 493; Cambyses 313; Darius 503; Xerxes 2118; Croesus 480; Lydia 1126; fortification 700; Sardapalus 1679; Sardis 1680; Salamis 1664; Marathon 1167; Greece 801; Jerusalem 970; Jews 972.
5. THEIR RELIGION: Zoroaster 2136; Darius 504; Magi 1144; Parsis 1426; Persian literature 1081; oracle 1387.

III. THE HEBREWS.

1. **THE ORIGIN OF THE PEOPLE:** Palestine 1411; Semites 1722; Jews 971; Syria 1862; Abraham 4; Ur 1991; Moses 1269; Nebo 1314; Jacob 955; Josephus 979.
2. **THE WANDERING:** 971; Egypt 591; Joshua 979.
2. **THE CAPTIVITY:** Cyrus 493; Babylonia 153; Nebuchadrezzar 1315; Esther 627.
4. **THE WORK OF THE PROPHETS:** Jeremiah 969; Job 973; Isaiah 944; Daniel 501; Samuel 1670; Elias 605; Ezekiel 644; Maccabees 1130; Habakkuk 820.
5. **SAUL THE FIRST KING:** 1683; Philistines 1470.
6. **DAVID THE HERO OF THE JEWS:** 506; Jews 972; Assyria 125; armor 105.
7. **SOLOMON THE ORGANIZER OF THE GOVERNMENT:** 1779; 1963.
8. **THEIR LITERATURE:** Bible 209; literature 1081; calendar 306.
9. **THE DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM:** Palestine 1411; Samaria 1669; Jews 972.
See, also, Charts I and II.

IV. THE PHŒNICIANS.

1. **THE LAND OF PHŒNICIA:** 1473; 1722; 1862; 302.
2. **LOCATION OF TYRE AND SIDON:** 1963; 1753; 1862.
3. **AS MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND SEAMEN:** 1753; 1963; 745.
4. **THEIR ARTS AND PRODUCTS:** 1753; 1722; 2113.
5. **COLONIES ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTS:** 1473; Carthage 343; Sicily 1751; Cyprus 493; Thebes 1899; Utica 1995; Malta 1153; Spain 1788.

V. HISTORY OF THE GREEKS.

1. **THE EARLIEST GREEKS:** Greece 801; Pelasgians 1442; Argos 96; Tiryns 1915; Aryans 116; Crete 477; Epirus 622.
 - a. The migration into Greece: 801; 545.
 - b. What Homer tells of them: 882; Argonauts 95; Cassandra 346; Ulysses 1965; Troy 1945; Helen 858; Achilles 7; Paris 1422; Agamemnon 25; Arion 96; Orestes 1392; Æneas 17.
2. **GREEK COLONIZATION:** Colony 427; Corinth 455; Sicily 1751; Syracuse 1861; Dorians 545; Smyrna 1772; Cyprus 493; Eubœa 630.
3. **SPARTA:** 801; 1792; 26.
 - a. The three classes of citizens: 1792; 1453; 578.
 - b. The institutions and laws of Lycurgus: 1125; 1792.
4. **ATHENS:** 130; Attica 134; Greece 801; Bœotia 233; Aristides 97.
 - a. The laws of Draco: 547; 1779.
 - b. Solon the lawgiver of Athens: 1779; 94; 480.
 - c. The oracles and the Olympian games: 1387; 1381; Pythian games 1568; Delos 518; Milo 1228.
5. **THE WARS WITH PERSIA:** Darius 504; Xenophon 2117; armor 105; trireme 1943.
 - a. Battle of Marathon: 1167; Miltiades 1228; Aristides 97; Plataea 1502; Cimón 399.
 - b. Battle of Thermopylæ: 1901; 1056.
 - c. Salamis and Plataea: 1664; 1502; 1899.
6. **REBUILDING OF ATHENS:** 130.

7. THE AGE OF PERICLES: 1452; 399.

- a. Building of the Long Walls: 130.
- b. Relations with Sparta: 1453.
- c. The Confederacy of Delos: 518.
- d. Art, Literature and Religion: Art 669; Seven Wonders 1727; Apelles 82; Æsop, Æschylus Æsculapius 21; Diana 527; Pluto 1507; vases 2005; Parthenon 1426; literature 1082; Homer 882; Herodotus 868; philosophy 1472; philology 1471; libraries 1063; astronomy 127; theatre 1898; Ædipus 372; drama 550; calendar 306; Euripides 632; Anaxagoras 69.
- e. Famous men: Pericles 1452; Herodotus 868; Phidias 1465; Socrates 1777; hemlock 860; Epicurus 621; Pythagoras 1567; Thucydides 1908; Diogenes 533; Aristides 97; Pisistratus 1441; Aristotle, Aristophanes 97; Plato 1502; Euclid 631; Pindar 1491; Alcibiades 41; Theophrastus 1900.

8. THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR: Peloponnesus 1443; Corinth 455; Pericles 1453; Boeotia 233; trireme 1943; Arcadia 90; Thucydides 1908; Nicias 1348.

- a. The victory of Sparta: 1792; 620; 41.

9. RISE OF MACEDON AND ITS CONQUEST OF GREECE: 1135; 1468; 1906.

- a. Opposition of Demosthenes: 519.

10. THE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER: 44; Greece 801; Egypt 591; Diogenes 533.

See, also, Chart III.

- a. Conquest of Persia: 455; 1899.
- b. Alexander made emperor of Persia: 44.

VI. HISTORY OF THE ROMANS.

1. ROME:

- a. Early history of the Romans: 1626; Etruria 630; Veil 2007; pottery 1539; Pompeii 1524.
- b. The founding of the city: 1629; 1631.
- c. Stories of the kings: Numa Pompilius 1365; Sabines 1651; Tarquin 1872; Horatius 885.

2. ROME AS A REPUBLIC: 1627.

- a. The plebians and what they wanted: 1941.
- b. Cincinnatus: 400.
- c. Works of the kings and emperors: 1629; Tarquin 1872; circus 401; Janus 960.

3. ROME AND CARTHAGE:

- a. Carthage and its people: 342; 1995.
- b. Rome and Carthage compared: 342.
- c. The Punic Wars: 343; 1562; Utica 1995; Hannibal 834; Hamilcar 830; Hasdrubal 846; Trasimenus 1939; Cannæ 323; Sicily 1751; Scipio 1706; Numidia 1365; Zama 2128.
- d. The destruction of Carthage: 343; Scipio 1707.

4. CONQUEST OF MACEDONIA AND GREECE: Roman Empire 1627; Macedonia 1135; Corinth 455; Polybius 1521.

5. CIVIL WAR IN ROME: 1627.

- a. The Gracchi: 788.
- b. Mælius and Sulla: 1172; 1845; Mithridates 1243.
- c. Caesar and Pompey: 303; 1524; Lepidus 1056; triumvirate 1943; Rubicon 1641; Sparta 1792; France 704; Helvetii 860; Catiline 251.

6. ROME AS AN EMPIRE:

- a. Work of Julius Cæsar: 303; calendar 306; libraries 1063; Cleopatra 408; Antony 81; Brutus 280; literature 1083.
- b. The reign of Augustus: 137; 1627; Actium 9; Antony 81; Lepidus 1056; Prætorian Guard, 1542; Arminius 105; German empire 758.
- c. The reigns of Trajan, Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius: 1627; Trajan 1934; York 2123; Hadrian 822; Aurelius 139.
- d. The division of the empire: 1627; Diocletian 533; Constantine 447.
- e. The downfall of Rome: 1627.

VII. HISTORY OF WESTERN EUROPE.

(I) FALL OF ROME TO PROTESTANT REVOLUTION:

1. **THE BARBARIANS:** Europe 634; Helvetii 860; Alemanni 43; Germans 758; Vandals 2002; Huns 898; Attila 134; Alaric 37; Goths 784; Dacia 495; Genseric 744.
 - a. Their character: Sarmatians 1681; Scythians 1712; Slavs 1766.
 - b. Their invasions of the Roman empire: Teutones 1895; Cimbri 399; Marius 1172; Lombards 1109; Genseric 744; Alemanni 43; Aurelius 139.
2. **CHARLEMAGNE:**
 - a. His predecessors—Charles Martel and Pepin the Short: Merovingians 1208; Carolingians 335; Martel 371; Poitiers 1512; Pepin 1450.
 - b. The extent of his empire: 368; Europe 634; Saxons 1685; Lombards 1109; France 704.
 - c. Coronation at Rome: 1054.
 - d. His work in civilizing and educating the people: 368; States General 1813; guilds 811; Alcuin 42; Eginhard 589.
3. **CHRISTIANITY:** The Virgin Mary 1180; Peter 1461; Paul 1431; Stephen 1822; Barnabas 172; Cyprus 493; Antioch 81; catacombs 348; Diocletian 533; Constantine 447; Roman Empire 1627; Ambrose 58; Augustine 137; Julian the Apostate 981; Photius 1475; Lateran 1034; Jerome 970; The Vulgate 2030; Leo III 1054; Gregory 804; Patrick 1429; 937; Saint Nicholas 1348.
4. **THE CHURCH IN THE MIDDLE AGES:**
 - a. Clovis and his army: 413; 1512.
 - b. Conversion of England: 616; 804.
 - c. Boniface and the Christianizing of Germany: 243.
 - d. The monasteries and the monks: Capuchins 331; Franciscans 707; Dominicans 543; Saint Patrick 1429; Dunstan 562; libraries 1063; Assisi 123; St. Andrews 1655; Catania 349; Stylites 1842; Bede 190; Jerome 970; Abelard 3; Anselm 75; Aquinas 87.
 - e. Church Councils: 396; pope 1527; reformation 1598.
 - f. Universities: 1987; Bonn 243; Heidelberg 858; Sorbonne 1782; Bologna 239; Montpellier 1258; Salamanca 1664; Louvain 1120; Prague 1542.
 - g. The cathedrals: See Index.
5. **THE NORTHMEN AND THEIR CONQUESTS:** 1359; 520.
6. **FEUDALISM IN THE MIDDLE AGES:** 658.
7. **CHIVALRY AND HERALDRY:** 1008; 866.
8. **THE CRUSADES:** 483; Peter the Hermit 1459; Jerusalem 970; Richard I 1610; Tancred 1868; Saladin 1663; Malta 1153; Louis IX 1116.

VIII. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. ANCIENT BRITAIN:

- a. Celtic:
 - (1) Tribes: Gaels; Britons; Celts 357; Picts 1488; Scotland 1708; Wales 2034; York 2123.
 - (2) Primitive people: 116.
- b. Roman Britain:
 - (1) The conquest and rule by the Romans: Roman Empire 1627; Agricola 26; Hadrian 822; Boadicea 232; Vespasian 2016; Leicester 1050.
 - (2) Roman roads and fortifications in Britain: Agricola 26; Hadrian 822; Severus 1728; London 1111.

2. THE ENGLISH CONQUEST:

- a. Angles and Saxons as conquerors of Britain: Saxons 1685; Wales 2034; Jutland 984; Arthur 114; Edward the Confessor 585; heptarchy 866; jury 983.

- (1) The rule of Alfred: 48; England 616; Bede 190; ship 1743.
 - (2) Effects of the conquest on the language spoken in England: 618; 2113.
3. THE DANISH CONQUEST: Denmark 520; Canute 327; Dunstan 562.
4. THE NORMAN CONQUEST: 2085; 1356.
5. RISE OF THE ENGLISH NATION: 588.
- a. Reign of Henry II—Greatest of Plantagenets: 1501.
 - (1) Struggle with Church begun: 862; 189.
 - b. Reign of King John:
 - (1) Magna Charta: 1145; 616; 586.
 - (2) Relations with the Pope: 974.
 - c. Reign of Edward I:
 - (1) New taxation for the new monarchy: 586.
 - (2) Wales and Scotland conquered: 2034; 278.
 - (3) Parliament becomes a representative body: 862; 1257.
 - d. Reign of Edward III:
 - (1) Beginning of Hundred Years' War with France: Edward III 586; Crécy 476; Calais 305; Poitiers 1512.
 - e. Reign of Richard II: 1611; Henry IV 862; John of Gaunt 974; Wat Tyler 2050.
6. DESTRUCTION OF FEUDALISM: 862.
- a. Wars of the Roses—Barons against barons: 1634; Warwick 2044; Bosworth 249; Tudor 1949.
 - b. Reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV and Richard III: 863; Joan of Arc 973; Cambridge 313; Edward IV 578; Richard III 1611.
7. ABSOLUTE POWER OF THE CROWN—Tudor dynasty: 1949; James IV 957.
- a. Henry VIII and founding of royal power: 863; House of York 2124.
 - b. Reign of Henry VIII: 863; Catherine of Aragon 350; Anne Boleyn 238; Oxford 1405; Ireland 937; guild 812; Surrey 1851; More 1261; ship 1743.
 - (1) King ruling absolutely:
 - (2) England severed her connection with the pope. King becomes head of the church in England: Henry VIII 863; England 616; Edward VI 587; Tindale 1915; Wycliffe 2114.
 - c. Mary and the Catholic reaction: Mary I 1180.
 - d. Reign of Elizabeth:
 - (1) Protestant religion was established: England 616; Elizabeth 607; Anne Boleyn 238; Mary Queen of Scots 1181; Edinburg 581; Gilbert 766; Essex 627; Ascham 117; Raleigh 1583; Walsingham 2039; Leicester 1050.
 - (2) Trade, exploration and sea-power increased: London 1111; Virginia 2024; Scilly Islands 1706; Drake 549; Armada 103.
8. BEGINNINGS OF THE STUARTS—JAMES I: Stewart 1838; James I 956; England 617; Scotland 1708; Gunpowder Plot 816.
9. RISE OF THE PEOPLE'S POWER AGAINST THE KING:
- a. Reign of Charles I: 386; England 617.
 - (1) Struggle between king and nation: The civil wars: Solemn League 1778; Edgehill 581; Hull 896; Long Parliament 1112; Prince Rupert 1644; Strafford 1835.
 - b. The Commonwealth: Oliver Cromwell: 481; Long Parliament 1112; Marston Moor 1177; Lely 1052; William III 2086; Ireland 937; Milton 1229.
 - c. Restoration of the king—reign of Charles II: 368; England 617; London 1111; the Cabal 300; Chelsea 374; Newfoundland 1341; Clarendon 404; Pennsylvania 1446.
 - d. Reign of James II: 957.
 - (1) Revolution against him: 617; Ireland 937; Jeffries 968; William III 2086; Marlborough 1173.
 - e. Reign of William and Mary:
 - (1) People gained political liberty from absolute rule of king: 2086; 617.

- f. Reign of Anne:** 75; Stuarts 1836; Marlborough 1173; Bolingbroke 238.
 (1) House of Commons becomes the ruling power: 617.

10. GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE:

- a. Reign of George I:** 751.
 (1) The Prime Minister and Cabinet appear: 617; Walpole 2038; England 617.
- b. Reign of George II:** 751; Seven Years' War 1727; Walpole 2038; Saxe 1685; Oglethorpe 1373.
 (1) William Pitt, Prime Minister: 1496; 617; Wilberforce 2083; Lady Stanhope 1810.
 (2) Power of Great Britain extended to India and North America: 617; 920; 320; Clive 411; Tippoo Sahib 1915.
- c. Reign of George III:**
 (1) Loss of American colonies: 751; Pitt 1495.
 (2) War with France: 704; Napoleon 1301.
 (3) Trial of Hastings: 847; Begums 195; Burke 291; Sheridan 1740.
 (4) Work of Nelson and Wellington: 1319; Trafalgar 1934; Saint Vincent 1663; Nile 1351; Waterloo 2052; Peninsular War 1445; Wellington 2067; Soult 1782.
 (5) Industrial development:
 (a) Spinning and weaving; steamengine and locomotive: Arkwright 102; Hargreaves 838; Crompton 481; spinning 1799; steamengine 1816.
- d. Reign of William IV:**
 (1) Great Reform-Bill: William IV: 2086; 617; Peel 1441; Wellington 2067.
- e. Reign of Victoria:** 2019.
 (1) House of Commons the ruling power in the nation: 617
 (2) Power abroad maintained: 617.
 (3) The Crimean War: Crimea 478; Great Powers 800; Sebastopol 1716; Raglan 1580; Napoleon III 1302; Balaklava 159; Alma 53; Turkey 1956.
 (4) Indian Mutiny Suppressed: Cawnpore 354; Havelock 848; Lucknow 1123; Nana Sahib 1298.
 (5) The Expansion of Greater Britain: Africa 24; Canada 320; Australia 142; Afghanistan 22; Burma 293; Egypt and Sudan 592; New Zealand 1339.
 (6) Makers of the Empire: Disraeli 534; Gladstone 771; Gordon 781; Roberts 1619; Rhodes 1607; Rosebery 1634; Salisbury 1665.
 (7) The Struggle for South Africa: Boers and Boer War 234; Cape Colony 328; Jameson 958; Kruger 1013; Natal 1304; Orange River Colony 1389; Transvaal 1937.
 (8) Ireland and Home Rule: 937; Bright 268; Balfour 160; Campbell-Bannerman 316; Dillon 532; O'Connell 1370; O'Connor 1371; Parnell 1425; Gladstone 771; Morley 1262.
- f. Reign of Edward VII:** 587.

11. CULTURE, LEARNING AND ART DURING THE 13TH, 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES:

- a. Education:**
 (1) The schools of the monasteries: 1250; Franciscans 707; Anglo-Saxon 73; Alcuin 42; Dominicans 543.
 (2) The universities: 1986; Oxford 1405; Cambridge 313; German 760; Heidelberg 856; Leipsic 1051; Bologna 239; Prague 1542; Salamanca 1664; Louvain 1120; Bonn 243; Montpellier 1259.
 (3) Books of the time: 1084; 1089.
- b. Literature:** 1084; 1089.
 (1) The coming of the vernacular literatures: Chaucer 373; Wycliffe 2114.
 (2) Troubadour and Minnesinger: 1945; 1085; 1236; 1087.

- (3) Writings of Dante and Chaucer: 501; 373.
- (4) Revival of the ancient classics: 1084.
 - (a) Petrarch and humanism: 1462.
 - (b) The study of Greek: 1082.
- c. Art: 112; 668. See, also, Artists in Index.
 - (1) Architecture: 92; Fine Arts 668-671.
 - (a) Romanesque: 92.
 - (b) Gothic — the cathedrals: 92; 670-672; Notre Dame 1422; Saint Mark's 1660; Padova 1408; Strassburg 1835; Cologne 425; Rheims 1605.
 - (c) Byzantine: 671.
 - (2) Painting of the Renaissance: 671-675; Bolognese School 239; Raphael 1507; Perugino 1458; Cimabue 399; Giotto 767.
 - (3) Sculpture: 1711; 670-671; Donatello 543; Ghiberti 763; Angelo 72.
- d. Beginnings of Science:
 - (1) Inventions: 933.
 - (a) Gunpowder: 815.
 - (b) The printing-press: 1549.
 - (c) The compass: 435.
 - (d) The telescope: 1885; Copernicus 451; Bacon 154.

(II) THE PROTESTANT REVOLUTION:

- 1. RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AT BEGINNING OF 16TH CENTURY:
 - Reformation 1598; England 616; Austria 146; Huguenots 890; Italy 948.
 - a. Loyalty to the Catholic religion: 159.
 - b. The ideas of Erasmus and other learned men: 623, 1261.
- 2. PROTESTANT MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE:
 - a. Martin Luther: 1124.
 - b. How the German people took to Luther's ideas: 758.
 - c. The Peasants' Revolt: 758.
 - d. Zwingli and Calvin: 2138; 311.
 - e. The Catholic Reformation: 1598; 863; 1903.
 - (1) The Jesuits: 1122; 2117.
 - f. The Political struggle between Protestantism and Catholicism:
 - (1) Victory of Catholicism in Spain: 1968.
 - (2) Persecution of the Dutch: 564.
 - (3) Revolt of the Netherlands and Foundation of the Dutch Republic: 564; 1190; 2087; 879.
 - (4) The English Protestants against the Spanish Catholics:
 - (a) Philip's Armada and its defeat: 103.
 - (5) The Puritans in England: 1564; 1507; 1490.
 - (6) The Huguenots in France: 895; 176.
 - (7) The Thirty Years' War and the Treaty of Westphalia: 1903.

(III) THE EFFORTS OF SPAIN, HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO ESTABLISH TRADE AND COLONIES IN AMERICA, SOUTHERN ASIA AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS:

North America 60; South America 62; Brazil 262; Cochinchina 417; colony 427.

(IV) THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE:

Cuba 484; East India Company 576; emigration 612; India 920; Jamaica 956; Mexico 1216.

- 1. THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR IN EUROPE: 1727-8.
- 2. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN AMERICA: 714.
- 3. THE OUTCOME IN EUROPE AND AMERICA: 4; 716; 1977.

(V) THE FRENCH REVOLUTION:

1. **CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION:** 717; Turgot 1954.
2. **LEADERS:** Mirabeau 1238; Robespierre 1620; Danton 502; Marat 1167; Lafayette 1020; Necker 1316.
3. **PARTIES:** Girondists 768; Jacobins 955.
4. **LOUIS XVI:** 1117.
5. **THE CALLING OF THE STATES-GENERAL:** 717; 1813.
6. **THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:** 717.
7. **STORMING OF THE BASTILLE:** 180, 717.
8. **THE NEW CONSTITUTION:** 717.
9. **THE NATIONAL CONVENTION:**
 - a. The establishment of the republic and abolition of monarchy: 717.
 - b. Execution of the king: 717; Louis XVI 1118.
10. **THE REIGN OF TERROR:** 717.
11. **ENTRANCE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE:** 717.

(VI) NAPOLEON AT THE HEAD OF FRANCE:

1. **WARS IN ITALY AND EGYPT:** 1301.
2. **NAPOLEON AS CONSUL: FALL OF THE DIRECTORATE:** 1301.
3. **RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE:** 704-5.
4. **NAPOLEON MADE EMPEROR:** 1301; France 705.
5. **THE SUBJECTION OF EUROPE:** 1301; 705.
 - a. War against the Austrians:
 - (1) Battle of Austerlitz: 141.
 - b. Battle of Trafalgar: 1934; Nelson 1319.
 - c. War with Prussia: 1301; Jena 961.
 - d. Napoleon in control of Portugal and Spain: Soult 1782; Junot 983.
 - e. Annexation of Holland: 879.
 - f. The Invasion of Russia: 1302.
6. **FALL OF NAPOLEON:**
 - a. Battle of Leipsic: 1051; 1302.
 - b. Abdication of Napoleon: 1302.
 - c. Congress of Vienna: 799.
 - (1) Battle of Waterloo: 2052; Napoleon 1302; Ney 1345; Blucher 230.

(VII) REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE IN 1830:

Belgium 195; France 369; Italy 1193; Mazzini 1193; Greece 801.

(VIII) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN EUROPE:

Blanc 226; Leclaire 2044.

(IX) REVOLUTIONS OF 1848:

1. **IN FRANCE:**
 - a. The overthrow of Louis Philippe and establishment of the second empire: 1118; France 705; Napoleon III 1302.
2. **IN GERMANY AND ITALY:** German Empire 759; Italy 948.

(X) UNIFICATION OF GERMANY:

1. **THE WORK OF BISMARCK:** 759; Bismarck 219.

(XI) UNIFICATION OF ITALY:

1. WORK OF CAVOUR, VICTOR EMMANUEL, GARIBALDI: Italy 948; Cavour 353; Victor Emmanuel 2018; Garibaldi 737; Mazzini 1193.

(XII) THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR AND ITS OUTCOME:

707; France 705; German Empire 759.

IX. AMERICAN HISTORY.

1. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—THE ATTEMPT TO GET TO THE FAR EAST:

- a. Prince Henry the Navigator and his efforts to sail around Africa to India and the East: 864; Cape of Good Hope, 329; Madeira, 1141; Portuguese 1535.
- b. Columbus: His attempts to get to the East by sailing west. The discovery of the West Indies and the mainland: 430; West Indies, 2070; Marco Polo, 1520; Geography, 745; Isabella, 944; Vespucci, 2016.
- c. John Cabot and his discovery of land to the north—the east coast of north America: 301; Maine, 1149; Acadia, 6; Massachusetts, 1186.
- d. Magellan's voyage around the world—the Far East reached by sailing west—Columbus' dream realized: 1144; Columbus, 431; Philippine Islands, 1469.

2. COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE EXPLORATION OF THE INTERIOR COUNTRY:

a. The Spanish:

- (1) The Spanish conquest and settlement of Mexico: 462; Mexico, 1216.
- (2) De Soto and the discovery of the Mississippi: 523; Mississippi, 1240.
- (3) Coronado and his exploration in the Southwest: 459.
- (4) The Spanish missions: 199; San Antonio, 1671; Los Angeles, 1116; San Francisco, 1672.

b. The French:

- (1) Cartier and his exploration of the St. Lawrence—taking possession of New France: 343.
- (2) Champlain—the Governor of New France: 365.
 - (a) Founding and settlement of Quebec and Montreal: 1443, 1273.
 - (b) Discovery and naming of Lake Champlain: 365, 2013.
- (3) Frontenac, Compté de: 720.
- (4) Nicollet and his exploration of land around the Great Lakes: 2099.
- (5) Joliet and Marquette and the discovery of the upper Mississippi: 977; Marquette, 1175, 714; Illinois, 916.
- (6) La Salle: 1032; Hennepin, 861; Tonty, 1923; Louisiana, 1119.
- (7) The French fur-trade: 1660, 2100.
- (8) The Jesuits and their work: 1175, 379.
- (9) French towns in the Middle West: 2100; Chicago, 379; Illinois, 916; Hennepin, 861; La Salle, 1032; Mississippi, 1240; Natchez, 1305; Iberville, 908; Mobile, 1244; New Orleans, 1330; St. Louis, 1660; Erie, 624; Detroit, 524.
- (10) Mississippi Scheme: 1038; Bienville, 210.

c. The English:

- (1) The settlement of Virginia: 2024, 1770.
 - (a) The settlers who came—their reasons for coming: 1770; Lord Delaware, 517.
 - (b) The hardships of the voyage and at Jamestown: 959.
 - (c) The House of Burgesses: Jamestown, 959.
 - (d) Negro slaves: 1766; and indentured servants: 918.
 - (e) French and Indian War: Virginia, 2024.

(f) Troubles with the governors: 959; Lord Delaware, 517.

(2) The Settlement of New England: 2024, 1770; Maine, 1149; Indians, 1186; Rhode Island, 1607; New Hampshire, 1326.

(a) The Pilgrims: The first exiles for conscience's sake 1490.

1. Why they left their English home for Holland: 1490.

2. Why they left Holland for America: 1490.

3. Story of the voyage and landing: 1490.

4. Early years of Plymouth Colony:

a. Hardships of the first year, occupations, crops, relations with the Indians, Miles Standish and Massasoit: 1186, 1809.

(b) The Puritans:

1. Who the Puritans were in England: 1564, 465.

2. Settlement of Boston and towns near by: 248.

a. The voyage, places of settlement, early growth of the colony, occupations of the people, commerce and trade, the life in the homes of the people, town meetings, emigration from Massachusetts to Connecticut: 444; Thomas Hooker, 884; The settlement of Hartford, 845; Roger Williams and the settlement of Providence, 2088; 1555; religious troubles, 1607.

(3) The Settlement of Maryland and Pennsylvania: 1182; Lord Baltimore, 164; William Penn, 1446; Pennsylvania, 1447; Philadelphia, 1465.

d. The Dutch:

(1) Henry Hudson and the discovery of the Hudson River: 893, 1334.

(2) The Dutch trading posts at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange: 1336, 38.

(3) Peter Stuyvesant and the life in New Amsterdam: 1842.

(4) New Amsterdam becomes New York: 1842, 1334.

3. THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR COLONIAL EMPIRE IN AMERICA:

a. The early wars along the frontiers of the French and English colonies: 714.

(1) Queen Anne's and King George's War: 714; Seven Years' War, 1728; Deerfield, 575.

(2) The French and Indian War: 714; Johnson, 976; Ticonderoga, 1910; Abercrombie, 4.

(a) The clash in the Ohio Valley: 714.

(b) The French and English frontiers in 1750: 715; Cape Breton, 328; Louisburg, 1118; Oswego, 1398.

(c) The French forts and the French purposes: 714; Quebec, 1572; Pittsburgh, 1496; Ticonderoga, 1910.

(d) Braddock's expedition and the work of Washington: 715; Washington, 2048; Braddock, 256; Trenton, 1847.

(e) Montcalm, 1255; and Wolfe, 2103; and the fight for Canada: Cape Breton, 328.

(f) The fall of Quebec and the cession of land to England: 715; Abercrombie, 4.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR: 1978.

a. The causes of the Revolution:

(1) The more remote causes:

(a) Troubles with the governors of the colonies: Andros, 71; Delaware, 517; Jamestown, 959; New York, 1334; Smith, 1770; Stuyvesant, 1842.

- (b) Restrictions upon manufacture and trade: 1978; Navigation Laws, 1313.
- (2) The immediate causes:
 - (a) The Writs of Assistance: 1399.
 - (b) The Stamp Tax: 1808; United States, 1978; Otis, 1399; Adams, 12; Navigation Laws, 1313.
 - (c) The duties on importation of tea, paper, glass, etc.: 1978; Boston, 248; Taxes, 1874; Revere, 1604; South Church, 1379.
 - (d) The Boston Massacre: 248, 833.
- b. The beginning of the fighting: Lexington, 1062; Concord, 439; and Bunker Hill, 289; Putnam, 1564; Stark, 1812; Warren, 2043; Crown Point and Ticonderoga, 1910; Allen, 52; Arnold, 109; Ticonderoga, 1910.
- c. Washington made commander of the American Army: 2049; United States, 1978.
- d. The Declaration of Independence: 513.
- e. The Struggle about New York: 1334; Long Island, 1112; White Plains, 2079; Stony Point, 1832; United States, 1978; Saratoga, 1679.
 - (1) Loss of the city of New York: 1336; United States, 1979.
 - (2) Retreat through the Jerseys: 2049.
 - (3) Recovery at Trenton and Princeton: 1548, 1941, 803.
- f. Burgoyne's expedition: 290; Saratoga, 1679; Ticonderoga, 1910; Vermont, 2013.
- g. Loss of Philadelphia: 1979.
- h. Brandywine, 260; Germantown, 760; and Valley Forge 1999; Greene, 803; Steuben, 1824; Wayne, 2060.
- i. The French Alliance and Franklin's work in Paris: 1978, 2049, 709, 1978.
- j. John Paul Jones and his work in European waters: 978.
- k. The war in the South: 1979; Marion, 1171; Cornwallis, 458; Norfolk, 1355.
 - (1) Losses in the South:
 - (a) The English capture Savannah and Charlestown: 371, 1683, 1559, 1979.
 - (b) The defeat of Gates: 741, 458.
- l. The treason of Arnold: 109, 70, 1979.
- m. The recovery of the South: 803.
 - (1) King's Mountain, Cowpens: 1005, 470.
 - (2) Greene and Cornwallis: 803, 458, 2124, 1979.
- n. The close of the war:
 - (1) Yorktown campaign: 1979, 1824.
 - (2) Why Cornwallis was at Yorktown: 1979.
 - (3) Washington's plan and the help of the French: 1979, 1621, 1020.
 - (4) The surrender: 459, 1979.
- o. Peace:
 - (1) Independence acknowledged: 1979.
 - (2) The boundary: 1979.
- 5. THE UNITED STATES FROM 1789 TO THE PRESENT:
 - a. The formation of the government: 115, 1787, 1391.
 - (1) The Constitutional convention of 1787: 1391.
 - (a) Why it met: 1979.
 - (b) Its leaders: Franklin, 709; Jefferson, 968; Hamilton, 830; Madison, 1142; Sherman, 1741.
 - (c) The differences of opinion: 1519.
 - (d) How the Constitution was made: 1979.
 - (e) Its adoption by the states: 1979, 1358.
 - b. Washington's election and administration: Chart VIII; Washington, 2043; United States, 1979.
 - (1) The first cabinet: Hamilton, 830; Jefferson, 967; Knox, 1008; Randolph, 1586.
 - (2) The work of Hamilton: 830.
 - (3) The Whiskey Insurrection and its cause: 1448.
 - (4) The rise of parties: 968.

- c. Jefferson's administration: Chart VIII; 968.
 - (1) The purchase of Louisiana: 1119.
 - (2) The expedition of Lewis and Clark: 1060.
- d. The War of 1812: Chart VIII.
 - (1) Its causes: 1980; Chesapeake 377.
 - (2) Land Engagements: Lundy's Lane, 1124; Sackett's Harbor, 1651; Tippecanoe, 1915; Harrison, 844; Tecumseh, 1879; Scott, 1710; Jackson, 952.
 - (3) The struggle about Lake Erie: 1454.
 - (4) Naval Battles: Chesapeake, 377; Porter, 1530; Lawrence, 1039; McDonough, 1135; Decatur, 512.
 - (5) The victories of the Constitution: Bainbridge, 157; Hull, 896.
 - (6) Fort Dearborn Massacre: 380.
 - (7) Unpopularity of the war in New England: 845.
 - (8) Capture of Detroit: 524; Oswego, 1399.
 - (9) The burning of Washington: 2047.
 - (10) The Peace of Ghent: 763; United States, 1980; Clay, 407.
- e. The industrial development from 1790 to 1812:
 - (1) New cotton machinery:
 - (a) Eli Whitney and the cottongin: 2080; Cotton, 464.
 - (b) Other inventors: Hargreaves, 838; Crompton, 481; Cartwright, 343; Arkwright, 102.
 - (2) Growth of factories: 464; Pawtucket, 1432.
 - (3) Use of steamboats: Fulton, 722; Watt, 2056; Hudson, 894.
- f. Western emigration:
 - (1) New homes beyond the Alleghanies: 1980.
 - (2) Building of roads and digging of canals: 1980; Railroads, 1581; New York, 1334; Ohio, 1374; Canal, 321.
 - (3) The settlers:
 - (a) Foreigners and natives: 1976-7.
 - (b) Reasons for going west: 1375; United States, 1981.
 - (c) Their life in the west: Agriculture, 28.
- g. The admission of new states: See Charts VIII, IX, X and XI.
- h. The discovery of gold and the movement to California: 309; United States, 1981.
- i. The Mexican War:
 - (1) Its causes: 1216; 1896.
 - (2) The addition of territory it gave to the U. S.: 1216; United States, 1981; Texas, 1896; Arizona, 100; New Mexico, 1329.
- j. The slavery question:
 - (1) How slavery seemed to the North: 1766; to the South: 1766, 967; and to the slave: 546.
 - (2) The Abolitionists and their work: 1766.
 - (a) William Lloyd Garrison: 738.
 - (b) Wendell Phillips: 1471.
 - (c) Harriet Beecher Stowe: 1834.
 - (d) Frederick Douglass: 546.
 - (3) Fugitive slaves and the laws concerning them: 722; S. A. Douglas, 546; Missouri, 1242.
 - (4) The admission of Missouri: 1241.
 - (5) The Compromise of 1850: 438.
 - (6) The Underground Railway: 1966; 1834.
 - (7) John Brown: 275.
 - (8) The Nullification Act: 1785.
 - (9) The question of secession: 1814; 846.
- k. The struggle in Kansas: 989; 546.
 - (1) Admission of California: 310; Omnibus Bill, 1382.
- l. The Civil War:
 - (1) The election of Lincoln: U. S., 1982; Lincoln, 1074.
 - (2) Fort Sumter: 698.
 - (3) Secession of Southern states: 1982.
 - (4) The forts on the Southern Coast: Fisher and Sumter, 698; Dupont, 562.
 - (a) The Monitor and the Merrimac: 1251; 1208; Norfolk, 1355; Ericsson, 6241; Timby, 1913.

- (5) The attempt to drive the Confederates from the Mississippi: Farragut, 649; Vicksburg, 2018; Baton Rouge, 182.
- (6) Grant's campaign in the West: 793; Chattanooga, 373; Missionary Ridge, 1239; Ft. Donelson, 697; Shiloh, 1742; Burnside, 294; Foote, 692.
- (7) The battle of Gettysburg; end of the Confederate invasion: 762.
- (8) The Virginia campaign of 1864: Spottsylvania, 1804; Cold Harbor, 421.
- (9) The heroic struggle of Lee and the persistent attacks of Grant: 1047, 694.
- (10) Sherman's invasion of the cotton states—the March to the Sea: 1741; Johnson, 976; Yazoo, 2121; Nashville, 1304.
- (11) Surrender of Lee at Appomattox: 86; Lee, 1048; Grant, 794.
- (12) The assassination of Lincoln: 245; 1075.
- (13) Reconstruction in the South: 1594.
- m. Industrial development since the Civil War: 1982; Specie payments, 1792; Banks, 168; Irrigation, 940; Railroads, 1582; Sault St. Marie, 1683; Inventions, 933; Commerce, 434; Hill, 874; Reaping Machines, 1501; Steamships, 1818; Reclamation, 1592; Agriculture, 26.
- n. Annexation of territory: Porto Rico, 1533; Hawaiian Islands, 848; Philippine Islands, 1469; Cuba, 484.
- o. The Spanish-American War: 1790; Cuba, 485; Philippines, 1469; Dewey, 526.

6 CANADA FROM TREATY OF PARIS TO THE PRESENT:

a. English Period:

- (1) Rebellion of American Colonies: American Revolution 1978.
- (2) Treaty of Versailles: Canadian Southern boundary established 2015.
- (3) War of 1812: 1978.
 - (a) Surrender of Detroit: 524.
 - (b) Battle of Lake Erie: 1454.
 - (c) Battle of Lundy's Lane: 1224; 555.
- (4) Fenian Invasion: 654.
- (5) Confederation formed: British North America Act 320.

b. Period of the Dominion:

- (1) Component Provinces: 1383; 1571; 1362; 1324.
- (2) Red River Rebellion: 1596; 1613.
- (3) Manitoba Admitted: 1159.
- (4) British Columbia Admitted: 320.
- (5) Prince Edward Island Admitted: 320.
- (6) Canadian Pacific Railway: 320.
- (7) Districts of Ungava, Franklin and Mackenzie Absorbed: 317.
- (8) Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad projected: 792.
- (9) Earl Grey Appointed Governor General: 805.
- (10) Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan created: 320.
- (11) Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Northwest Territories enlarged: 317.
- (12) Duke of Connaught Appointed Governor General: 443.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

Definition: Old classification, Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy.

Modern and more valuable classification.

Difference between presidential systems, as that of United States, and parliamentary systems, as that of England.

State government in the United States; county government; township government; city government; school districts, 787.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

The nation a federal republic, powers defined by the national constitution.

Each state a representative republic, without sovereignty and without any relation to any foreign power.

Federal government administered by the executive, legislative and judicial departments, 1973, 1974.

Executive power and duties vested in the president and administered through departments of state, treasury, war, navy, postoffice, interior, justice, agriculture, and commerce and labor. Organization and scope of these departments, 1984, 1985.

Legislative authority, vested in Congress, consisting of senate and house of representatives. Members of each house and how chosen, 1974, 442, 443.

Powers and duties of each house, course of legislation, 442.

Judicial authority, vested in Federal courts, 1974, 466, 468. (See Courts of Justice.)

State Governments: Representative republics without sovereignty and without any relation to any foreign power. Powers are those not delegated to Federal government and are derived from citizens of state. States determine suffrage and control elections, criminal and civil law, property and civil relations, source of revenue, local government, 1974.

Municipal Government: Scope and limitations in different states.

Two kinds, department government and government by commission. Details of system and methods as illustrated in charter of New York City, 1278.

National Municipal League, measures advocated; initiative and referendum, 1279.

Municipal government in foreign cities, 1279.

COURTS OF JUSTICE

Primitive forms; function of courts, to punish (criminal cases), to arbitrate (civil cases); courts now subordinate to system of law and precedents. Roman courts established distinction between law and equity. Trial by jury, 466.

English system of courts; inferior courts and their functions; supreme court, Chancery, Kings Bench, probate and admiralty divisions; courts of appeal, 467.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL

United States Courts: Federal courts including the supreme court, court of claims, commerce and district courts. Supreme court, how constituted, its powers and duties, 467, 468. Circuit courts of two kinds, those of original jurisdiction and courts of appeal, number of circuit courts and circuit judges, 467.

District courts and their functions; relation of subordinate courts to the supreme court, and of Federal to state courts, 467.

Federal courts subject to the constitution; interpret the constitution and acts of congress. State courts interpreters of the constitution of the state, with power of deciding whether laws are constitutional, 468.

ELECTIONS

Regulated by law: Forms of ballot and how cast; difference between a majority and a plurality; primary elections, what they are and how regulated, 595. The Electoral College, 595, 596. Electoral votes, 1546. Australian ballot system, 144.

PARLIAMENT

The English National Assembly: House of Lords and House of Commons; titles of members of the House of Lords; inherited titles and crown appointments. House of Commons elected by the people; the speaker, how chosen. How parliament is called or dismissed, limit of sessions. Its decisions unchangeable by any court, 1424.

CIVIL SERVICE

Executive branch of government: English civil service separated into departments. Divisions of civil service in the United States. Number of positions in United States civil service. Civil service commissioners, their powers and duties; merit system; competitive examinations, how conducted; classes of service open to competitive appointment, 402, 403.

TARIFF

First tariff in United States: Statement of successive acts, their character and effects, 1871.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Definition: Science relating to the production, distribution and exchange of wealth. First systematic exposition by Adam Smith; details of his theory, its defects; changes which have taken place and their causes. Relation of political economy to ethics. High or low tariff a leading issue in United States, 1517, 1518.

Free Trade, 713; Protection, 1553.

TAXES

Purpose of taxation: Methods of taxation in early times. Forms of taxation in United States, federal, state and municipal. Direct and indirect taxation. Effect of unjust and unfair taxation, 1874, 1875.

Inheritance tax, 926. Income tax, 918.

Factory Legislation, 645. Child Labor Laws, 386.

Navigation Laws, 1313.

Monroe Doctrine, 1253, 1980.

LITERATURE

I. GENERAL DIVISIONS.

1. **POETRY:** 1509; ballad 161; burlesque 291; drama 550, 1238, 1368, 1509, 1898; epic 1509; lyric 1509; sonnet 1510, 1781.
2. **FICTION:** legend 1049; mythology 1294; novel 1363; romance 1628.
3. **BELLES-LETTRES** (criticism, essays, humor and letters): æsthetics 21; essay, 626; letters 1058.
4. **HISTORY:** 876.
5. **PHILOSOPHY:** 1471.
6. **SCIENCE:** 1706.

II. CHINESE.

1. **ITS EXTENT:** 1080.
2. **OF WHAT IT CONSISTS:** 1080.
3. **CONFUCIUS AND HIS WRITINGS:** 441; 1080.
4. **THE CHINESE VIEW OF THEM:** Chinese Empire 390; 441; 1080.

III. SANSKRIT AND HINDU.

1. **THE CHARACTER OF THE IMPORTANT WRITINGS:** 1080, 199; Bengali 199; India 918.
2. **THE VEDAS:** 2007.
3. **HINDU LITERATURE THE SOURCE OF MANY OF OUR STORIES:** Folklore 688; mythology 1214; Indo-European 923.
4. **THE GREAT EPICS:** Mahābhārata 1080; Ramayana 1080, 1584.
5. **HINDU DRAMA:** 1080.

IV. BABYLONIAN.

1. **ITS ANTIQUITY:** 152; Assyria 125.
2. **ITS FORM OF WRITING:** Cuneiform 486.
3. **ITS GREATEST BOOK:** 1080.
4. **LIBRARIES:** 1063.

V. ASSYRIAN.

1. **TIME OF THE ASSYRIANS:** 125.
2. **RECOVERY OF THIS LOST LITERATURE:** Layard 1040; Nineveh and Nippur 1352.
3. **ASURBANIPAL'S LIBRARY AT NINEVEH:** 1063, 1080, 1352.
4. **ASSYRIAN POEMS AND LEGENDS:** 1081
5. **THE CREATION AND THE FLOOD IN ASSYRIAN LITERATURE:** 1081; deluge 518.

VI. PHCENICIAN.

1. **THE PHOENICIAN CONTRIBUTION:** means of writing 2113.
2. **HANNO'S PERIPLUS:** 830; 1081.

VII. PERSIAN.

1. GENERAL REFERENCES: Indo-Europeans 923; Iranians 936.
2. POETRY: 1081.
 - a. Hafiz and his lyrics: 822.
 - b. Omar Khayyam and The Rubaiyat: 1382.
 - c. Sadi: 1652.
3. PROSE: 1081.
 - a. The Zend-Avesta of Zoroaster and the Parsis: 2136; 1426; Magi 1144; Medes 1197.

VIII. HEBREW.

1. THE BIBLE: 209; Daniel 501; David 507; Deborah 512; Elijah 605; Elisha 606; Esther 627; Ezekiel and Ezra 644; Habakkuk 820; Hosea 887; Isaiah 944; Jeremiah 969; Jews 971; Joshua 971; Maccabees 1130; Moses 1269; Nahum 1298; Nehemiah 1319; Ruth 1649; Samuel 1670; Saul 1683; Solomon 1779; The Vulgate 2030; Zechariah 2130; Barnabas 172; James 956; John 975; Luke 1123; Mark 1173; Matthew 1189; Paul 1430; Peter 1461.
2. THE TALMUD: 1081; Pharisees 1464; Scribes 1711.
3. JOSEPHUS: 979; 1081.

IX. EGYPTIAN.

1. ITS CONTENTS: 1082; Egypt 591; book 243; Rosetta stone 1635.
2. THE BOOK OF THE DEAD: 1082.
3. PENTAUR: 1082; Rameses 1585.

X. GREEK.

1. POETRY: 1082; 1510.
 - a. Epics: Homer and The Iliad and The Odyssey 832, 882, 1762, 1945; Hesiod 870.
 - b. Drama: 1082; 1510; 550; 1372; Æschylus 20, 1082; Aristophanes 97; Euripides 632; Menander 1082, 550; Sophocles 1781, 1082.
 - c. Lyrics: Arion 96; Pindar 1491; Sappho 1678; Simonides 1759, 130.
 - d. Idyls: Theocritus 1899, 1082.
2. PROSE: 1082.
 - a. History (including Biography): 876; Herodotus 868; Plutarch 1506, 1083; Polybius 1521; Thucydides 1908, 1082; Xenophon 2117, 1082.
 - b. Philosophy: 1472; 1082; Pythagoras 1567; Socrates 1777, 2117 (Xantippe); Plato 1502; Aristotle 97, 1084; Theophrastus 1900; Epicurus 621; Zeno 2131; Stoics 1830; Epictetus 621.
 - c. Oratory: 1082; Æschines 20; Demosthenes 519; Greece 801; Isocrates 945; Lysias 1128.
 - d. Fiction: Æsop 21; Phædrus 1463; Lucian 1122.
 - e. Science: Alexandrian Library 46; Archimedes 92; Euclid 631; Galen 719; Hippocrates 875; Ptolemy 1558.
 - f. Theology: Chrysostom 396; Origen 1393.

XI. ROMAN.

1. POETRY: 1509.
 - a. Epics: Ennius 1083; Lucretius 1123, 1083; Vergil 2011, 1083. See, also Aeneas 17; Troy 1945 and Venus 2010.
 - b. Drama: 550; Andronicus 1083; Plautus 1503, 1083; Terence 1891, 1083.
 - c. Lyrics: 1509; Catullus 352, 1083; Horace 885, 1083; Martial 1178, 1083.
 - d. Satire: Lucilius 1083; Juvenal 984, 1083.
 - e. Elegiac Poetry: Ovid 1402, 1083.

2. PROSE: Augustus 138; Phædrus 1463.

a. History: 1083; Cæsar 303; Livy 1104; Sallust 1666; Tacitus 1863.

b. Oratory: 1083; Cicero 398; Quintilian 1576.

c. Essays and Letters: 626, 1058; Cato 351, 352; Cicero 398; Pliny the Younger 1505; Seneca 1723.

d. Science and Law: Pliny the Older 1505; Tribonian 984 (Justinian) and 1038 (Law); Varro 2004.

e. Philosophy and Religion: 1472; Cicero 398; Marcus Aurelius 139; Jerome 930, 2030 (Vulgate); Ambrose 58; Augustine 137.

XII. SYRIAC: 1083; Syria 1861.

XIII. ARABIAN.

1. THE EARLIEST LITERATURE: its characteristics and subjects 1083.

2. MOHAMMED AND THE KORAN: 1246; 1011; 1084; Arabia 88.

3. PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION, LAW AND MEDICINE: 1084; Haroun-al-Raschid 841; Moors 1260; Saracens 1679.

4. AVERRÆS: 1084.

5. MASUDI: The Golden Meadows 1084.

6. AZEDDIN: The Birds and the Flowers 1084.

7. ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS: 1084.

XIV. ITALIAN.

1. POETRY:

a. Epic: Dante 501, 1084; Ariosto 96, 1084; Tasso 1783, 1084.

b. Lyric: Petrarch 1462, 1084; Angelo 72; Colonna 427; sonnet 1781.

c. Drama: Alfieri 47, 1084; Leopardi 1056, 1084.

2. PROSE:

a. Fiction: legend 1084; novel 1363; romance 1628; Boccaccio 233, 1084; Manzoni 1165; Pellico 1084; Ruffini 641.

b. Politics, History and Biography: 1084; Machiavelli 1136; Mazzini 1193; Cellini 357; Vasari 2004.

c. Science: 1706; Galileo 730; Bruno 279; Galvani 731; Volta 2028; Marco Polo 1521.

XV. SPANISH.

1. THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD: 1086; romance 1628.

a. Ballads and songs: ballad 161; Cid 398.

b. Proverbs: 1555.

2. THE MODERN PERIOD:

a. Poetry:

(1) Drama: 550; Calderon 306, 1086; Don Juan 544; Lope da Vega 2007, 1086.

(2) Lyric: 1509; Herrera 1086; 1509.

b. Prose:

(1) Fiction: Cervantes and Don Quixote 361; 1086; 1363.

(2) Oratory: Castelar 347.

XVI. PORTUGUESE AND BRAZILIAN.

1. POETRY: 1509; Camoens 315, 1086; Garcilaso de la Vega 1086; Barbosa, Boccage, Magelhaens and Nascimento 1086.

2. PROSE:

a. History: 1086.

Barros, Brandao, Herculano, Lopez and Varnhagen.

b. Romance: Amadis de Gaul 56.

c. Travel: Mendez-Pinto 1202.

XVII. FINNIC.

1. POETRY:

- a. The Kalevala: 1086; Runeberg 1643 and 1086.

XVIII. DUTCH.

1. POETRY:

- a. Epic: Bilderdijk 1086.
b. Drama: Goes 1086; Schimmel 1086; Vondel 1086.
c. Didactic: Cats 1086; Helmer 1086.

2. PROSE:

- a. Fiction: Beets 1086; Dekker 1087; Lennep 1087.
b. History: Hooft 1086.
c. Criticism, Essays and Letters: Erasmus 623.
d. Science and Law: Boerhaave 234; Grotius 1086 and 1058 (Law); Huygens 902.
e. Philosophy and Religion: Kempis 996; Spinoza 1799; 1086; 1081.

XIX. SCANDINAVIAN.

- 1. GENERAL REFERENCES:** 1087; Northmen 1359; mythology 1294; Balder 160; Odin 1372; Sigurd 1756; Thor 1906; Valhalla 1999; 2035; Denmark 520; Iceland 911; Norway 1361; Sweden 1854.

2. DANISH:

- a. Poetry: 1509; Baggesen 1087; Evald 1087; Holberg 1087; Oehlenschläger 1087; Vedel 1087.
b. Prose: Andersen 69; Brandes 260.

3. NORSE:

- a. Poetry: Björnson 221; Boyesen 254; Edda 581, 1087; Ibsen 909; Jansen 1087; Wergeland 1087.
b. Prose: Björnson 221; Edda 581, 1087; Garborg 1087; Lie 1087; Nansen 1299.

4. SWEDISH:

- a. Poetry: Atterbohm 1087; Bellman 1087; Borgesson 1087; Franzen 1087; King Oscar II 1396; Runeberg 1643; Stagnelius 1087; Stjernhjelm 1087.
b. Prose: Bremer 263; Carlen 1087; Geiger 742; Linné 1077; Rydberg 1087; Nordenskjöld 1354; Schwartz 1087; Swedenborg 1855.

XX. GERMAN.

1. THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD:

- a. Charlemagne's collections of poems: 368; 1087.
b. Die Minnesinger (singers of love) and their poetry: 1236; 1087; Walther von der Vogelweide 2039.
c. Das Nibelungen Lied ("The Lay of the Nibelungs"): 1347; 1987; Wagner 2032; Goetterdaemmerung 785; Rheingold 1606; Sigurd 1756; Valhalla 1999, 2035.
d. Birth of German drama in mystery and passion-plays: Miracle-Plays 1238; Oberammergau 1368; 1087; Reynard the Fox 1604.
e. The language: German 759; Platt-Deutsch 1503.

2. THE MODERN PERIOD:

- a. Luther and the German Bible: 1124; 1087; 759; German Bible 210; Melancthon 1199; Ulrich von Hutten 1087; Zwingli 2138.
b. Poetry:
(1) Epic: Klopstock 1007.
(2) Drama: Lessing 1058; Goethe 777; Arnim 109; Egmont 589; Faust 650; Iphigenia 936; Mephistopheles 1205; Schiller 1688; Tell 1886; Wallenstein 2037.
(3) Lyric: Gerhardt 755; Heine 858; Lorelei 1115; Uhland 1964; Wieland 2082.

c. Prose:

- (1) **Fiction:** 1088; legend 1048; novel 1363; mythology 1294; romance 1628; Auerbach 136; Ebers 577; Freitag 718; Grimm 806; Munchausen 1277; Reuter 1604; Platt-Deutsch 1503.
- (2) **Belles-Lettres: (Criticisms, Essays, Humor):** 1088; Lessing 1058; Richter 1612; Schlegel 1689.
- (3) **History:** 1088; Baur 183; Curtius 489; Doellinger 541; Mommsen 1249; Niebuhr 1349; Strauss 1836.
- (4) **Philosophy:** 1087; 1472; Kant 992; Fichte 659; Schelling 1688; Herbart 866; Hegel 857; Schopenhauer 1704; Lotze 1116; Leibniz 1050.
- (5) **Science:** 1088; Bunsen 289; Haeckel 822; Helmholtz 860; Hertz 870; Humboldt 890; Lassalle 1033; Liebig 1066; Marx 1180; Ritter 1617; Roentgen 1624; Schliemann 1689; Vogt 2026; Weissmann 2065.
- (6) **Theology:** Herder 867; Ritschl 1617; Schleiermacher 1689.

XXI. FRENCH.

1. THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD:

- a. **Earliest Poetry:** Roland 1625; Provençal 1554.
- b. **The Troubadours:** 1944, 1085.
- c. **Froissart and Commines:** 720; 1085.

2. THE MODERN PERIOD:

a. Poetry:

- (1) **Drama:** Bergerac 202; Corneille 398, 457 (Cid); Racine 1578; Molière 1248; Beaumarchais 187; Hugo 895; Sardou 1680; Rostand 202.
- (2) **Lyric:** Béranger 201; Hugo 895; Lamartine 1023; Leconte de Lisle 1045; Musset 1292; Marseillaise 1176.

b. Prose:

- (1) **Fiction:** Margaret of Navarre 1170; La Fontaine 1021; Le Sage 1057; Perrault 1454; Mother Goose 1270; Saint-Pierre 1662; Daudet 506; Dumas 560; Hugo 895; 1999 Valjean; Sand 1673; Sue 1843; Verne 2014; Vigny 1085; Balzac 165; Bourget 252; Gautier 741; Maupassant 1085; Zola 2133.
- (2) **Belles-Lettres (Criticism, Essays, Wit):** Academy 6; French 716; Institute 930; Rabelais 1577; Montaigne 1254; essay 626; Boileau 236; La Rochefoucauld 1032; Saint-Simon 1663; Sévigné 1729; letters 1058; Recamier 1592; Madam de Stael 1807; Remusat 1600; Sainte-Beuve 1663; Taine 1865; Girardin 768.
- (3) **History and Biography:** D'Aubigne 505; Blanc 226; Guizot 813; Michelet 1218; Napoleon III 1902; Renan 1601; Rollin 1625; Thierry 1085; Thiers 1902; Tocqueville 1919; Voltaire 2029.
- (4) **Philosophy:** 1472; 1085; Descartes 522; Cousin 468; Comte 438; science 1706.
- (5) **Science (including, also, economics, education and law):** Descartes 522; Pascal 1427; Montesquieu 1256; Hénnequin 862; Rousseau 1638; interest 931; D'Alembert 497; Diderot 530; encyclopedia 614; Buffon 286; Cuvier 491; Bastiat 179; Flammarion 680; Fourier 702; Laboulaye 1016; Laplace 1030; Lavoisier 1037; Lenormant 1053; Legendre 1049; Leverrier 1060; Mascart 1183; Pasteur 1427; Réclus 1594; Saint-Hilaire 1657; Saint-Simon 1662.
- (6) **Theology:** 1085; Calvin 311; Fénelon 654; Massillon 1187; Pascal 1427; Chateaubriand 372.

XXII. CELTIC (IN ENGLISH).

1. PROSE:

- a. **Malory:** 1152.

2. POETRY:

a. King Arthur, the Holy Grail and the Table Round: Arthur 114; Grail 790; Idyls of the King 913; Round Table 1638; Tennyson 1891; Bellisent 198; Camelot 314; Excalibur 640; Galahad 729; Ivaine 949; Launfal 1035; Lohengrin 1109; Merlin 1207; Parsifal 2033; Tristram 1943.

b. Ossian: 1397.

3. MYTHOLOGY: 1294; Druids 554; Fairy 646; Fenians 654; Mab 1129; Madoc 1142; Puck 1559.

4. CELTS: 357; legend 1049; romance 1628.

XXIII. ENGLISH.

GENERAL REFERENCES: 1088-92; England 615; English language 617; Great Britain 728; languages 1028; Ireland 937; Saxons 1685; Scotland 1708; Wales 2034. See, also, Celtic Literature.

1. EARLIEST WRITINGS: Alfred 47; alliteration 53; Anglo-Saxon 73; Roger Bacon 154; ballad 161; Bede 190; Beowulf 201; Cædmon 302; Caxton 354; *Domesday Book* 542; English 618; Robin Hood 884.

2. THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY:

a. Chaucer: 373; 1088; Becket 189; Canterbury 326; English 618; influence of Italian and French literature 1088; *Assembly of Fowls* and *Canterbury Tales* 373; 1088; 618.

b. Wiclif: 2114; 1088; Bible 210; Vulgate 2030.

3. THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY: 1088; Malory 1152; Round Table 1638; Caxton 354.

4. THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY—RENAISSANCE AND ELIZABETHAN AGE:

a. General References: 1088-9; drama 550; Elizabeth 611; Bible 210; Coverdale 469; Tindale 1915; essay 626; poetry 1509; sonnet 1781.

b. Birth of English Drama: 1089; Marlowe 1174; Shakespeare 1733.

c. Poetry: 1088; 618.

(1) Spenser: 1796; 1088.

(2) Shakespeare: 1733; 1089; sonnet 1781; *As you Like It* 129; *Hamlet* 831; *King Lear* 1004; *Macbeth* 1130; *Merchant of Venice* 1206; *A Midsummer Night's Dream* 1222; *Othello* 1399; *Portia* 1531; *Romeo and Juliet* 1630; *The Tempest* 1886; *The Winter's Tale* 2097; Stratford-on-Avon 1836.

(3) Other Poets: Beaumont 187; Daniel 1088; Drayton 1088; Fletcher 1089; Greene 1089; Jonson 978, 1089; Peele 1089; Surrey 1851; Sackville 1088; Sidney 1752; Watson 1089, 2055; Wyatt 2114.

d. Prose: Ascham 117; Bacon 154; essay 626; 1089; philosophy 1472; W. Gilbert 766; Hakluyt 825; Hooker 884; Knox 1008; Lyly 1089; Thomas More 1261; 1088; *Utopia* 1996; Raleigh 1583; Sidney 1752; Tindale 1915.

5. THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY:

a. Poetry: 1089; poetry 1509; sonnet 1781; Milton 1228; *Comus* 438; *Paradise Lost* 1418; Puritans 1564; Dryden 555; Cowley 469; Herbert 867; Lovelace 1089; Waller 1089.

b. Prose:

(1) General References: 1089; legend 1048; novel 1363; philosophy 1471; romance 1628; science 1706.

(2) Authors: Baxter 184; Bunyan 290; *Pilgrim's Progress* 1490; Clarendon 404; Hobbes 1089; Leighton 1051; Locke 1106; Newton 1344; Penn 1446; Pepys 1451; Jeremy Taylor 1876; Walton 2040.

6. THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (the Queen Anne Age and the Georgian Era):

a. Poetry: Pope 1527; Akenside 35; Burns 293; Collins 425; Cowper 470; Gay 741; Goldsmith 778; *Vicar of Wakefield* 2018; Johnson 976;

Hannah More 1261; Ossian 1397; Sheridan 1740; Thomson 1906; Toplady 1924; Watts 2057; Charles Wesley 2068; Young 2125.

b. Prose:

- (1) **Essays:** 626; 1090; Addison 12; Coverley 469; Steele 1820.
- (2) **Fiction:** 1090; novel 1363; romance 1628; Defoe 515; Fielding 660; Richardson 1611; Smollet 1772; Sterne 1824; Swift 1856; Brobdingnag 272; Lilliput 1071.
- (3) **History:** 1090; 876; Gibbon 764; Hume 897; Robertson 1090.
- (4) **Letters:** 1058; Chesterfield 378; Junius 982; Lady Montague 1254; Walpole 2038.
- (5) **Oratory:** Burke 291; Chatham 1495; Curran 487; Erskine 625.
- (6) **Philosophy, Religion and Science:** 1090; Berkeley 203; Blackstone 223; Butler 1090; Doddridge 537; Paine 1409; Reid 1599; Adam Smith 1769.

7. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: 1090-2:

a. Poetry: 1090; Austin 141; Wm. Blake 226; Browning 276; Buchanan 282; Byron 298; Campbell 316; Coleridge 429; *Ancient Mariner* 69; Crabbe 472; Hood 884; Aram 89; Heber 857; Hemans 860; Hunt 899; Keats 994; Keble 994; Landor 1025; Lytton 1128; Matthew Arnold 110; Marston 1177; Moore 1260; *Last Rose of Summer* 1033; Morris 1265; Edwin Arnold 110; Patmore 1429; Procter 1551; Rogers 1624; Rosetti 1635; Scott 1709; *Lady of the Lake* 1020; *Lay of the Last Minstrel* 1040; Lochinvar 1105; Marmion 1174; Rob Roy 1620; Shaw 1735; Shelley 1738; Cenci 358; Sladen 1765; Southey 1787; Madoc 1142; Swinburne 1856; Tennyson 1891; *Grail* 790; *Idyls* 913; *Merlin* 1207; *The Princess* 1548; *Round Table* 1638; Tupper 1952; William Watson 2055; Kirke White 2078; Charles Wolfe 2103.

b. Prose:

- (1) **Fiction:** 1091-2; Aguilar 33; Austen 141; Barrie 175; Bayley 1125 (*Lyall*); Besant 207; Black 221; Blackmore 223; Boothby 246; Bronte 272; Dr. Brown 275; *Marjorie Fleming* 1152; T. A. Browne 276; Bulwer 288; Caine 304; Corelli 445; Cotes 463; Dinah Mulock Craik 472; Crockett 479; Churchill 307; Cross 452; Dickens 529; *Bleak House* 226; *Christmas Carol* 395; *The Cricket* 478; *David Copperfield* 452; *Great Expectations* 799; *Old Curiosity Shop* 1328; *Oliver Twist* 1380; *Our Mutual Friend* 1401; *Pickwick Papers* 1438; Disraeli 534; George Eliot 606; *Romola* 1630; *Silas Marner* 1756; Farjeon 648; C. W. Gordon 782; Haggard 823; Harraden 842; Hardy 837; Hawkins 850; Hewlett 871; Henty 865; Hughes 894; Ingelow 927; Kingsley 1005; Hypatia 996; Kipling 1006; Le Gallienne 1049; Lever 1059; Mitford 1243; Macdonald 1134; Marryat 1176; Meredith 1206; Mille 519; Gilbert Parker 1423; Jane Porter 1531; Reade 1589; Ramée 1584; Quiller-Couch 1574; Clark Russell 1645; Leigh Richmond 1612; Olive Schreiner 1704; Scott 1709; *Bride of Lammermoor* 265; *Ivanhoe* 949; *Kenilworth* 996; *Rob Roy* 1620; *The Talisman* 1867; Stevenson 1825; Thackeray 1897; Mrs. Ward 2041; Warren 2043; John Watson 2055; Weyman 2072; Yonge 2123; Zangwill 2129.
- (2) **History and Biography:** 1091; 876; Allison 50; Arnold (Thos.) 110; Bourinot 253; Bruce 281; Buckle 1091; Carlyle 1130; Collingwood 1091; Cox 471; Creasy 1091; Creighton 1091; Cromer 480; Curzon 489; Forster 1091; Freeman 712; Froude 721; Gardiner 736; Greene 802; Grote 807; Hallam 827; Harrison 844; Lecky 1044; Lyall 1091; Macaulay 1130; Maine 1151; Martineau 1179; May 1091; Merivale 1207; McCarthy 1131; Millman 1228; Napier 1300; Norman 1356; Palgrave 1091; Paul 1091; Petrie 1462; Pollock 1091; Prothero 1553; Rawlinson 1589; Rosebery 1634; Rowton 1091; Sayce 1686; Seeley 1718; Goldwin Smith 1770; Stan-

- hope 1810; Dean Stanley 1810; Stubbs 1839; Symonds 1859; Traill 1934; Trevelyan 1991; Sharon Turner 1958.
- (3) **Essays and Criticism:** 1090-2; C. G. Allen 51; M. Arnold 110; Birrel 1092; Blouet 230; Brooke 1091; Carlyle 336; Brougham 274; Cobb 416; De Quincey 522; De Vere 1092; Dobson 1092; Dowden 547; Gladstone 771; Hamerton 830; Howitt 893; Hunt 899; Hutton 1091; Lamb 1023; Sidney Lee 1048; Mackintosh 1090; Mallock 1152; Morley 1262; Pater 1092; Pattison 1092; *Punch* 1561; Ruskin 1644; *King of the Golden River* 1003; Saintsbury 1091; Smiles 1769; Sydney Smith 1771; Stead 1815; Leslie Stephen 1091; John Wilson 2092.
- (4) **Science (including, also, economics, philology, jurisprudence and medicine):** 1091-2; Bagehot 157; S. W. Baker 158; Ball 161; Brewster 265; Clerk-Maxwell 1192; Buckland 283; Darwin 505; Davy 509; Dawson 509; Drummond 555; Faraday 648; Galton 731; Geikie 742; Kelvin 996; Kidd 1091; Layard 1040; Livingstone 1103; Lodge 1107; Lubbock 1122; Lyell 1126; Malthus 1153; Hugh Miller 1227; Mivart 1243; Murchison 1280; Osler 1397; Playfair 1504; Proctor 1551; Ramsay 1585; Rayleigh 1589; Ricardo 1610; Romanes 1628; Salisbury 1665; Selous 1721; Seton 1727; Somerville 1780; Speke 1795; H. M. Stanley 1811; Stewart 1826; Sterling 1827; Tait 1886; Tylor 1961; Tyndall 1961; Daniel Wilson 2091.
- (5) **Philosophy and Theology (including Works on Relations of Religion and Science):** 1091-2; 1471; Balfour 160; Caird 1091; Chalmers 363; Chambers 363; Fairbairn 645; Farrar 649; Flint 1091; Gore 1091; Hall 827; Hamilton 831; Lewes 1060; Liddon 1066; Manning 1161; Mansel 1091; Martineau 1179; Maurice 1091; Mill 1226; Muller (Max) 1276; Newman 1343; Pusey 1564; Robertson 1620; Spurgeon 1806; Trench 1941; Tulloch 1950; John Wesley 2068; Westcott 2069; Whately 2073; Whitefield 2078.

XXIV. CANADIAN.

G. M. Adam 10; W. J. Alexander 45; Grant Allen 51; H. M. Aml 64; Bourinot 253; George Bryce 281; Cotes 463; J. B. Crozier 482; W. H. Drummond 555; W. A. Fraser 710; Fréchette 711; C. W. Gordon 582; G. M. Grant 792; Haliburton 826; Hannay 834; Hughes 894; MacLaren 1139; Marchand 1168; Mille 519; O'Brien 1369; Gilbert Parker 1423; Selwyn 1721; Seton 1727; Shanly 1734; Daniel Wilson 2091; R. R. Wright 2112.

XXV. AMERICAN.

1. THE COLONIAL PERIOD (1607-1783):

- a. **Poetry:** Barlow 1093; Elliot 606; 1092; Hopkinson 1093; *Hail Columbia* 824; Trumbull 1093; *Yankee Doodle* 2120; 1093.
- b. **Prose:**
- (1) **History:** Berkeley 1092; Bradford 256; 1092; Byrd 1092; Captain John Smith 1770; 1092; Pocahontas 1509; Stith 1092; Winthrop 2097; 1092.
- (2) **Religious Writings:** Cotton 465; Mather 1188; 1092; Woolman 1093; Quakers 1570.
- (3) **Philosophy:** Edwards 588; 1092; Franklin 708; 1093.
- (4) **Political Writing and Oratory:** 1092-3; Adams (Sam.) 12; 1093; Hastings 1093; Henry 865; 1093; Jefferson 967, 1093; *Declaration of Independence* 513; Lee (R. H.) 1046; 1093; Warren (J.) 2043; 1093.

2. THE NATIONAL PERIOD (1783-):

a. The Rise of National Literature (1783-1860):

- (1) **Poetry (in order of time):** Freneau 1093; Key 1000, 1093; *Star Spangled Banner* 1812; Mrs. Sigourney 1756; Bryant 280; 1095; Drake 550; 1093; Woodworth 1094; Wilde 1094; Halleck 1093; Greene 1094; Payne 1432, 1094; *Home, Sweet*

Home 883; Willis 2089; 1095; Smith (S. F.) 1770; *America* 62; Longfellow 1112; 1094; *Evangeline* 625; *Hiawatha* 871; Standish 1809; Whittier 2081; *Snowbound* 1774; 1095; Holmes 880; 1094; Poe 1509; *The Raven* 1588; 1095; Lowell 1121; 1094; *Launfal* 1035; Whitman 2079; 1095; Boker 237; Read 1589; 1095; Foster 702; *My Old Kentucky Home* 1294; Alice and Phoebe Cary 344; Larcom 1031; 1097; R. H. Stoddard 1830.

(2) Prose (writers chronologically arranged):

(a) Fiction: Brown (C. B.) 274; Cooper 450; *Last of the Mohicans* 1033; *Leatherstocking Tales* 1043; 1094; Irving 943; *Ichabod Crane* 911; 1093; *Rip Van Winkle* 1617; Miss Sedgwick 1717; Mrs. Child 384; Goodrich 780; Hawthorne 851, 1094; *Grandfather's Chair*; *Marble Faun* 1168; Simms 1759; Mrs. Stowe 1834; 1095; Susan Warner 2042; 1097; Mrs. Whitney 1097; Trowbridge 1945; 1097; W. T. Adams 12.

(b) Belles-Lettres (Criticism, Essays, Humor): 1093-5; Channing 367; 1094; R. H. Dana 500; Ticknor 1910; Bulfinch 288; Emerson 612; 1094; Margaret Fuller 722; Tuckerman 1949; Shillaber 1742; Thoreau 1906; 1094; R. G. White 2078; D. G. Mitchell 1242; G. W. Curtis 489, 1097; Bayard Taylor 1875; Browne (*Artemus Ward*) 276; William Winter 2097.

(c) History and Biography: 1093-5; Wirt 2098; Ramsay 1585; Benton 201; Sparks 1791; Prescott 1544; 1094; Wise 2101; Bancroft 165; 1094; Hildreth 873; Thompson 1905; G. T. Curtis 489; S. W. Williams 2089; Henry Wilson 2091; Headley 853; Lossing 1116; 1095; Motley 1271; 1094; Parton 1426; 1098; Parkman 1424; 1095; Lea 1040; Fisher 677; M. C. Tyler 1961; 1098.

(d) Oratory and Political Writing: 1093-5; Pelatiah Webster 2064; Washington 2047; Jay 966; 1093; Dane 501; Ordinance of 1787 p. 1391; Alexander Hamilton 830; *The Federalist* 830, 966; 1519; Madison 1142; 1093; Fisher Ames 63; 1093; Monroe 1253; Gallatin 730; Clay 496; 1094; Calhoun 307; 1094; Daniel Webster 2062; 1094; Hayne 852; Everett 636; 1094; Weed 2064; Choate 393; 1094; Garrison 738; 1095; Greeley 801; Phillips 1471; 1095; Sumner 1847; 1095; Douglass 546; C. A. Dana 499; Poore 1527; Nordhoff 1355.

(e) Philosophy and Religion: 1093-5; Boudinot 251; Dwight 565; Leonard Bacon 154; Lyman Beecher 193; Alexander Campbell 316; Wayland 2060; Muhlenberg 1275; Bronson Alcott 42; Mark Hopkins 885; Ray Palmer 1413; Freeman Clarke 405; Theodore Parker 1423; Bowen 253; McCosh 1133; Peabody 1432; Noah Porter 1531; Henry Ward Beecher 193; H. R. Smith 1770; Storrs 1834; Collyer 425; Brace 255; Morgan Dix 537; W. T. Harris 843.

(f) Science (including economics, jurisprudence and philology): 1093-5; Murray 1281; Rush 1644; Noah Webster 2063; Marshall 1177; Kent 997; Alexander Wilson 2091; Story 1834; Audubon 135; Worcester 2109; Carey 334; Schoolcraft 1690; Walker (A.) 2035; Marsh 1177; Dix 536; Bache 153; Louis Agassiz 25; Guyot 817; Bar-

nard 173; Maury 1191; J. D. Dana 500; R. H. Dana, Jr., 500; Kane 988; Squier 1806; Baird 158; Chadbourne 362; Cooley 449; Winchell 2093; W. D. Whitney 2081; Wells 2067; Terhune 1892; I. I. Hayes 852.

b. The Maturity of American Literature

- (1) **Poetry:** 1095-8; Leland 1052; Emily Dickinson 530; Stedman 1819; 1097; Aldrich 43; 1097; Butterworth 297; Randall 1586; *Maryland, my Maryland* 1182; Joaquin Miller 1227; Lanier 1028; Gilder 766; 1097; Carleton 334; Fawcett 651; 1097; Bates 181; Field 659; Markham 1173; Riley 1615; Wilcox 2083; Carman 336; Dunbar 561; *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* 183; Mrs. Howe 892.

(2) **Prose:**

- (a) **Fiction (authors in order of time):** 1095-8; Holland 879; 1097; Hale 826; 1095; *Man Without a Country* 1165; R. M. Johnston 977; 1096; Lew Wallace 2036; 1098; Weir Mitchell 1243; 1096; Mrs. Barr 174; Mrs. Davis 508; Helen Hunt Jackson 953 and 1097; Stockton 1829 and 1905; Mrs. Spofford 1800; 1097; Howells 892; 1097; Eggleston (E.) 589; 1095; M. M. Dodge 538; Tourgee 1928; G. C. Eggleston 1098; Bret Harte 845; 1095; Habberton 820; Henry James 958; 1097; Mrs. Phelps—Ward 1465; 1097; Maurice Thompson 1096; G. W. Cable 300; 1097; Mrs. Burton Harrison 844; 1097; Julian Hawthorne 851; 1097; Mrs. Catherwood 1096; Mrs. Foote 692; Westcott 1097; Joel Chandler Harris 842; P. H. Hayne 1097; James Lane Allen 52; 1097; Bellamy 198; Miss French 714; 1097; Miss Murfree 1280; 1097; Lathrop 1034; Goss 1097; Hastings 1097; Robert Grant 1098; Thos. Nelson Page 1408; Marion Crawford 474; 1097; Major 1096; Mrs. Atherton 1097; Mrs. Deland 516; Mrs. Riggs 1615; 1097; Bachelier 1097; Wister 2101; Garland 737; 1097; 1098; Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman 712; 1097; Amelle Rives 1617; R. H. Davis 508; Ford 1096 G. B. McCutcheon 1134; Mrs. Craigie 472; Naylor 1097; Tarkington 1871; 1098; Churchill 397; Crane 473; 1097; Jack London 1112.

- (b) **Belles-Lettres (Criticism, Essays, Humor):** 1095-8; H. W. Shaw 1735; Higginson 873; Norton 1361; Mrs. Croly 480; Mrs. Miller 1227; Clemens 408, 1095; Burroughs 295; Scudder 1711, 1098; C. W. Stoddard 1830; Burdette 290; Mable 1129; Brander Matthews 1189; Van Dyke 2003; Bangs 163; Ade 13; Dunne 562; Hapgood 836.

- (c) **History (including Biography and Autobiography):** 1095-8; Jefferson Davis 507; A. W. Stephens 1822; 1095; Sherman 1741; Curry 488; U. S. Grant 793; J. D. Cox 471; O. O. Howard 892; P. H. Sheridan 1739; Winsor 2097; 1098; H. H. Bancroft 166; Nicolay 1095; A. D. White 2077; Hurst 901; C. K. Adams 10; Foster 701; Henry Adams 10; Hay 851; 1095; Schouler 1095; Mahan 1148; 1095; Morse 1098; Holst 881; Fiske 678; 1098; Andrews 71; 1095; Rhodes 1098; H. B. Adams 10; Lodge 1107; 1098; Sloane 1767; 1098; McMaster 1140; 1098; Hart 1095; B. I. Wheeler 2075; Woodrow Wilson 2092; Tarbell 1871; Roosevelt 1631; 1098.

- (d) **Oratory and Political Writing:** 1095-8; Lincoln 1073-5; 1094; Mrs. Livermore 1102; Cox (S. S.) 471; Schurz 1705; 1098; Halsted 829; Blaine 224; Miss Dodge 538; Ingalls 926; Ingersoll 926; Watterson 2057; Reid 1599; Beveridge 208; Bryan 280.
- (e) **Philosophy and Religion (authors arranged chronologically):** Cardinal Gibbons 764; Lyman Abbott 1; Phillips Brooks 273; Gladden 770; Archbishop Ireland 938; Bishop Spalding 1789; Ladd 1019; Parkhurst 1424; Patton 1430; Barrows 175; Adler 14; Schurman 1705; Gunsaulus 816; Hillis 874.
- (f) **Science (also including economics, jurisprudence, philology and sociology):** Bascom 177; Hammond 832; Gildersleeve 766; Gilman 767; Eliot 606; Langley 1026; Powell 1541; Newcomb 1341; Flint 682; Brinton 268; Muir 1275; Henry George 752; Packard 1407; Cope 451; F. A. Walker 2035; Wright 2112; Holmes 881; Shaler 1733; Coues 465; William James 958; Kennan 997; G. S. Hall 827; S. E. Tillman 1913; Riis 1615; Coulter 466; Zahm 2128; Ely 610; E. J. James 956; Hadley 822; W. R. Harper 841; Peary 1436; Peck 1437; Albert Shaw 1735; Baldwin 160; N. M. Butler 295; Muensterberg 1274.

XXVI. AUTHORS OF OTHER LITERATURES.

Carmen Sylva (Queen Elizabeth) of Roumania: 607; *Dora d' Istria* (Princess Koltsof-Masalski) of Roumania 1010; Gorki of Russia 783; Huss of Bohemia 901; Ixtlilxochitl of Mexico 951; Kosuth of Hungary 1012; Maeterlinck of Belgium 1143; Nordau of Hungary 1354; Sienkiewicz of Poland 1753; Tolstoi of Russia 1921; Turgenev of Russia 1954; Vambéry of Hungary 2000; Ulfilas of the Goths 1964; Goths 785.

XXVII. YOUNG FOLK'S LITERATURE.

1. BOOKS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD: 1098.

(The figures denote the pages where the subjects or authors are discussed.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Andersen 69: <i>Fairy Tales</i> . | Kingsley 1005: <i>Greek Heroes</i> . |
| Baldwin: <i>The Story of Roland</i> 1625; | Kipling 1006: <i>Puck of Pook's Hill</i> and |
| <i>The Story of Siegfried</i> 1756; <i>The</i> | <i>Wee Willie Winkie</i> . |
| <i>Story of Troy</i> 1945. | Lanier 1028: <i>The Boys' King Arthur</i> . |
| Church: <i>Stories from Herodotus</i> 868; | Lowell: <i>Jason's Quest</i> 95; 965. |
| <i>Stories from The Iliad</i> 882; <i>Stories</i> | Longfellow 1112: <i>Hiawatha</i> 871. |
| <i>from The Odyssey</i> 1965. | Mabie 1129: <i>Norse Stories</i> 1295. |
| Eugene Field 659: <i>Poems and Stories</i> . | <i>Mother Goose</i> 1270; 1454. |
| Greene: <i>King Arthur</i> 114. | Peabody: <i>Old Greek Folk-Stories</i> |
| Grimm 806: <i>Fairy Tales</i> . | 1295. |
| Hawthorne, N. 851: <i>Tanglewood Tales</i> | R. L. Stevenson 1825: <i>Book of Poems</i> . |
| and <i>The Wonder-Book</i> . | <i>The Bible</i> 209; <i>Stories</i> . |

2. BOOKS FOR LATER CHILDHOOD: 1099.

a. Fiction and Poetry:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Addison 12: <i>Sir Roger de Coverley</i> | Robert Browning 276: <i>The Pied Piper</i> |
| 469. | and <i>How They Brought the Good</i> |
| Aldrich 43: <i>The Story of a Bad Boy</i> . | <i>News</i> . |
| <i>Arabian Nights' Tales</i> 1084. | Bunyan 290: <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> |
| Andrews: <i>Ten Boys</i> . | 1490. |

Mrs. Burnett 293: *Little Lord Fauntleroy*.
 Cervantes 361: *Don Quixote*.
 Clemens 408: *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*.
 Cooper 450: *The Last of the Mohicans* 1033.
 Defoe 515: *Robinson Crusoe*.
 Dodgson 538: *Alice's Adventures and Through the Looking Glass*.
 George Eliot 606: *Silas Marner* 1756.
 Goldsmith 778: *The Deserted Village* and *The Vicar of Wakefield* 2018.
 Hughes 894: *Tom Brown's School-days*.
 Irving 943: *Sketches and Tales of a Traveler*.
 Kingsley: *The Water Babies*.
 Lamb 1023: *Tales from Shakespeare*.
 Macaulay 1130: *Lays of Ancient Rome* 1620.

Masson: *Little Masterpieces. Peasant and Prince*.
 Pyle 1565: *Adventures of Robin Hood* 884.
 Ramee 1584: *A Dog of Flanders* and *The Nurnberg Stove*.
 Ruskin 1644: *The King of the Golden River* 1003.
 Scott 1709: *Ivanhoe* 949; *The Lady of the Lake* 1020; *Rob Roy* 1620; *Tales of a Grandfather*.
 Anna Sewall: *Black Beauty*.
 Shakspeare 1733: *The Merchant of Venice* 1206.
 Stevenson: *Treasure Island*.
 Swift 1856: *Gulliver's Travels* 272; 1071.
 Thackeray 1897: *The Rose and the Ring*.
 Warner 2042: *Being a Boy*.
 J. R. Wyss: *Swiss Family Robinson*.

b. Heroes and Stories of the Nations:

Dickens 629: *A Child's History of England* 615.
 Franklin 708: *Autobiography*.
 Guerber: *The Story of the English* 618.
 Higginson 873: *Young People's History of the United States* 1967; 86.
Lives: Alfred the Great 47.
 Alexander the Great 44.
 Julius Cæsar 303.
 Oliver Cromwell 481.
 Daniel Boone 244.

Kit Carson 342.
 Robert La Salle 1032.
 Abraham Lincoln 1073.
 William Penn 1446.
 Peter the Great 1459.
 Captain John Smith 1770.
 Miles Standish 1809 and others of peculiar interest to children.
 Plutarch 1506: *Lives of Famous Men*.
 Scudder 1711: *Life of Washington* 2047.

c. Travel and Adventure: 1099.

Samuel Champlain 365.
 Captain Cook 449.
 Christopher Columbus 430.
 Fernando de Soto 523.
 Francis Drake 549.
 John C. Fremont 713.
 Vasco da Gama 732.

Sven Hedin 857.
 David Livingstone 1103.
 Lewis and Clark 1060.
 Ferdinand Magellan 1144.
 Fridtjof Nansen 1299.
 H. M. Stanley 1810.

d. Stories from Nature: 1099; 1307; 1309.

Ball 161: *Starland* 1813.
 Burroughs 295: *Birds and Bees* 190; 217; *Squirrels* 1806.
 Higginson 873: *Three Outdoor Papers*.
 Keyser: *Bird-Land* 217.
 Kingsley: *Madam How and Lady Why* and *Town-Geology*. 1099.
 Lowell 1121: *A Good Word for Winter*.
 Mathews: *Familiar Flowers*. 1099.

Olive Thorne Miller 1227: *First Book of Birds and Birds Through an Opera-Glass*.
 Pearson: *Stories of Bird-Life*. 1099.
 Seton 1727: *Krag and Johnny Bear*.
 Thoreau 1906: *Walden*.
 Torrey: *The Footpath Way*. 1099.
 Wheelock: *Nestlings in Forest and Marsh*. 1099.
 White (Gilbert): *Natural History of Selborne*. 1099.

3. IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE FOR THE YOUNG: 1099.

4. METHODS OF TEACHING: 1099; 1100.

5. ENGLISH CLASSICS IN THE SCHOOLS: 1100.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Matthew Arnold 110; <i>Sohrab and Rustum</i> . | Lowell: <i>The Vision of Sir Launfal</i> 1035. |
| Hawthorne: <i>Tales of the White Hills</i> 2079. | Motley 1271: <i>Peter the Great</i> . |
| Irving: <i>Rip Van Winkle and Sleepy Hollow</i> 911. | Schurz 1705: <i>Abraham Lincoln</i> 1073. |
| Longfellow: <i>Courtship of Miles Standish</i> 42; 1809. | Scott: <i>Marmion</i> 1104. |
| | Shakspeare: <i>Julius Cæsar</i> 303. |
| | Daniel Webster 2062: <i>Bunker Hill Speech</i> 289. |
| | Whittier 2081: <i>Snowbound</i> 1774. |

6. IMPROVED METHOD OF INTERPRETING LITERATURE: 1100.

7. PERIODICAL LITERATURE: 1100.

8. THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE HOME: 1100.

9. BOOKS ABOUT BOOKS FOR CHILDREN: 1100.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Baldwin: <i>The Book-Lover</i> . | <i>Special Method in Primary Reading;</i> |
| Chubb: <i>The Study and Teaching of English</i> . | <i>Special Method in Reading English Classics</i> . |
| Clark: <i>How to Teach Reading</i> . | Thacher: <i>The Listening Child</i> . |
| Dye: <i>The Story-Teller's Art</i> . | Van Dyke: <i>Counsel on Reading</i> . |
| Lowell: <i>Books and Reading</i> . | Wiltse: <i>The Place of the Story in Early Education</i> . |
| McMurry: <i>Oral Work with Stories</i> ; | |

PHYSICS

1. **PROPERTIES OF MATTER:** Physics 1482; science 1706; force 692; conservation 445; perpetual motion 1454.
 - a. **Fundamental units of measurement standards:** 1195; 1213; 570.
 - b. **Gravitation:** 796; 1184.
 - c. **Acceleration:** dynamics 566; inertia 925.
 - d. **Laws of motion:** dynamics 567; least action 1042; centrifugal force 360; simple harmonic 1759.
2. **MECHANICS OF SOLIDS:** 1196; 1814.
 - e. **Machines:** Wheel 2074; windmill 2093; screw propeller 1711; pump 1561; lathe 1034.
 - 1. **Lever:** 1059.
 - 2. **Pulley:** 1560; 228.
 - 3. **Inclined plane:** 917.
 - 4. **The Pendulum:** 1144.
 - 5. **General law of machines:** 567.
3. **MECHANICS OF FLUIDS:** 903; 2025; 1851.
 - a. **Pressure in liquids due to gravity:** pressure 1546; water-wheel 2053; siphon 1761.
 - b. **Pressure due to externally applied force:** manometer 116; hydraulic motor 903; elevator 605.
 - c. **Pascal's experiment:** 174.
 - d. **Specific gravity:** 521.
 - e. **The hydrometer:** 906.
4. **MECHANICS OF GASES:** 1508; 946; 438; 1078.
 - a. **Pressure of atmosphere:** 33; 72.
 - b. **Barometers:** 174.
 - c. **Boyle's law:** 255.
 - d. **Diving bells:** 536.
 - e. **Balloons and airships:** 18.
 - f. **Airpump:** 34; 1997.
5. **MOLECULAR MOTION:**
 - a. **Relative motion of molecules:** Wave motion 2058; simple harmonic motion 1759.
 - b. **Vapor pressure:**
 - 1. **Dew point:** 526.
 - 2. **Humidity:** 2051; 412; 1582.
 - 3. **Evaporation:** 636.
 - c. **Temperature:** 1886; heat 855; thermometer 1900; pyrometer 1567.
 - d. **Elasticity:** 593; testing machines 1894; Hooke's law 884.
6. **STUDY OF LIGHT:**
 - a. **Transmission of light:** light 1067; ether 627; light waves 2059.
 - b. **Reflection:** 1067; dispersion 534; heliograph 859.
 - c. **Refraction:** 1067; diffraction 531; diffraction grating 531; spectroscope 1793; plucker tube 1506; interference 932; polarization 1515.
 - d. **Prisms:** 1550; 1125.
 - e. **Optical instruments:**
 - 1. **Lenses:** 1053; eye 643; spectacles 1793; focus 688.
 - 2. **Photography:** 1476; camera 315.
 - 3. **Microscope:** 1220.
 - 4. **Telescope:** 1885; opera-glass 1386; micrometer 1220; telemeter 1883; magic lantern 1144.
 - f. **Color:** 497; color photography 1477; actinism 9.

7. STUDY OF HEAT:

- a. Charles' law: 370.
- b. Work: Erg 623; caloric 311; heat 856.
- c. Power: 1541; dynamometer 569; radiometer 1579.
- d. Energy: force 692; geyser 762.
- e. Specific heat: 1793; 856.
- f. Heat engines: Gas engine 740; automobile 147; steam engine 1815; governor 788; indicator 922; turbine 1153; boiler 236; stoker 1830; injector 926; safety valve 1652.
- g. Artificial refrigeration: 1598; ice machines 911.
- h. Conduction, convection and radiation of heat: heat 855; radiation 1579.

8. STUDY OF SOUND:

- i. House heating: 856.
- a. Sound and its transmission: 8.
- b. Wave motion: 2058.
- c. Velocity of sound: 8.
- d. Reflection of sound: 579.
- e. Loudness of sound: 8.
- f. Pitch: 1495.
- g. Vibration: Acoustics 8; resonance 1602; phonograph 1474; voice 2026.
- h. Musical instruments: Violin 2022; organ 1393; piano-forte 1487; harp 841; flute 687; lute 1124; reed 1597; bagpipe 157; saxhorn 1685; saxophone 1686; trombone 1944; cymbals 492; drum 554; tambourine 1868; guitar 813.

9. MAGNETISM:

- i. Harmony: 838; music 1286.
- a. Magnets: 1145; 907.
- b. Magnetic field: 1145.
- c. The earth as a magnet: 1145.
- d. The compass: 435.

10. STATIC ELECTRICITY: Roentgen rays 1624; cathode rays 351; Becquerel rays. 190.

11. CURRENT ELECTRICITY:

- a. Current: 597; dynamo-electric machines 568; voltmeter 2029; galvanometer 731; transformers 1934; armature 104.
- b. Potential: 1537.
- c. Resistance: Ohm's law 598; Wheatstone's bridge 2074.
- d. Units of electrical measurement: 599; power 1542; ampère 65.
- e. Cells: Voltaic cell 597; battery 182; storage battery 1833.
- f. Chemical, magnetic and heating effect of the current: 597; induction coil 923; lines of force 1077; lightning arrester 1069; magnetic induction 1145; thermostat 1901.
- g. Electroplating: plating 1502; electrolysis 603.
- h. Dynamo: 568.
- i. Motor: electric motor 600; motor 1271; Niagara power 1346; trolley-cars 1943.
- j. The telegraph: 1881; wireless 1883; cable 301; telephone 1884; electric lamps 599; microphone 1220; photophone 1478; telephotography 1885; phonophone 1475; telautograph 1881.

DISTINGUISHED PHYSICISTS: Archimedes 92; Galileo 730; Newton 1344; Torricelli 1925; Huygens 902; Regnault 1598; Fahrenheit 645; Celsius 357; Kepler 1000; Watt 2056; Davy 509; Faraday 648; Maxwell 1192; Hertz 870; Bunsen 289; Herschel 869; Kelvin 996; Helmholtz 860; Thomson 1906; Rowland 1639; Tesla 1894; Michelson 1218; Boyle 255; Gilbert 766; Bacon 154; Franklin 708; Cavendish 353; Galvani 721; Volta 2028; Rumford 1643; Carnot 338; Clausius 406; Joule 980; Young 2125; Fresnel 718; Draper 551; Fraunhofer 710; Kirchhoff 1006; Langley 1026; Newcomb 1341; Oersted 1372; Ohm 1375; Henry 864; Weber 2062.

BOTANY

THE SCOPE OF THE SUBJECT: Botany 249.

DIVISIONS OF THE STUDY:

Taxonomy—the classification of plants 1875.

Morphology—the forms of plants 1264.

Physiology—the activities of plants 1487.

Ecology—the environment of plants 580.

I. TAXONOMY:

THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF THE PLANT KINGDOM:

1. **Thallophytes:** meaning thallus-plant; having a characteristic plant-body 1897.
2. **Bryophytes:** having distinct alteration of generations and more complex body 281.
3. **Pteridophytes:** having a leafy and vascular sporophyte; and producing no seeds 1558.
4. **Spermatophytes:** meaning seed-plants, called flowering plants 1797.

(Note: The first three of the above divisions are called Cryptogams—plants that do not produce seeds—484. There is also a group between plants and animals called Myxomycetes: 1297.)

1. THE THALLOPHYTES: the lowest group of plants 1897.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| a. The Algae: most primitive forms of the plant kingdom 48; and making their own food with chlorophyll 393. | { | (1) The Cyanophyceæ: the blue-green algæ, or green slimes 491; coenocyte 419; Heterocyst 871. | (a) Protococcus forms: 1554. |
| | | (2) The Chlorophyceæ: the green algæ 392. | (b) Conferva forms: 392. |
| | | | (c) Siphon forms: as spirogyra 1800. |
| | | | (d) Conjugate forms: or brown algæ 1463. |
| | | (3) The Phæophyceæ or brown algæ: 1463; the Sargassum, making the Sargasso seas 1681. | |
| | | (4) The Rhodophyceæ or red algæ; prized souvenirs of the seashore 1609; Lichens—intermediate forms 1065; symbiosis 1859. | |
- b. The Fungi: taking their food from other plants 714; parasites 1420; saprophytes 1678; mycellum 1293; mycorrhiza 1294.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) Four groups of fungi: { | (a) Phycomycetes: 1479; as black-moulds, downy mildews 1224; coenocyte 419. |
| | (b) Ascomycetes: 17; blue-moulds, truffles, 1946; and perhaps yeasts 2121; mildews 1224. |
| | (c) Æcidiumycetes: 17; as rusts 1649; and smuts 1772. |
| | (d) Basidiomycetes: as mushrooms 1284; toadstools 178. |

2. THE BRYOPHYTES: the second group of plants 281.

a. The Hepaticæ: the liverworts 865; rhizoids 1606.

(1) Marchantiales: 1168; green above and with rhizoids on under surface 1606.

(2) Jungermanniales: like delicate moss 865.

(3) **Anthrocerotales**: from which the mosses came 1270; and perhaps ferns and seed-plants 78.

b. The Musci: 1282; known as mosses, about 3000 species 1270.

(1) the sphagnum mosses: bog-mosses which form peat 1797; 1436.

(2) True mosses: 1270.

3. THE PTERIDOPHYTES: 1558.

a. The Lycopodiales: called club-mosses or ground-pines 1125.

(1) **Lycopodium**: coarse forms 1125.

(2) **Selaginella**: the "little club-mosses" 1125.

b. The Equisetales: known as horse-tails or scouring rushes 622.

c. The Filicales: known as the ferns, with about 4000 species 661.

(1) The groups of ferns:
656:

- (a) Tall swamp-ferns.
- (b) Coarse ferns of swamps and woods.
- (c) Small and medium sized ferns.
- (d) Delicate rock and wood ferns.
- (e) The brake fern — growing to seven feet.
- (f) Maiden-hair fern—most highly regarded fern.
- (g) The evergreen wood-fern.

4. THE SPERMATOPHYTES: reproducing themselves by means of seeds 1797.

a. The Gymnosperms: naked seed-plants 818.

- (1) **The Gnetums**: growing in deserts and the tropics.
- (2) **The Ginkgo** or maiden-hair tree 767.
- (2) **The Cycads**: probably came from the ferns 492.
- (4) **The Conifers**: the greatest group of living gymnosperms 443; containing pines 1491; spruces (fir) 675; hemlocks 860; redwoods (sequoia) 1724; cedars 354; cypresses 492; junipers 982; yews 2126.

b. Angiosperms: seeds exposed—the most recent group of plants 73.

(1) The Monocotyledons:
1292.

- (a) Grasses: 795.
- (b) Lilies: 1070.
- (c) Orchids: 1390.
- (d) Palms: 1412.
- (e) Epiphytes: air-plants 622; like Spanish moss, orchids 1390.

(2) The Dicotyledons:
100,000 species 530.

- (a) **First series**: morning glories 1263; phloxes 1472; gentians 744; mints 1237; verbenas 2010; composites 435; which include asters 126; thistle 1904; goldenrod 778; sunflowers 1849; chrysanthemum 396; daisy 496; sage 1653; dandelion 500.
- (b) **Second series**: buttercups 296; mustards 1292; cabbage, cauliflower, rutabaga and turnip 1292; roses 1633; common forest trees—as oak 1367; hickory 872; walnut 2038; birch 192; elm 609; poplar 1528.

II. MORPHOLOGY.

1. THE CELL: the unit of structure 355.

- a Cellulose: cell-wall 357.
 - b Protoplasm: the living substance of the cell 1554.
 - c Karyokinesis: cell division 993; as in diatoms 527; and nostoe 492.
- (1) Meristem or formative tissue 1207.

2. THE SPORES: special cells for reproduction 1803.

- a The Archosporium: which sets apart certain cells for reproduction 91.
 - b Asexual spore: —formed by cell division 117.
 - c Sexual spore: formed by union of cells 1730.
- (1) The sporangium: in which the spores are formed 1803.
 - (2) The tetrad formation: four sister spores 1894.
 - (1) The gametes: or sexual cells 735.
 - (2) The antheridium: or male organ 78.
 - (3) The archegonium: or female organ 91.
 - (4) The sperm: the male cell 1796.
 - (5) The oosphere: the female cell 1385.
 - (6) The oospore: or fertilized egg 1385.

3. ALTERNATION OF GENERATION: 55.

- a. Gametophytes: the generation producing sex-organs 55; apogamy 83.
 - b. Sporophytes: the generation producing asexual spores 1804; apospory 83.
 - c. Homospory: in which the gametes are alike 883.
 - d. Heterospory: in which the gametes are unlike 871.
- (1) Microspores: producing male gametophyte 1221; microsporangium 1221.
 - (2) Megaspores: producing a female gametophyte 1199; megasporangium 1199.

4. THE SEEDS: which produce the flowering plants 1718.

a. Parts of the seed:

- (1) The testa: or hard coat upon which hairs and wings grow 1894.
 - (2) The embryo: the essential part of the seed 611;
 - (3) The endosperm: food tissue within embryo-sac 614.
 - (4) The perisperm: food tissue outside embryo-sac 1452.
- (a) Cotyledons: the first leaves developed 465.
 - (b) Hypocotyl: the stem-like portion beneath 907.

b. The dispersal of seeds
1717.

- (1) **By currents of air:** as the thistle 1904; milkweed 1226; dandelion 500;
- (2) **By currents of water:** from headwaters to floodplains and banks.
- (3) **By animals:** indigestible seeds; and grappling appendages.
- (4) **By explosive fruits:** forcibly discharging seeds.

5. THE SHOOT: part of the plant growing upward 1747.

a. The Stem: axis of the plant 1821.

- (1) **The meristem:** formative tissue in all growing organs 1207.

(2) **The dermatogen:** the embryonic region producing epidermis 522;

- (a) **The epidermis:** protective covering of all higher plants 621;
- (b) **The hypodermis:** cells just beneath epidermis 907;
- (c) **The collenchyma:** having a pearly-white luster 425.
- (d) **The hair:** cells formed outside the epidermis 825.

- (3) **The periblem:** the embryonic region producing cortex 1452.

- (a) **The cortex:** tissue containing the active cells 462; the bark 172; the bast 179; the cork 456.

- (4) **The plerome:** the embryonic region producing the stele 1504.

(a) **The stele:** the central region of mature stems 1821.

- 1. **The vascular bundles:** the conducting system 2004; sclerenchyma 1707; the xylem or wood 2118, containing the trachea 1930; the phloem or bast—for the transfer of food 1472.
- 2. **The heartwood:** the colored wood 854.
- 3. **The sapwood:** new wood through which sap flows 1678.

(5) **The bud:** an undeveloped shoot 283;

- a. **Leaf-buds:** from which the axis grows.
- b. **Flower-buds:** from which the flower comes.

- (6) **Rootstock or rhizom:** an underground stem 1633.

- a. **The Tuber:** one form of underground stem 1948; as potato 1537.

- (7) **The node:** joints in the stem 1354.

- (8) **The internodes:** portions of stem between the nodes 933.

b. The Branch: a repetition of the axis of stem 259.

- (1) **Dichotomous branching:** axis dividing into two branches 529.

- (2) **Monopodial branching:** giving of branches from side of stem 259.

- (3) **Chladophyll:** branches which replace leaves 403.

- (4) **The axil:** where branches normally arise 149.

c. The Leaf: expanded organ of higher plants, for displaying green tissue to air and sunlight 1041.

- (1) **Deciduous leaves:** growing off every year 512.

- (2) **Phyllotaxy or the arrangement of leaves.** {
- (a) **The verticillate or cyclic arrangement:** two or more leaves at one node 1480.
 - (b) **The alternate or spiral arrangement:** single leaf at each node 1480.
 - 1. **Angular divergence:** how obtained.
- (3) **Structure of the leaf.** {
- (a) **External:** blade—expanded part of the leaf 1041; petiole—stalk upon which the leaf grows 1461; stipules—appendages at the axil 1827.
 - (b) **Internal:** epidermis—upper and lower surfaces of leaf 622; stomata 1831; cuticle 490; mesophyll—giving the leaf its color 1209; chloroplast 393; vein ends—penetrating among mesophyll cells 1041.
 - (c) **Closed venation:** parallel veined leaves, as in grass and the lily 1041.
 - (d) **Open venation:** net-veined or reticulate {
 - 1. **Pinnate leaves.**
 - 2. **Palmate leaves.**
 1041.
- (4) **Special forms in leaf structure:** 1042; bracts 255; cupule 487; palet 1411; glumes 775; scales 1686; bulb 286; spines 1799; tendril 1888; pitcher plants 1495; carnivorous plants 338.

- (5) **Position of leaf:** {
- (a) **Dorsiventral:** exposing two surfaces to different conditions 545.
 - (b) **Radial:** all sides exposed alike 545.
 - (c) **Profile:** one edge turned toward intense sunlight, as compass-plants 435.

5 THE ROOT: that part of the plant growing downward 1632.

- a. **Epidermis:** the outside covering.
- b. **Cortex:** more or less thickened.
- c. **Axis:** the woody central part.
- d. **Root-cap:** that protects the tip cells in burrowing.
- e. **Root-hairs:** to help the root in absorbing.
- f. **Root tubercles:** which supply the plant with nitrogen 1633.
- g. **Rhizoids:** holdfasts and absorbing organs 1606.
- h. **Mycorrhiza:** aiding roots in absorbing 1294.

7. THE FLOWER: a modified shoot of seed-plants 685.

- a. **Where and how the flowers grow:** 925.
- (1) **Solitary:** occurring solitary upon plants.
 - (2) **Inflorescence:** clusters of flowers.

(a) **The botryose type:** lowest flowers the oldest—prominent botryose types of inflorescence: raceme; panicle; thyrsus; corymb; umbel; spike; spikelet; head; ament or catkin; spadix.

(b) **The cymose type:** topmost flowers the oldest—cyme cluster, resembling the corymb.

b. Structure of the flowers:

(1) **The receptacle or torus:** in which the floral organs are inserted 1592.

(2) **The floral organs:**

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| (a) Floral leaves:
the two outer sets of organs: | 1. The calyx: 312; composed of sepals 1724.
2. The corolla: 459; composed of petals 1459. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Sporangial leaves:
the two inner sets of organs: | 1. The stamens:
outermost set of sporangial leaves 1808.
2. The carpels: inner set of sporangial leaves 340. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">a. The filament: a stalk-like portion 661.</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">b. The anther: which bears pollen 78; pollen 1518; connective 445.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="vertical-align: top;">a. The pistil: an individual carpel 1494.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="vertical-align: top;">1. The ovulary: 1402.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="vertical-align: top;">2. The style: 1842.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="vertical-align: top;">3. The stigma: 1827.</td> </tr> </table> | a. The filament: a stalk-like portion 661. | b. The anther: which bears pollen 78; pollen 1518; connective 445. | a. The pistil: an individual carpel 1494. | | 1. The ovulary: 1402. | | 2. The style: 1842. | | 3. The stigma: 1827. | |
| a. The filament: a stalk-like portion 661. | b. The anther: which bears pollen 78; pollen 1518; connective 445. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. The pistil: an individual carpel 1494. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. The ovulary: 1402. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. The style: 1842. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. The stigma: 1827. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(c) **Modification in the forms of flowers:**

- | |
|---|
| (1) Apetalous: one set of floral leaves lacking 82. |
| (2) Naked: both sets of floral leaves lacking 686. |
| (3) Pistillate: stamen set lacking 686. |
| (4) Staminate: carpels lacking 686. |
| (5) Syncarpous: carpels united 1860. |
| (6) Apocarpous: carpels separated 83. |
| (7) Sympetalous: petals united 1860. |
| (8) Polypetalous: many petals 1522. |
| (9) Actinomorphic: regular petals 9. |
| (10) Zygomorphic: unlike petals 2138. |
| (11) Gamosepalous: sepals united 686. |
| (12) Monodelphous: all filaments united 686. |
| (13) Perianth: calyx and corolla united 1452. |
| (14) Epigynous: sepals, petals and stamens above ovulary 622. |
| (15) Hypogamous: sepals, petals and stamens beneath ovulary 907. |

III. PHYSIOLOGY.

General Reference: The activities of plants 1487.

1. **NUTRITION:** processes by which food is obtained and utilized 1366.

a. How plants obtain food:

- (1) **Absorption:** by which materials are taken into the plant body 5.
- (2) **Aeration:** means for taking in and expelling air and dioxid 18.
- (3) **Respiration:** by which energy is set free in the plant 1602.

- (4) **Water transfer:**
 - (a) Ascent of water through vascular system 2051.
 - (b) Transpiration or of water by evaporation 1936.
 - (c) Turgor or pressure of water within the cells 1954.

b. How plants utilize their food:

- (1) **Metabolism:** all the chemical processes of the living organism 1210.
- (2) **Digestion:** changing insoluble foods to soluble or soluble to simpler forms 532.
 - (a) Enzymes: or soluble ferments 620.
 - (b) Fermentation: decomposition of substances by living plants 656.
- (3) **Secretion:** substances separated from the protoplasm 123.
- (4) **Assimilation:** changing foods into protoplasm 123.
- (5) **Foods:** materials used in formation and repair of plant-body 690; carbohydrates 332; proteids 1553.
- (6) **Photosynthesis:** the process of making sugar and starch food 1479; chloroplast 393; chlorophyll 393.

c. How plants grow:

- (1) **Growth:** alteration of form, increase in size 808.

2. REPRODUCTION: making new plants 1601.

a. Vegetative propagation: 1552.

- (1) **Gemmæ:** mass of cells producing a new body 742.
- (2) **Runner:** a branch which takes root at the tip 1643.
- (3) **Rootstock:** underground stem sending up shoots 1633; tuber 1943.
- (4) **Grafting:** propagation by a budbearing portion of plant 789.

b. Reproduction by means of spores: 1803.

- (1) **Pollination:** transfer of pollen from stamen to stigma 1518.
- (2) **Conjugation:** union of sexual cells which are alike in appearance 443.
- (3) **Fertilization:** union of unlike cells, sperms and eggs 657.
- (4) **Germination:**
 - 1. Formation of new plants by spores. 760.
 - 2. Formation of plant from seed.

IV. ECOLOGY.

General Reference: the relation of plants to their environment 580.

1. MOVEMENTS IN PLANTS: 1273.

a. **Motor organ:** portion of leaf stalk sensitive to a stimulus 1271.

b. **Irritability:** a condition of protoplasm in which it undergoes a change 943; sensitive plants 1734.

- (1) **The stimulus:** a change in the surroundings.
- (2) **The reaction:** the consequent change in the protoplasm.
- (3) **The death of plants:** a loss of irritability.

- c. **Chemotaxis:** sensitiveness to a onesided chemical stimulus 376.
- d. **Chemotropism:** sensitiveness to a onesided chemical stimulus 376.
- e. **Geotropism:** sensitiveness to the earth's gravitation 755.
- f. **Heliotropism:** sensitiveness to a change in direction of light 859.
- g. **Hydrotropism:** sensitiveness to presence of moisture 904.
- h. **Phototaxis:** sensitiveness to unequal illumination 1479.
- i. **Rheotropism:** sensitiveness to a direction of current of water 1606.
- j. **Thermotropism:** sensitiveness to heat coming from one side 1901.
- k. **Twining:** caused by sensitiveness to contact 1960.

2. MEANS USED FOR POLLINATION:

- a. **Amenophilous plants:** using the wind for pollination; gymnosperms 818.
- b. **Entomophilous plants:** using insects for pollination; insects and flowers 930.
 - (1) **Self-pollination:** pollen transferred to its own stigma 1519.
 - (2) **Cross-pollination:** pollen transferred to stigma of another flower 1519.

3. RELATION TO FOOD SUPPLY:

- a. **Symbiosis:** living together of plants 1859.
 - (1) **Parasitism:** in which the host is injured 1420.
 - (2) **Mutualism:** in which the host is benefited 1293.
 - (3) **Helotism:** in which the host is neither benefited nor injured 860.
- b. **Saprophytes:** which obtain food from decaying bodies and organic products 1678.
- c. **Carnivorous plants:** which capture insects for food 338.
- d. **Epiphytes:** getting all food from the air 622.
- e. **Hydrophytes:** plants living in water 904.
 - (1) **Free floating societies:** entirely sustained by water.
 - (2) **Pondweed societies:** anchored but submerged.
 - (2) **Swamp societies:** rooted in water but rising above surface.
- f. **Xerophytes:** adapted to dry soil and air 2117.
- g. **Halophytes:** growing in saline or alkaline soil 828.
- h. **Sensitive plants:** folding leaves to avoid drought and too intense light 1724.
- i. **Geophilous plants:** with special structures for preservation 563.

4. DURATION IN PLANTS: 562.

- a. **Annual plant:** lasting a single season 75.
- b. **Biennial plant:** foliage one year, stalk the next 210.
- c. **Perennial plant:** living from year to year 1451.

STUDY OF THE HUMAN BODY

HISTORY OF THE SUBJECT: 212.

Divisions:

- a. Anatomy, which explains the structure of the body 67.
- b. Physiology, which explains the vital activities 1486.
- c. Hygiene, which treats of the preservation of health 905.

I. ANATOMY:

1. THE SKELETON: 1763.

- a. Bone: the hard material of the skeleton 242.
- b. Cartilage: the gristle or soft bone: 806.
- c. Skull: the hard framework of the cranium 1764.
- d. Hand: 833.
 - (1) The carpus or wrist, with 8 bones.
 - (2) The metacarpus or palm, with 5 bones.
 - (3) The digits or fingers, with 14 phalanges.
- e. Foot: 690.
 - (1) The tarsus or ankle.
 - (2) The metatarsus or instep.
 - (3) The phalanges or toes.

2. THE MUSCLES: 1283.

- a. Voluntary or striated: which are controlled by the will.
- b. Involuntary or smooth: not controlled by the will.
- c. Heart muscle: striated and branched.
- d. Belly: the middle part of the muscle.
- e. Tendon: the ends of the muscle.
- f. Origin: the end attached to a fixed bone.
- g. Insertion: the end attached to the moving bone.

3. THE SKIN:

- a. Epidermis: or outer skin composed of cells 1764.
- b. Dermis: the inner and true skin 1764.
- c. Sweat glands: which open through the skin 1764.
- d. Hair: which grows from the epidermis 824.

4. THE NERVES: 1320.

- a. White tissue: which is composed of fibers.
- b. Gray tissue: which is composed of nerve cells.
- c. Sensory nerves: made up of sensitive fibers.
- d. Motor nerves: made up of motor fibers.
- e. Tropic nerves: which regulate nutrition.
- f. Secretory nerves: which stimulate secretion.
- g. Cranial nerves: connected with head, heart, stomach and intestines.

5. THE BLOOD:

- a. Plasma: the fluid part of the blood 1725.
- b. Fibrin: fine threads contained in the plasma 1725.
- c. Serum: the liquid part of the plasma 1725.
- d. Red corpuscles: containing hæmoglobin which holds oxygen 228.
- e. White corpuscles: which can creep and change form 228.
- f. Lymph: which arises from the plasma in the capillaries 1126.
- g. Systemic circulation: blood going through the system 228.
- h. Pulmonary circulation: blood going through the lungs 228.
- i. Portal circulation: blood going through the liver 1102.

6. THE HEART:

- a. **Auricles:** chambers of the heart that receive blood 853.
- b. **Ventricles:** chambers of the heart that expel blood 853.
- c. **Partition:** separating the right and left cavities 853.
- d. **Valves:** which regulate the flow of the blood in the heart 853.
- e. **Arteries:** tubes which carry blood away from the heart 113.
- f. **Veins:** tubes which carry blood toward the heart 853.
- g. **Capillaries:** which carry blood from veins to arteries 853.
- h. **Pulse:** distension of arteries by blood pressure 1560.
- i. **Valves in veins:** to prevent back flow of blood 853.

7. THE LUNGS:

- a. **Trachea or windpipe:** the air passage through the throat 1603.
- b. **Bronchi:** the two branches of the windpipe 1603.
- c. **Bronchial tubes:** small tubes branching through the lungs 1603.
- d. **Air sacs:** ends of tubes in lungs 1603.

8. THE BRAIN:

- a. **Cerebrum:** the fore part of the brain 257.
- b. **Cerebellum:** the hind part of the brain 257.
- c. **Medulla Oblongata:** between brain and spinal cord 257.

9. THE EYE: 643.

- a. **Sclerotic coat:** the tough outer coat which forms the cornea.
- b. **Choroid coat:** the dark middle coat which forms the iris.
- c. **Retina:** the delicate inner coat, made up of cells, rods and cones.
- d. **Vitreous humor:** transparent fluid in the main cavity of the eyeball.
- e. **Aqueous humor:** transparent fluid filling the front cavity of the eyeball.
- f. **Crystalline lens:** which focuses the light upon the retina.
- g. **Optic nerve:** which carries sensations to the brain.

10. THE EAR: 572.

- a. **Outer ear:** the part outside the head and the tube leading inward.
- b. **Middle ear:** containing the hammer, the anvil and the stirrup.
- c. **Inner ear:** containing the cochlea and the semicircular canals.
- d. **Tympanic membrane:** between the outer and middle ear.
- e. **Eustachian tube:** the air passage from throat to middle ear.

11. **THE TONGUE:** a muscular organ within the mouth 1922.

12. **THE NOSE:** the external organ of the sense of smell 1362.

13. THE SALIVARY GLANDS:

- a. **Parotid:** in front of each ear 1665.
- b. **Submaxillary:** under the lower jaw 1665.
- c. **Sublingual:** under the tongue 1665.

14. THE TEETH:

- a. **Enamel:** the outside of teeth, hardest substance in the human body 1880.
- b. **Dentine:** a bony substance produced from the dermis 1880.
- c. **Pulp:** the living substance inside of teeth 1880.

15. THE STOMACH:
1831.

- a. Outer coat: a firm serus membrane.
- b. Muscular coat: with muscular fibers running through it.
- c. Third coat: loosely woven fibrous tissue.
- d. Mucous coat: which contains the mucous glands.
- e. Cardiac glands: those glands near the heart.
- f. Pyloric glands: those glands at the intestines.

16. THE VOCAL CORDS: by which the voice is produced 2026.

17. THE LIVER:

- a. Lobules: with blood and lymph vessels, nerves and bile duct branches running through them. Five sided and composed of cells 1102.
- b. Portal veins: which carry blood through the liver 1102

II. PHYSIOLOGY: 1486.

1. DIGESTION:

- a. Gastric juice: which acts on protoids 1831.
- b. Pancreatic juice: a universal digester 1831.
- c. Pepsin: a ferment contained in the gastric juice 1451.
- d. Enzymes: which digest insoluble foods 620.
- e. Hydrochloric acid: which sets the gastric juice working 1831.
- f. Saliva: a digestive fluid made by the mouth 1665.
- g. Bile: a digestive fluid made by the liver 1102.
- h. Chyme: liquid condition of food when it passes from stomach 1831.
- i. Lymph: a fluid which carries food through walls of capillaries 1126.
- j. Proteids: which are mostly tissue-forming foods 1553.
- k. Carbohydrates: the sugars, starch and cellulose foods 775; 1844; 1811.
- l. Blood: which carries food and water to the tissues of the body 229.
- m. Liver: which performs many offices of digestion 1102.

2. RESPIRATION:

- a. External: which takes place in the lungs 1603.
- b. Internal: which takes place in the tissues of the body 1603.
- c. Air: which supplies oxygen used in respiration 33.
- d. Carbonic acid: the carbon dioxide formed by respiration 332.
- e. Blood: which carries oxygen to the lungs and tissues and carries dioxide away 228.

3. THE SENSES:

- a. Smell: the sense that perceives odors 1768.
- b. Taste: the sense that distinguishes the qualities of foods 1873.
- c. Touch: the sense that distinguishes contact and pressure 1927.
- d. Hearing: the sense by which sounds are distinguished 573.
- e. Sight: the sense that distinguishes the sensations of light 572.

III. HYGIENE:

1. PERSONAL HY-
GIENE: 905.

- a. Importance of good habits: 821.
- b. How to overcome injurious habits: 822.
- c. The transmission of likenesses from parent to child: 867.
- d. Importance of cleaning and filling cavities of teeth: 1880.
- e. The advantages of play: 734.
- f. The benefits of physical education: 1480.
- g. The value of gymnastics: 818.
- h. The evil results of alcohol: 42.
- i. Defects of the eye: 644.
- j. Care in the selection of spectacles: 1793.
- k. The necessity of breathing pure air: 2042.
- l. How the air is made impure: 2042.
- m. Why the air is purer in the country than in the city: 34.
- n. Foods and foodstuffs: 689.
- o. Adulteration of foods: 16.

2. PUBLIC HYGIENE:
905.

- a. Heating and ventilation of public buildings: 856.
- b. Warming and ventilation of rooms: 2042.
- c. Vaccination, how and why it is used: 1997.
- d. The discovery of vaccination: 969.
- e. Work done by Louis Pasteur: 1428.
- f. Why milk should be sterilized: 1824.
- g. Captain Cook's cure for scurvy: 905.
- h. The use of antitoxin in disease: 1726.
- i. The work of white corpuscles in fighting disease: 229.
- j. The causes of contagious diseases: 155.
- k. The germ theory of disease: 761.
- l. The work done by bacteria: 1219.
- m. The success of hygiene in preventing disease: 905.

CHEMISTRY

1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHEMISTRY AS A SCIENCE: 376.
 - a. The alchemists: 41.
 - b. Contributions to the science: Boyle 225; Priestley 1405; Cavendish 353; Lavoisier 1037; Dalton 498; Davy 509; Thomson 1906; Volta 2029; Faraday 648; Liebig 1066.
2. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHANGES: 375; 1231.
 - a. Elements: 375.
 - b. Compounds: 375.
 - c. Mixtures: 375.
 - d. Chemical action: 375.
3. FUNDAMENTAL LAWS AND THEORIES:
 - a. Indestructibility of matter: 375.
 - b. Definite proportion: 376.
 - c. Atomic theory: 376.
 - (1) Atoms: 133.
 - (2) Molecules: 1247.
4. OXYGEN:
 - a. Chemical and physical properties: 1405; 53.
 - b. Spontaneous combustion: 1802.
 - c. Ozone: 1406; 53.
5. HYDROGEN: Chemical and physical properties 903.
 - a. Composition: 2051.
 - b. Mineral waters: 1232.
 - c. Hard waters: 1072.
 - d. As a solvent: 2051.
6. WATER:
 - a. Composition: 2051.
 - b. Mineral waters: 1232.
 - c. Hard waters: 1072.
 - d. As a solvent: 2051.
7. THE ATMOSPHERE: 34.
 - a. Important Constituents: Oxygen 1405; nitrogen 1353; carbon dioxide 333; moisture as dew 526; rain 1582; clouds 412; frost 720; snow 1773.
8. GAS-VOLUME LAWS:
 - a. Change in volume of gas for change in pressure: Boyle's law 255; isothermal 946.
 - b. Change in volume of gas for change in temperature: Charles' law 371; Gay-Lussac 741.
9. ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS:
 - a. Acids 7; alkali 50; salts: 1668.
 - b. Acid, basic, normal and neutral salts: 1668.
 - c. Commercial production of acids, bases and salts: sulphur 1846; acetylene 6; soda 1777; baking powder 159; tartaric acid 1872.
10. COMPOUNDS OF NITROGEN:
 - a. Ammonia: 64.
 - b. Nitric acid: 1352.
 - c. Nitrates: 1353.
11. SULPHUR AND ITS COMPOUNDS: 1846.
 - a. Electrolytes and ions: 603.
 - b. Laws of chemical equilibrium and mass action: 603.
 - c. Applications of electrolysis: 603.
12. ELECTROLYTIC DISSOCIATION:
 - a. Hydrochloric acid: 392.
 - b. Aqua regia: 353.
 - c. Bleaching: 226.
13. CHLORINE AND ITS COMPOUNDS: 1667.
 - a. The allotropic forms of carbon: allotropy 53; graphite 795; coal 414; lampblack 1024; peat 1436.
 - b. Properties of charcoal: 367.
 - c. The oxides of carbon: 333; lime 1071.
 - d. Hydrocarbons: carbon 332; acetylene 6.
 - e. Illuminating gas: 739; natural gas 1306; coke 420; bitumen 221; asphalt 121.
14. CARBON: 332; 599.
 - a. Proteids: 1553; nitrogen compounds 1353; 41.
 - b. Carbohydrates: 332; starch 1811; sugars 1844; cellulose 357; photosynthesis 1479; glucose 775.
 - c. Fats: 689; oils 1376.
15. THE CHEMISTRY OF FOODS: 689.

16. **FERMENTATION:** { a. Decay and spoiling of foods: 656; carbon 333.
b. Sterilizing and pasteurizing methods: 1824; 1428.
c. Production of alcohol: 42; vinegar 2022; fermentation 656.
17. **PHOSPHORUS GROUP OF ELEMENTS:** 1475; 53. { a. Phosphates: 1475.
b. Matches: 1118.
c. Fertilizers: 657.
d. Antimony and bismuth: 80; 220; 1512.
18. **THE ALKALI METALS:** { a. Compounds of sodium: 1777; salt 1667; borax 246; glass 772; tartaric acid 1872; saltpeter 1667.
b. Baking powders: 159.
c. Soaps: 1774.
d. Gunpowder: 815.
e. Spectroscope and flame tests for metals: 1793; plucker tube 1506.
19. **THE ALKALINE — EARTH METALS:** { a. Calcium: 305.
b. Marble and lime: 1167; 1071; gypsum 819; Drummond light 555.
c. Calcium carbide: 305; acetylene 6.
d. Mortar and cements: 357; gypsum 819.
20. **METALLURGY OF IRON:** 1211. { a. Cast iron, wrought iron and steel: 939; 1819; furnace 725; ore-dressing 1235.
b. The Bessemer process: 207; Kelly 995.
c. The open-hearth process: 1820; rolling-mills 1625; foundry 702; flux 687.
d. Crucible steel: 1820.
e. Annealing: 75.
21. **COPPER:** 452. { a. Metallurgy: 1211.
b. Electrolytic purification: Electrolysis 603; metallurgy 1211.
22. **ORGANIC CHEMISTRY:** 375. { a. Hydrocarbons: carbon 332; hydrogen 903; petroleum 1462.
b. Alcohols: 42.
c. Acids: 7.
d. Aniline dyes: 73.

PEDAGOGICS

1. THE TERM IN ITS LARGER SENSE, CONSIDERING EDUCATION AS AN ASPECT OF LIFE IN GENERAL.

- a. As related to environment: 1437.
 - (1) Environment of the age in which one lives.
 - (2) Environment of one's country and community.
- b. The individual factors: 1437.

2. PEDAGOGICS IN THE RESTRICTED SENSE AS RELATED TO THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL:

- a. Development of the activities of the child: function of the school: 1437.
- b. Function of the teacher: 1438.
- c. Nature of education: 1438.
- d. Nature of the act of learning: 1438.
 - (1) By observation.
 - (2) By experimentation.
 - (3) By reasoning.
- e. Teaching the art of stimulating and guiding the self-activity of the child: 1438-9.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE SUBJECT:

- a. History of Education.
- b. Philosophy of Education.
- c. School Organization and Management.
- d. Methodology.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION:

- 1. VALUE OF THE STUDY OF HISTORY OF EDUCATION: 584.
- 2. FIVE EPOCHS IN EDUCATIONAL HISTORY: 584.
- 3. EDUCATION MIDDLE AGES: 1695.
- 4. INFLUENCE OF THE REFORMATION: 1695.
- 5. INTRODUCTION OF POPULAR SYSTEMS IN GERMANY, HOLLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES: 1695.
- 6. AIMED AT RELIGIOUS ENDS: 1695.
- 7. RADICAL DEPARTURE OF MODERN EDUCATION FROM OLD IDEALS.
 - a. In respect to aim: 584.
 - (1) Progressive ideals.
 - (2) Social efficiency.
 - (3) Vocational training.
 - (4) Extension to all classes.
 - b. In respect to subject matter: 584.
 - (1) Enlargement of curriculum.
 - (2) Development in elementary schools.
 - (3) Technical and vocational studies.
 - c. In method: 585.
 - (1) Psychology as bearing upon method.
 - (2) Mechanical memory-work displaced.
 - (3) Inductive method.
 - (4) Appeal to powers, instincts and interests of pupil.
 - (5) Correlation of studies: 460.
 - d. In organization: 585.
 - (1) State systems in place of religious or private control.
 - (2) Development of public school system under state supervision and support.
 - (3) Large funds for educational purposes.
 - (4) Professional training for teachers.

e. Elementary Schools: 1695-96.

- (1) Rise of popular education.
- (2) Influence of Pestalozzi.
- (3) Expansion of curriculum.
- (4) Systems in Germany, France and England.
- (5) Elementary education in the United States.
- (6) Work of Horace Mann.
- (7) Development of the system.

f. Secondary Schools: 1701-02.

- (1) Origin and aim.
- (2) Present system in Germany, France and England.
- (3) In the United States.

g. Academies: 1702.

- (1) Time when they came in.
- (2) A result of what movement.
- (3) How they in large measure took the place of the grammar schools.
- (4) How they differed from grammar schools in purposes.
- (5) Academies as finishing schools and as schools for the training of teachers.
- (6) Introduction of new subjects of study.
- (7) Prominence of science in the academies.

h. High Schools: 1702.

- (1) A development of the academies.
- (2) The first in the United States.
 - (a) The English High School of Boston: 1702.
- (3) How they differed from academies.
- (4) Their public character.
- (5) High Schools as a product of the idea that secondary education should be supported and controlled by the public.
- (6) Their spread over the United States.
- (7) Their number at present.

i. University Education: 1886.

- (1) Origin and organization of the modern university: 1886.
- (2) History of universities of Europe: 1887.
- (3) The first American Universities:
 - (a) Harvard: 1888.
 - 1 The time of its foundation.
 - 2 How it received its name.
 - (b) William and Mary College: 2088.
 - 1 Time of its foundation.
 - 2 Men trained here in the Colonial period.
 - (c) Yale: 2120.
 - 1 How it received its name.
 - 2 Time and occasion of its establishment.
- (4) Establishment of the State Universities: 1888.
 - (a) Period of establishment.
 - (b) Government aid in establishing.
 - (c) First state universities.
 - (d) The University Extension movement.
 (See Index under University).

j. Rural Schools: 1697.

- (1) Character and scope in the United States.
- (2) Course of Study.
- (3) Organization and government.
- (4) Support: 1698.
- (5) Teachers: 1698.
- (6) Buildings: 1699.
- (7) Improvement of Rural Schools: 1699.
- (8) Consolidation of Schools and transportation of pupils: 1700.
- (9) Conventions of School-officers: 1700.

- (10) Rural High Schools: 1700.
- (11) Educational Extension: 1701.
- (12) Bibliography: 1701.
- k. Summer Schools: 1702.**
 - (1) Chautauqua type.
 - (2) Summer-session of Universities, etc.
 - (3) Credit toward degree for work done.
 - (4) Training of teachers.
- l. Schools for Defectives: 1703.**
 - (1) Methods for teaching the deaf:
 - (a) Sign language.
 - (b) Manual alphabet.
 - (c) Direct or oral method.
 - (2) Methods for the blind:
 - (a) Raised letters.
 - (b) Braille system.
 - (3) Methods for feeble-minded:
 - (a) Industrial and kindergarten training.
- m. Schools of Commerce: 1703.**
 - (1) Private commercial schools: 1704.
 - (2) Public High Schools: 1704.
 - (3) Commercial Schools in Europe: 1703.
 - (4) Commercial courses in American Colleges and Universities: 1704.
- n. Vacation Schools: 1997.**
 - (1) An extension of public school system.
 - (2) How conducted.
 - (3) Study and recreation combined.
 - (4) Beneficial results.
- o. Industrial Schools: 924.**
 - (1) A substitute for apprenticeship.
 - (2) Advantages over apprenticeship.
 - (3) German system.
 - (4) Industrial training in public schools.
 - (5) Schools of industrial design.
 - (6) First public industrial school in U. S.
- p. Continuation of Schools: 448.**
 - (1) Object of continuation work.
 - (2) Vocational training.
 - (3) Work of Y. M. C. A.
 - (4) Continuation schools in Germany, France and other countries.
- q. Excursion Schools: 640-41.**
 - (1) Nature-study excursions.
 - (2) Out-door geography work.
 - (3) Historical work.
 - (4) Visits to public institutions.
 - (5) Excursion Schools in Germany.
 - (6) Difficulties and advantages in excursion work.
- r. Technical Schools: 1879.**
- s. Trade Schools: 1931.**
 - (1) Nature and object of trade-schools.
 - (2) When and where first founded.
 - (3) Courses of instruction.
 - (4) Privately endowed.
 - (5) Names of principal trade-schools.
- t. Kindergarten: 1002-03.**
 - (1) Outgrowth of great reform movement by Froebel.
 - (2) Underlying principles.
 - (3) Methods based on child-nature.
 - (4) Results based on reports of teachers.
 - (5) Thorough training of teachers essential.
 - (6) First establishment and wide growth of kindergartens.

- u. **The School Garden:** 1690-91.
 - (1) Outgrowth of school-work.
 - (2) Relation to nature-study.
 - (3) Relation to geography.
 - (4) Relation to esthetics.
 - (5) Relation to the home.
 - (6) Educative effect on pupils.
 - (7) Value to teachers.
 - (8) School gardens in Europe.
 - (9) Relation to manual training.
- v. **Correspondence Schools:** 461.
- w. **American Colleges:** 422-23.
 - (1) Courses of Study.
 - (2) Conditions of admission.
 - (3) Elective studies.
 - (4) Founded to train ministers.
 - (5) Aim greatly broadened.
 - (6) College Fraternities.
 - (7) Athletics.
 - (8) Attendance, instructors and endowments.
 - (9) College entrance-examination board.
- x. **Going to College:** 423-24.
 - (1) Who should go.
 - (2) Value of college course.
 - (3) Result as related to practical life.
 - (4) Selection of college.
 - (5) Universities as compared with small colleges.

II. PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION:

1. PSYCHOLOGY FOR TEACHERS:

- a. Its place in the new education: 1557.
- b. Development by Herbart: 1557.
- c. Influence in modifying the method of teachers: 1557.
- d. Inductive method: 1557.
- e. Analytic method instead of synthetic; word method in teaching reading: 1558.
- f. Laws of memorizing and habit: 1558.
- g. Physiological psychology: 1558.

2. APPERCEPTION:

- a. Views of Leibniz, Kant, Herbart: 83.
- b. Interpreting of perceptions by the mind: 84.
- c. Consequences of this principle on education: 84.
- d. How it affects the work of the teacher: 84.
- e. Importance as related to course of study: 84.
- f. Relation of apperception to interest: 85.

3. ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS:

- a. Meaning of the term: 123.
- b. Views of Locke and Hartley: 124.
- c. James statement of the laws of association: 124.
- d. Conditions affecting the law of association: 125.

4. FEELING:

- a. Use of the term subjective: 652.
- b. Relation between feeling and cognition: 652.
- c. Conditions of feeling: 652.
- d. Function of the emotions: 653.
- e. Organic and external expressions of emotions: 653.

5. INTEREST:

- a. Explanation of the use of the term: 931.
- b. Discipline as an educational factor: 931.
- c. Opposing view of Rousseau: 931.
- d. Theory of Herbart: 931.

- e. Influence of Rousseau, Herbart and Froebel on modern education: 932.

6. CHILD STUDY:

- a. Study of mental and physical nature of children in modern education: 384.
- b. Work of Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Herbart and Froebel: 384.
- c. Culture-epoch theory of Ziller: 384.
- d. Theory of G. Stanley Hall: 385.
- e. Preyer's "The soul of the child": 385.
- f. Learning by doing: theories of Dewey and Angell: 385.
- g. Development of perception: 385.
- h. Place of play in education: 385.

7. ADOLESCENCE:

- a. Transition from childhood to adult life: 14.
- b. Physical changes characteristic of this period: 14.
- c. Mental and emotional traits: 15.
- d. Late adolescence period of change from dependence to independence: 15.
- e. Called the stress and strain period: 15.
- f. Professor James' advice: 15.
- g. Practical problem of the educator: 15.

8. SELF ACTIVITY:

- a. Instincts, impulses and interests: 1720.
- b. Emphasized by Froebel school: 1720.
- c. Relation of the will: 1720.
- d. Self activity basis of the will, effort and interest: 1720.
- e. How developed: 1720.
- f. How to be treated by teacher: 1720.

9. HABIT:

- a. Definition of term: 821.
- b. How distinguished from instinct: 821.
- c. How habits are established: 821.
- d. Relation to brain and nerve action: 821.
- e. Function and value of habit: 821.

10. MENTAL DISCIPLINE:

- a. Value in developing power of mind: 1203.
- b. Disciplinary value of certain studies: 1204.
- c. Opposing views of Herbart: 1204.
- d. Discipline a factor in choosing school curriculum: 1204.
- e. Value of correlation: 1205.

11. MEMORIZING:

- a. Place in early system of education: 1201.
- b. Change of method in modern education, but aim the same: 1201
- c. Memory differs in degree and kind: 1201.
- d. Methods of memorizing mechanical and associative: 1201.
- e. Mnemonic systems: 1201.
- f. Logical associations most effective: 1201.

III. SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT:

1. WHAT THE SUBJECT INCLUDES: 1691.

2. MATTERS CONCERNING THE SCHOOL BUILDING:

- a. The erection of the school building: 1699.
 - (1) Selection of the proper site.
 - (2) Aid to be obtained from the state in designing
- b. School sanitation: 1691-92.
 - (1) What is included in the subject: 1691.
 - (2) Heating and ventilation: 1692.
 - (3) Problem of providing for sufficient light: 1692.
 - (4) Need of having adjustable seats and desks: 1692.

3. ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF THE SCHOOL:

- a. The course of study:
 - (1) Correlation of the course of study: 460.
 - (a) What is meant by correlation: 460.
 - (b) The views of Herbart, Froebel and Dewey: 460.
 - (c) Subjects which may most easily be correlated: 461.
- b. Discipline and punishment:
 - (1) Theory of punishment in general: 1562.
 - (2) The proper aim in punishment in school: 1563.
 - (3) Partial solution of the problem:
 - (a) In activity and interest of children in the school: 1563.
 - (b) In self-government: 1563.

4. THE SCHOOL GARDEN: 1504, 1690.

- a. Relation of the school garden to regular school study: 1690.
- b. Values to be realized by use of garden: 1691.
- c. Relation of the garden to the home of the children: 1691.
- d. Manual training in the care of the school garden: 1691.
- e. The garden in the teaching of nature study: 1690.

5. PROBLEMS OF SPECIAL TYPES OF SCHOOLS:

- a. Rural Schools: 1697.
- b. Summer Schools: 1702.
- c. Schools for Defectives: 1703.

IV. METHODOLOGY.

1. METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF ARITHMETIC:

- a. The Subject-Matter of Arithmetic:
 - (1) The essential subjects to be taught in arithmetic: 97.
 - (2) Why it is advisable to drop certain subjects commonly taught: 97.
 - (3) The test of a good topic: 98.
 - (4) What some of the new valuable subjects are: 98.
 - (5) The change in recent text-books: 98.
- b. The right aim in teaching arithmetic: 98.
- c. The significance of the answer to a problem:
 - (1) How far the answer should be emphasized: 98.
- d. Value of interest in a problem:
 - (1) The effect of interest on concentration of attention: 98, 932.
- e. Arithmetic teaching in the first two grades:
 - (1) Informality of the subject in the first year: 98.
 - (a) Reasons for this: 98.
 - (2) How counting should be taught and utilized: 98.
 - (3) Measuring and what it should involve in the first two years: 98.
 - (4) Teaching of fractions:
 - (a) Why teach them early: 98.
 - (b) Devices to make the steps clear: 98.
 - (5) Method in subtraction: 98.
- f. Arithmetic in the third, fourth, and fifth grades:
 - (1) Reduction, ascending and descending: 99.
 - (a) To what this should be confined: 99.
 - (2) Decimal fractions: 99.
 - (a) When decimal fractions should be taught: 98.
 - (b) The best methods of teaching multiplication and division of decimals: 99.
- g. Arithmetic in the sixth and seventh grades.
 - (1) Where the main value in the arithmetic work here lies: 99.
 - (2) Importance of correlation: 99.
 - (3) How to teach percentage: 99.
 - (4) Use of equation in arithmetic: 99.
 - (5) Place and value of oral work: 99.
 - (6) How to emphasize the thought side of a problem: 99.
 - (7) Confusion arising from home help: 100.

2. METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY:

- a. The scope of the subject of geography:
 - (1) Definition: 745.
 - (2) How geography differs from physiography: 746, 1482.
- b. Geography, how divided:
 - (1) Physical geography: 745.
 - (2) Political geography: 745.
 - (3) Commercial geography: 745.
 - (4) Medical geography: 745.
 - (5) Oceanography: 745.
- c. Geography, its relation to the sciences:
 - (1) Geology: 747.
 - (2) History: 747.
 - (3) Astronomy: 127.
- d. Geography in the first three grades:
 - (1) The aim here: 746.
 - (2) Geography as incidental to the study of primitive life and nature study: 746, 1308.
- e. Geography in the third and following grades:
 - (1) Geography as a separate subject here: 746.
 - (2) Home geography as the first study taken up; nature study in this: 746, 1308.
 - (3) Importance of emphasis on the causal idea: 746.
 - (4) How the new geography differs from the old: 746.
 - (5) Dynamic character of geography when properly taught: 746.
 - (6) Aids in geography teaching:
 - (a) The magnet: 1145; compass, 435; barometer, 174; dial, 526; thermometer, 1900.
 - (7) The necessity of laboratory and field work: 746.
 - (8) Sources of information: 746.

Note: Refer to Outline on Geography.

3. METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF HISTORY:

- a. The values of history to be realized: 876.
 - (1) Main value lies in helping people to understand the present.
 - (2) Instruction which history furnishes in way of human life and character.
 - (3) Furnishing of ideals of conduct.
- b. Why the history of one's own country is most valuable: 876.
- c. Beginning of history work in the third grade: 876.
 - (1) Use of history stories here.
 - (2) Value of skillful story telling.
- d. Use of American history as the subject for elementary history: 876.
 - (1) The divisions of the subject into periods for purposes of teaching.
 - (a) Period of exploration on sea and land.
 - (b) Period of settlement and colonial development to 1763.
 - (c) The struggle with England, the war for independence, the adoption of the Constitution.
 - (d) The growth of the country under the constitution.
- e. How to make the history work most valuable: 876.
 - (1) Select the more interesting and striking phases.
 - (2) Make use of biography to a great extent.
 - (3) Supply by reference books or otherwise, material on customs of the people.
 - (4) Use source materials.
 - (5) Do not make use of long chronological tables.
 - (6) Use charts to get view of contemporary history and historical order: See History Charts: 877.
 - (7) Use population maps and other devices.
 - (8) In upper grades encourage independent study.

Note: Refer to Outline on History.

4. METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF LANGUAGE:

- a. What is included in language work in school: 1026.
 - (1) The broad meaning.
 - (2) The narrower meaning.

- b. The two general problems in language teaching: 1026.**
 - (1) To extend child's power to use language.
 - (2) To correct his language errors.
- c. Experience at base of all language work:**
 - (1) Varieties of experience to be worked with: 1026.
 - (2) What good language work does for child experience: 1026-7.
- d. Method in oral and written language: 1027.**
 - (1) Means suggested to assist written work.
 - (2) How the teacher may improve the oral English of pupils:
 - (a) Encourage children to speak freely on interesting subjects.
 - (b) Incidental suggestions correcting mistakes when made.
 - (c) Get pupils to give conscious attention to forms of speech.
 - (3) Formal correction of language errors in upper grades: 1027.
 - (a) Steps in formal correction:
 - 1. Errors recognized.
 - 2. Correct form determined by means of grammar.
 - 3. Correct form made habitual by drill.
- e. Grammar:**
 - (1) Formal grammar not so important as formerly: 1027, 790.
 - (2) Dependence for correct English on correct use without many rules: 1027.
 - (3) Lack of formal grammar in first six years of school: 1027, 790.
 - (4) Grammar in the seventh and eighth grades: 1027, 791.
 - (a) Pupils usage made the basis for inductive study: 1027, 791.
 - (b) Mainly a matter of classification essential to guidance of oral and written expression: 1027.
 - (c) Language treated as an art, not a science: 1027.
- f. Foreign languages: 1027, 791.**
 - (1) Oral work: 1028.
 - (2) Written composition: 1028.

5. METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF MANUAL TRAINING:

- a. What manual training in the wide sense includes: 1162.**
 - (1) Shop and desk work.
 - (2) Domestic science.
 - (3) Domestic art.
- b. Value in manual training:**
 - (1) Giving of useful skill and knowledge: 1163.
 - (a) Commercial value of manual dexterity.
 - (2) Development of motor control: 1163.
 - (3) Development of observation and judgment: 1163.
 - (4) Values on artistic side: 1163.
 - (5) Object of stick laying, paper folding, tracing, clay modelling and weaving: 1164.
- c. Desk and shop work:**
 - (1) Desk work in early grades: 1163.
 - (a) Use of ordinary desks: 1165.
 - (b) Working outline lessons for 23 weeks: 1164.
 - (c) Basketry: 179.
 - (d) Drawing: 551.
 - (2) Shop work in upper grades:
 - (a) Materials used: 1165.
 - (b) Tools required: 1163, 1165.
- d. Domestic Art: 542.**
 - (1) What is included in domestic art.
 - (2) Special values in the subject.
 - (3) The development of taste and skill.
- e. Domestic Science:**
 - (1) Branches taught: 542.

(2) Where the emphasis is laid in teaching domestic science: 542.

(3) Domestic science in the upper grades: 542.

f. Industrial schools in relation to manual training: 924.

6 METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF MUSIC:

a. The primary purpose of music teaching in school: 1286.

b. Means of accomplishing the purpose: 1286.

(1) Experience: imitative singing.

(2) Classification of ideas and application of musical ideas: sight singing.

(3) Use of concrete ideas in musical composition.

(4) Use of musical instruments.

c. Method in the first phase of music teaching.

(1) Accurate imitation of what is heard and holding it in memory: 1286.

(2) Classification of ideas: 1287.

(a) Ideas dealing with interpretation of music.

(b) Ideas dealing with structure.

(c) What is taught under each.

(3) The main difficulty in forming general musical ideas: 1287.

(4) Importance of doing what is observed: 1287.

(5) How to clarify ideas obtained.

(a) Various devices.

d. Method in the second and third phases.

(1) How the process in the second phase is the reverse of that in the first: 1287.

(2) The development of ability to conceive of and reproduce motives: 1288.

(a) Value of instrumental music here.

(b) Need of careful guidance of pupils.

(c) Use of pianola and similar instruments.

e. General assemblies and festivals in teaching of music.

(See article on The School-Song, 1692.)

(1) Occasions for festivals.

(2) Festivals as furnishing motives for music work.

(3) Combination of music and the drama in the festival.

f. Musical Notation: 1288.

(a) Art of representing tones by printed characters.

(1) Structural Ideas:

(a) Pulse-grouping: 1289.

(b) Tone-duration: 1289.

(c) Pitch-representation: 1290.

(d) Key-signature: 1290.

(e) How indicated in written music: 1290.

g. Harmony.

(1) Chord: 838.

(2) Tonality: 839.

(3) Melody: 840.

(4) Key: 840.

(5) Scale: 840.

h. Form in Music.

(1) Mode of expression: 694.

(a) Vocal and instrumental.

(b) Choral and orchestral.

(2) Function: 694.

(a) Secular.

(b) Ecclesiastical.

(c) Religious.

(3) Character: 694.

(a) Lyric.

(b) Dramatic.

(c) Programmatic.

(4) Structural ordering: 694.

- (5) Melodic material: 694.
- (6) Illustrative examples: 695, 696.
- i. **Religious Music:** 1284.
 - (1) Essential characteristics: 1285.
 - (2) Importance of association: 1285.
 - (3) Why secular music is inappropriate for religious use: 1286
 - (4) Type of effective religious music: 1286.
 - (a) Long used for religious purposes.
 - (b) Employing form not adapted to secular use.
 - (c) Effective musically.
- j. **School Song:**
 - (1) Importance of careful selection: 1692.
 - (2) Imitative and dramatic period: 1692.
 - (a) Model selections, with suggestions for teaching: 1693.
 - (b) First step: 1693.
 - (c) Advanced step: 1693.
 - (d) Teaching points to gain expressive use of song: 1693.
 - (3) Investigative period: 1694.
 - (a) First step; use of descriptive songs.
 - (b) Illustrations.
 - (c) Advanced step; songs to promote sight-singing.
 - (d) Illustrations.
 - (4) Constructive period: 1694.
 - (a) Work in upper grades.
 - (b) First step.
 - (c) Advanced step.
 - (d) Illustration.
 - (5) Work in High School: 1695.
 - (a) Difficulties and how to meet them; chorus work.
 - (b) Appropriate selections.
 - (6) General assemblies and festivals: 1695.
 - (a) Festivals.
 - (b) Suggestions for this class of work.
- k. **Musical Tones:** 8.
 - (1) The musical scale: 9.

7. METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF NATURE STUDY:

- a. **Nature Study as a school subject:** 1307.
 - (1) What nature study includes.
(See outline on Nature Study in "The Student's Manual.")
 - (2) Basis of nature study in interests and activities of children.
 - (3) Importance of nature study in early school years.
 - (4) Relation of nature study to school science.
 - (a) Function of nature study as an introduction to science.
 - (b) How nature study gradually differentiates in the upper grades and high school into geography, botany, physics, etc.: 1308.
- b. **Purposes in teaching the subject:** 1308.
 - (1) Development of perceptive faculties, observation, understanding, memory, judgment and language.
 - (2) Development of genuine love of nature.
 - (3) Extend the child's range of experience.
- c. **The material to be used:** 1308.
 - (1) Principles involved in selection.
 - (2) Materials for study in early grades according to season of the year.
- d. **The key to method:** 1309.
 - (1) Emphasis on function.
 - (2) Continual use of problems both in beginning and continuing study.
- e. **Utilization of vacation experiences of children:** 1308.
 - (1) Subjects for study and discussion.

- (2) Material collected during summer.
 - (a) The school museum.
 - 2. Nature Study Excursions: 640-41.
 - (1) Main purposes:
 - (a) To bring into contact with outside world.
 - (b) To give direct experience.
 - (c) To give reality to study.
 - (d) To make work more objective and concrete.
 - (2) Necessity of seeing objects in their natural situations.
 - (3) Interest in work given by excursions.
 - (4) How the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.
 - g. The camera in nature study: 1309.
 - (1) Value of camera in excursions.
 - (2) What the camera can do in nature study.
 - (3) The kind of training which use of camera gives.
 - (4) The camera as a source of material for study.
 - h. The school garden in nature study: 1690.
8. METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF PENMANSHIP:
- a. The three typical systems of handwriting: 1445.
 - (1) The slant, the medial, and the vertical.
 - b. Main requirements in teaching penmanship: 1445.
 - (1) Legibility.
 - (2) Speed.
 - (a) Less demand for this than formerly.
 - (3) Ease.
 - (4) Individuality.
 - c. The first years of penmanship work: 1445.
 - (1) Little or no penmanship in the first year of school.
 - (2) The first work.
 - (a) Use of the blackboard.
 - (b) Seat work with pencil.
 - (c) Necessity of practice.
 - (d) Use of dictation exercises.
 - (e) The method emphasizing accuracy at first.
 - (f) Method emphasizing form first with accuracy to follow.
 - (3) After the first, personal variations from the model allowable.
 - d. Penmanship made a special subject after the sixth grade: 1446.
 - e. The important considerations in the seventh and eighth grades: 1446.
 - f. Individual work in correction: 1446.
9. METHOD IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION.
- a. What physical education includes: 1480.
 - (1) The more general meaning:
 - (a) Physical examination of pupils and students.
 - (b) Personal direction in matters of health.
 - (c) Class instruction in hygiene.
 - (d) Gymnastics and athletics.
 - (2) The more technical meaning.
 - b. Increased importance of physical education: 1481.
 - (1) Requirements of healthful and successful living.
 - (2) Lack of physical exercise and training in modern conditions of living.
 - c. Physical education as a means of insuring normal development: 1481.
 - (1) The furnishing of opportunity.
 - (2) By furnishing incentive.
 - d. Means of physical education.
 - (1) Plays, dances, and games: 734-35.
 - (See the psychology of play under "Child-Study," p. 385.)
 - (a) Importance of these compared with gymnastics: 817, 1841.

- (b) Elements and opportunities for these supplied by school subjects.
- (2) Athletics: 131.
- (3) Gymnastics: 817.
 - (a) How formal gymnastics lack in educational values: 1841.
 - (b) Proper use of gymnastics as corrective: 817.
- e. The program in physical culture:
 - (1) The kindergarten and first years of elementary school: 1481, 1003.
 - (a) Character of exercises.
 - (b) No activities requiring fine adjustments.
 - (c) Place of marching and drill, climbing, swinging movements, games of skill.
 - (2) Grammar grades: 1481.
 - (a) Prominence of games and exercises requiring skill.
 - (b) Group games.
 - (3) Physical education in early adolescence: 1481.
 - (a) Consideration of individual weaknesses.
 - (b) Emphasis on use of apparatus.

10. METHOD IN THE TEACHING OF READING:

- a. Divisions according to aspects emphasized: 1590.
 - (1) Beginning reading.
 - (2) Thought-reading.
 - (3) Appreciative reading.
- b. Beginning Reading: 1590.
 - (1) What is involved in mastering mechanics of reading:
 - (a) The new and strange printed forms.
 - (b) Oral words.
 - (c) Experiences already within his command.
 - (2) The main effort of the teacher in beginning reading.
 - (3) The two general methods of approach.
 - (a) The thought-method.
 - 1. What is involved.
 - 2. The main reliance in this method.
 - (b) Phonetic method:
 - 1. Emphasis on pronunciation units which make up words.
 - 2. The theory at the base of this method.
 - 3. Artificial character of phonetic methods.
 - 4. The main phonetic methods.
 - (c) Combination of the phonogram method and the thought-method is the best.
 - (d) The final aim.
- c. Thought Reading: 1591.
 - (1) To what the term is applied.
 - (2) Purpose in thought reading.
- d. Appreciative Reading: 1591.
 - (1) Meaning of "appreciative reading."
 - (2) Purpose.
- e. Special reading methods in school and special purpose of each: 1591.
 - (1) Oral reading.
 - (2) Silent reading.
 - (3) Individual reading.
 - (4) Concert reading.
 - (5) Prepared reading.
 - (6) Sight reading.
 - (7) Intensive reading.
 - (8) Extensive reading.
 - (9) Supplementary reading.

AGRICULTURE

The study of Agriculture holds a place of large and growing importance, both in our schools and in the work of the successful farmer of today. This outline shows the abundant material contained in THE NEW STUDENT'S REFERENCE WORK, in aid of this study. For the convenience of those who wish further information in any special line, reference is given to Farmers' Bulletins, issued by the government. These Bulletins are sent free to any one who applies for them. Address, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

1. STUDY OF THE SOIL:

- a. Clay soil: in which the earth particles are very small and hold together 1778; 406.
- b. Sandy soil: in which the particles are larger and loosely held together 1673.
- c. Loam: a mixture of sand and clay 1778.
- d. Alluvium: soil formed by rivers, bottom land 53.
- e. Humus: decayed organic matter in the soil 898; 1165.
- f. Earthworms: how they make humus in the soil 575.
- g. Mulch: a loose top dressing to prevent loss of moisture 331; 1275.
- h. Capillarity in soils: rising of water through the soil particles 330.
- i. Subsoil: uncultivated soil below the upper layer 1842.
- j. Dry farming: method of farming with little rainfall 942.
- k. Transpiration: amount of water needed by plants 1936.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 257 Soil Fertility.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 266 Management of Soils to Conserve Moisture.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 245 Renovating Wornout Soils.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 150 Clearing New Land.

2. FERTILIZING THE SOIL:

- a. Nitrogen: plant food consumed mostly in growing 1353.
- b. Phosphate: plant food consumed mostly in fruiting 1475.
- c. Potash: plant food consumed mostly in seeding and maturing 1537; Ammonia 64; Saltpeter 1667.
- d. Lime: used for correcting the acidity of soils 1071; 658; Marl 1173.
- e. Manure: used for getting plant food and humus into the soil 1165.
- f. Fertilizers: plant foods artificially and commercially prepared 657.
- g. Benefit of live stock on the farm: 1828.
- h. Compost and green manures: Cowpeas 470; Pea 1432; Alfalfa 46; Rice 1610.
- i. Nitrogen gathering crops: 1353; Bacteria 154.
- j. Root tubercles or leguminous plants: 1633.
- k. Absorption: why plant food should be soluble in water 5.
- l. Rotation of crops: benefits of rotation 1636.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 44 Commercial Fertilizers.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 192 Barnyard Manure.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 278 Leguminous Crops for Green Manuring.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 48 The Manuring of Cotton.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 77 Liming of Soils.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 88 Alkali Land.

Plan for Finding What Plant Food Element Is Lacking in the Soil.

Lay off 9 plats in a field, 2 rods by 8 rods. Apply a different fertilizer to each plat. Plant corn in each one, and compare the growth and yield of the plats. A more liberal application of fertilizers is used in making this test than would be recommended for general fertilizing.

A chemical analysis of a soil will give valuable information of a general nature regarding the soil; but it cannot be relied upon to determine just what fertilizers should be used. The only way to find out what fertilizers to use on a particular piece of ground is by actual experiment.

	2 rods	2 rods	2 rods	2 rods	2 rods	2 rods	2 rods	2 rods	2 rods	
8 rods	Potash 8 lbs.	Acid Phosphate 25 lbs.	Nitrogen 20 lbs.	No Fertilizer	Potash 8 lbs. Acid Phos. 25 lbs.	Potash 8 lbs. Nitrate 20 lbs.	Acid Phos. 25 lbs. Nitrate 20 lbs.	Nitrogen Phos. Acid and Nitrogen	Lime	8 rods

3. DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION:

- Tile and ditch drainage: 549.
- Water-table in the soil and how it affects crops: 549.
- The reclamation of swamp lands: 1592.
- Tile drainage of irrigated land: 942.

Consult:

Farmers' bulletin No. 263 Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 187 Drainage of Farm Lands.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 168 How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 371 Drainage of Irrigated Lands.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 138 Irrigation in Field and Garden.

4. SEEDS AND SEED SELECTION:

- Seeds: names of different parts of a seed 1718.
- Seed dispersal: how seeds are scattered 1717.
- Spores: the reproductive cells of seedless plants 1803.
- Germination of seeds: escape of the young plant from its seed case 760.
- Embryo: the young plantlet within the seed 611.
- Endosperm: the food in the seed used by the young plant 614.
- Seed selection: advantages of practicing seed selection; 31.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 306 Dodder in Relation to Farm Seeds.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 253 The Germination of Seed Corn. (Test for Germination.)

5. VARIOUS FIELD AND GARDEN CROPS:

- Corn: 457.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 199 Corn Growing.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 229 The Production of Good Seed Corn.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 313 Harvesting and Storing Corn.

- Cotton: 464; Cottonboll weevil 465; Georgia 753.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 217 Essential Steps in Securing an Early Cotton Crop.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 285 Advantage of Planting Heavy Cotton Seed.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 314 A Method of Breeding Early Cotton to Escape Boll-weevil Damage.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 333 Cotton Wilt.

- Grains and Grasses: Wheat 2073; Oats 1368; Rye 1650; Buckwheat 283; Barley 172; Flax 682; Linseed 1077; Rice 1610; Sorghum 1782; Millet 1227; Grass 795.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 250 The Prevention of Wheat Smut and Loose Smut of Oats.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 132 Insect Enemies of Growing Wheat.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 300 Some Important Grasses and Forage Plants for the Gulf Coast Region.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 219 Lessons from the Grain Rust Epidemic of 1904.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 274 Flax Culture.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 27 Flax for Seed and Fiber.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 322 Milo as a Dry-land Grain Crop.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 110 Rice Culture in the United States.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 101 Millets.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 135 Sorghum Sirup Manufacture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 279 A Method of Eradicating Johnson Grass.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 248 The Lawn.

d. The Legumes: Nitrogen gathering crops 1353; Alfalfa 46; Cow-peas 470; Clover 413; Pea 1432; Peanut 1434.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 339 Alfalfa.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 194 Alfalfa Seed.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 373 Irrigation of Alfalfa.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 224 Canadian Field Peas.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 260 Seed of Red Clover and Its Impurities.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 323 Clover Farming on the Sandy Jack Pine-lands of the North.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 361 Meadow Fescue; Its Culture and Uses.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 315 Progress in Legume Inoculation.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 356 Peanut.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 318 Cowpeas.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 372 Soy Beans.

e. Tobacco: 1918.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 83 Tobacco Soils.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 82 The Culture of Tobacco.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 60 Methods of Curing Tobacco.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 343 The Cultivation of Tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee.

f. Hops: 885; Beer 193.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 304 Growing and Curing Hops.

g. Grapes: 794; Wine making 2094.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 156 The Home Vineyard.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 118 Grape Growing in the South.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 175 Home Manufacture and Use of Unfermented Grape Juice.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 30 Grape Diseases on the Pacific Coast.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 284 Insect and Fungous Enemies of the Grape East of the Rocky Mountains.

h. Miscellaneous: Potato 1537; Sweet Potato 1855; Yam 2120; Tomato 1921; Onion 1382; Asparagus 121; Cucumbers 485; Melons 1291; Pea 1432; Gooseberry 781; Cranberry 473; Strawberry 1837; Raspberry 1587; Currant 488; Mushrooms 1284; Transplanting Vegetables 1937.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 62 Marketing Farm Produce.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 255 The Home Vegetable Garden.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 324 Sweet Potatoes.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 222 Celery.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 220 Tomatoes.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 198 Strawberries.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 61 Asparagus Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 176 Cranberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 213 Raspberries.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 254 Cucumbers.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 52 The Sugar Beet.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 204 The Cultivation of Mushrooms.

6. FRUIT RAISING AND PLANT PROPAGATION:

a. Horticulture: 887; cross-pollination 482; 1518; Propagation of plants 1552; Plant-breeding 1500; Grafting 789; Layering 1040; Pruning 1555; Hotbed and cold-frame 888; Transplanting 1937; Fruit 721; Apple 85; Peach 1434; Cherry 377; Plum 1506; Sloe or wild plum 1767; Pear 1435; Quince 1575; Paw-Paw 1432; Orange 1288; Lemon 1052; Lime 1072; Citron 402; Grape Fruit 795; Shaddock 1731; Figs 661; Persimmon 1456; Pineapple 1492; Banana 165; Almond 54; Pecan Hickory Nut 872; Chestnut 379; Hazel Nut 852; Walnut 2038; Butternut 297; Mango 1158; Date 505.

b. The canning industry: 323.

Consult:

- Farmers' Bulletin No. 154 Home Fruit Garden: Preparation and Care.*
Farmers' Bulletin No. 293 Use of Fruit as Food.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 104 Notes on Frost.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 113 The Apple and How to Grow It.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 291 Evaporation of Apples.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 33 Peach Growing for Market.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 140 Pineapple Growing.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 238 Citrus Fruit Growing in the Gulf States.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 332 Nuts and Their Uses as Food.

7. POULTRY:

Poultry: 1540; Duck 557; Goose 780; Turkey 1955; Guinea Fowl 812.

Consult:

- Farmers' Bulletin No. 287 Poultry Management.*
Farmers' Bulletin No. 236 Incubation and Incubators.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 51 Standard Varieties of Chickens.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 200 Turkeys.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 64 Ducks and Geese.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 234 The Guinea Fowl.

8. DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS:

Special references: Insect 928; Larva 1032; Pupa 1564; Caterpillar 349; Moth 1270; Butterfly 296; Fly 687; Gnat 775; Hessian Fly 870; Galls 730; Tick 1910; Codlin-Moth 419; Hawk-moth 851; Ichneumon Fly 912; Beetles 194; Potato Bug 1537; Carpet Beetle or Buffalo Moth 340; Buffalo Gnat 286; Ladybug or Ladybird 1019; Weevils 2064; Cottonboll Weevil 465; Curculio 2064; Peach Tree Borer 1434; Chinch Bug 389; Grape Phylloxera 795; Worms: Cottonworm 465; Tobacco-worm 1918; Cutworm 491; Cankerworm 322; Onion Maggot 1383; Army Worm 109; Grasshopper 796; Locust 1106; Cicada or 17 year Locust 397; Plant Lice or Aphides 82; San Jose Scale and other scale insects 1686.

Consult:

- Farmers' Bulletin No. 155 How Insects Affect Health in Rural Districts.*
Farmers' Bulletin No. 264 The Brown-tail Moth and How to Control It.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 275 The Gipsy Moth and How to Control It.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 99 Insect Enemies of Shade Trees.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 120 Insects Affecting Tobacco.
Farmers' Bulletin No. 196 Usefulness of the American Toad.

9. THE FUNGI:

- a. Fungous Plants which take food from other plants or animals: 724; Haustoria 847.
b. Symbiosis: the living together of two kinds of organisms 1859.
c. Parasites: which obtain food from living hosts 1420.
d. Saprophytes: which live in decaying organic matter 1678.
e. Mycelia: the colorless threads of the fungus 1293.
f. Blight: 227; Microbes 1219; Bacteria 154; Mildew 1224.
g. Root Fungus: 1294; Rust and Smuts 17; Rust 1649.
h. Mushrooms: Toadstools and Puff Balls 178.

10. SPRAYING MIXTURES AND INSECTICIDES:

- a. Spraying Mixtures: 1804.
b. Ammoniacal Solution of Copper Carbonate.
c. Paris Green Formula.
d. Lime Sulphide Wash Formula.
e. Kerosene Emulsion.
f. Carbon Bisulphide.
g. Arsenate of Lead.
h. Bordeaux Mixture 246.

Consult:

- Farmers' Bulletin No. 127 Imported Insecticides.*

Farmers' Bulletin No. 145 Carbon Bisulphide as an Insecticide.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 231 Spraying for Cucumber and Melon Diseases.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 245 Fungicides and Their Use in Preventing Diseases of Fruits.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 283 Spraying for Apple Diseases and the Codlin Moth in the Ozarks.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 221 Fungous Diseases of the Cranberry.

11. THE SILO:

a. Ensilage: 619.

b. Silos: 30.

c. Fermentation: 656.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 32 Silos and Silage.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 292 Cost of Filling Silo.

12. FOODS AND FEEDING STUFFS:

a. Food: 689.

b. Feeding stuffs: 651.

c. Proteids: the tissue forming foods 1553.

d. Carbohydrates and fats: the heat-producing food 332.

e. How food is made by the plant leaves: 1479; 1487.

f. Starch: 1811.

g. Glucose or grape sugar: 775.

h. Albumen: 41.

i. Balanced ration: 159.

j. Nutrition: 1366.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 142 Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Foods.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 298 Food Value of Corn and Corn Products.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 346 The Computation of Rations for Farm Animals.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 22 The Feeding of Farm Animals.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 331 Forage Crops for Hogs in Kansas and Oklahoma.

13. DAIRYING AND STOCK RAISING:

Special Topics: Dairy industry 30; Dairy-factory 496; Creamery 475; Cream-separator 475; Babcock test 151; Butter 296; Artificial butter 1379; Milk 1225; Lactometer 1019; Microbes 1219; Bacteria 154; Fermentation 656; Sterilizing Milk 1824; Stock raising 1828; Cattle 352; Stock Yards 1830; Meat packing 1195; Cold storage 421; Refrigeration 1598; Swine 1856; Trichina 1942; Sheep 1736; Goat 775; Horse 886; Wool 2107; Leather 1043; Ruminants 1643.

Consult:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 55 The Dairy Herd.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 106 Breeds of Dairy Cattle.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 42 Facts About Milk.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 63 Care of Milk on the Farm.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 206 Milk Fever and Its Treatment.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 348 Bacteria in Milk.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 241 Butter Making on the Farm.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 166 Cheese Making on the Farm.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 170 Principles of Horse Feeding.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 351 The Tuberculin Test of Cattle for Tuberculosis.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 152 Scabies of Cattle.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 258 Texas or Tick Fever and Its Prevention.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 350 The Dehorning of Cattle.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 Meat on the Farm: Butchering, Curing and Keeping.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 205 Pig Management.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 100 Hog Raising in the South.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 379 Hog Cholera and Swine Plague.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 49 Sheep Feeding.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 96 Raising Sheep for Mutton.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 137 The Angora Goat.

CLASSIFIED QUESTIONS

AGRICULTURE

- What is agriculture? 26.
Has farming helped civilization? 26.
What ancient people knew the wisdom of crop rotation? 26.
What is crop rotation? 1636.
How much of the plant body comes from the soil? 1636.
Why do plants have roots of different lengths? 1636.
What helps to keep down weeds? 1636.
How does crop rotation help farm labor? 1636.
What crop rotation is recommended for the southern states? 1636.
How does breaking up the soil crust keep moisture in the ground? 331.
For what are nitrogen-gathering crops, like the pea and bean, remarkable? 1353.
How many pounds of nitrogen can an acre of cowpeas produce? 1353.
What is the market value of nitrogen? 1354.
What ancient people hatched poultry by artificial incubators? 26.
What is the production of eggs in the U. S.? 1540.
What ancient country is a good example of intensive farming? 27.
How did the end of the feudal system affect farming? 27.
What Englishman introduced drill rows? 27.
How are all breeds of live stock improved? 27.
How was the Shorthorn breed of cattle produced? 27.
Who developed the Herefords? 27.
Is there much stock raised east of the Alleghenies? 1828.
Where are the Chester White and Poland-China hogs produced? 1828.
Where are horses raised extensively? 1828.
Why must our future meat supply come from the farm? 1828.
In what stockyards are 25,000 men employed? 1830.
For what two purposes are cattle being developed? 352.
How many hogs are marketed in a year? 1857.
When did government inspection of meat begin? 1196.
Have all the presidents been friendly toward agriculture? 27.
Why did many pioneer farmers fail? 27.
Why are the average farm yields so low in the U. S.? 28.
What was the situation of the American farmer 100 years ago? 28.
When was the first society for promoting agriculture organized? 28.
Where are experiment stations usually located? 28.
What is the Land Grant Act? 29.
What have the Adams and Hatch Acts done for agriculture? 29.
When will each experiment station have \$30,000 a year? 29.
How many furrows will a steam plow turn at one time? 29.
Who fashioned the modern plow? 29.
How are the plow, hoe, pick and hatchet related? 1506.
What does wheat cost to reap by a harvester? 1592.
What Chicago mayor bought a half interest in McCormick's reaper in 1846? 1133.
Who made the first successful reaper? 29.
Who invented the cotton gin? 29.
How are the different parts of the cotton plant used? 465.
What is the yearly consumption of cotton? 465.
How have the transcontinental railways helped the farmers? 29.
What determines the kind of crops to raise? 29.
What substances are made from corn? 457.
How does a corn harvester operate? 457.

- What kind of corn is best for growing animals? 31.
What kind is best for fattening cattle? 32.
What has been done to wheat, corn and flax in Minnesota? 32.
How much has the production of corn increased since 1875? 29.
When did this country take first rank among all nations as a wheat producer? 29.
How do our farmers support our manufactories? 29.
What is the leading export farm product? 29.
How does the cotton crop of Texas compare with the entire crop of the world? 30.
How many farms are there in the U. S.? 30.
How does the corn crop compare with other crops? 30.
What is the mainstay of the meat-making industry? 30.
What has raised the price of corn in late years? 30.
What six states raise 60% of the corn crop? 30.
What has been the yield of wheat yearly in the U. S.? 30.
Is alfalfa better than red clover as a feed? 30.
What has alfalfa done for the dairy industry? 30.
When was alfalfa introduced into the U. S.? 46.
What is the richest forage plant known? 46.
What two soil conditions are against alfalfa? 46.
How does it compare in protein with timothy and clover? 47.
How does alfalfa improve the soil? 47.
What causes failures in growing alfalfa? 47.
What is the most important agricultural event of the century? 47.
What is the Babcock test? 30.
What does the separator do? 30.
How can a farmer tell his most profitable cows? 30.
When and by whom was the Babcock test invented? 151.
How much butter-fat in cows' milk? 151.
How much cream does the law require milk to have? 151.
How is cream graded? 151.
What instrument is used for testing the percentage of cream? 1019.
What is a silo? 30.
How does silage promote intensive farming? 30.
What is the benefit of veterinary schools? 31.
What has been the most valuable discovery of recent years for cattle? 31.
Is early maturity in meat producing animals a good practice? 31.
What is the leading meat-making feed on American farms? 31.
What is one of the marvels in horse speed? 31.
What is the hog supply of the Mississippi Valley? 31.
What study teaches the composition of soils and the composition of plants? 31.
How may plants be modified and improved? 31.
When was the merino sheep introduced into the U. S.? 1736.
How was butter making discovered? 296.
How is condensed milk made? 1226.
How many creameries are there in the U. S.? 475, 496.
Describe the cultivation of rice in the U. S.? 1610.
What plant supplies food for more human beings than any other? 1610.
Why is crop failure becoming less likely? 32.
What president founded the Federal Department of Agriculture? 32.
What is the aim of agricultural experiment stations? 32.
What are the conditions of admission to the state agricultural colleges? 32.
What university gives instruction in agriculture by correspondence? 32.
What is the feeder's problem? 159.
What is meant by nutritive ratio? 159.
What are the Wolf-Lehmann feeding standards? 159.
What is the nutritive ratio of corn? 159.
What are cedar apples? 227.
Why is plant breeding used? 227.
Why does tramping down the soil help small seeds? 331.
How does a soil-mulch keep moisture in the ground? 331.

What is dry farming? 331.
What is a good crop on soil too poor for clover? 470.
How many creameries are there in this country? 475.
How are creameries conducted? 475.
What advantage has the separator? 475.
What are the two classes of feeding stuffs? 651.
What are the forage crops? 652.
How do cattle get the bloat? 652.
What three fertilizers are in use? 657.
What parts of a plant need nitrogen? 657.
What does potash produce? 657.
What gives general plant vigor? 657.
Why does a wise farmer mix his own fertilizers? 658.
How many pounds of fertilizer does an acre need? 658.
What is a good garden fertilizer? 658.
One ton of fish guano equals how many tons of manure? 809.
What are the different methods of grafting? 789.
Can plants of differing species be grafted? 789.
When is the best time for grafting? 789.
Why must fruit trees be grafted? 789.
What are the two kinds of feeds? 283.
What is the difference between a hot bed and a cold frame? 888.
When should hot beds be started? 888.
How can violets be forced to bloom early? 888.
What does humus do for stiff soils? 898.
What is sedimentary soil? 1778.
What is alluvial soil? 1778.
What are bottom lands? 53.
How do plants and animals make soil? 1778.
What is soil mulch? 1275.
How many pounds of minerals do plants take from the soil yearly?
1778.
What is "mound" layering? 1040.
What is green crop manure? 1165.
What plants are most widely used for this purpose? 1165.
What makes manure worth \$2.50 to \$4.50 per ton? 1165.
What causes horse manure to lose \$1 per ton during summer? 1165.
How is plant breeding done? 1500.
What is a hybrid plant? 1501.
Do most seeds "breed true"? 1501.
What happens from selling large potatoes and planting small ones?
1501.
How does the Canadian thistle spread? 1552.
What is vegetative reproduction? 1552.
What is the benefit of seed dispersals? 1718.
How do air currents carry seeds? 1718.
Can seeds germinate after being soaked in water? 1718.
How do animals carry plant seeds? 1718.
What are explosive fruits? 1718.
Into what two classes may fruits be classed? 721.
What part of the seed is involved in the bean pod? 721.
What fruits do not dehisce? 721.
What fruit is the whole flower cluster? 721.
What is subsoiling? 1842.
At what rate should subsoiling go on? 1842.
What are watersprouts? 1843.

FRIENDS AND FOES OF AGRICULTURE.

What large proportion of crops are destroyed by insects? 929.
What is the name of the young of all insects? 1032.
What is the most important insect enemy of the fruit grower? 419.
What three states suffer \$7,000,000 damage yearly from the codlin-moth?
419.
What is a preventive for this insect? 419.
How do plant lice suck the juices of the plants? 82
What insect is mistakenly called American blight? 82.

- What are the natural enemies of plant lice? 82.
 What insects keep herds of plant lice as "milch cows"? 82, 76.
 What valuable service does the ladybug give to farmers? 1019.
 How did the Australian ladybird save the orchards of the Pacific Coast? 1019.
 What destructive insect has spread from San Jose, California, to every state in the Union? 1687.
 How was it carried from place to place? 1687.
 How are maple trees damaged? 1687.
 How are the twigs marked when this pest is present? 1687.
 What insect is destructive to vineyards? 795.
 What moths work havoc on the grapevine? 1270.
 What causes young grape leaves to curl up? 1270.
 What moth strips the foliage from fruit and shade trees? 1271.
 What does the army worm look like? 109.
 What are the natural enemies of the army worm? 109.
 How does the ichneumon fly destroy caterpillars? 912.
 How does the cotton boll-weevil destroy the cotton fibre and seed? 465.
 How is the Department of Agriculture trying to fight the boll-weevil? 465.
 When did the boll-weevil come from Mexico? 465.
 How does the plum weevil bury her eggs in the fruit? 2064.
 What insect destroys the strawberry patch? 2064.
 How are beetles useful; and how are they destructive? 194.
 What are the natural enemies of the beetle? 194.
 How long does it take an army of canker worms to devastate a large grove of trees? 323.
 How should trees be protected from canker worms? 323.
 What bird was brought from England to fight the canker worm pest? 322.
 What do the cut worms feed on? 491.
 How may plants be protected from cut worms? 491.
 In what part of the United States has the chinch bug caused a loss of \$60,000,000 in a single year? 389.
 How is the chinch bug marked and colored? 389.
 What states suffered a loss of \$200,000,000 from grasshoppers between 1874 and 1876? 796.
 How were they successfully combated in 1877? 796.
 Is a grasshopper different from a locust? 796.
 How are locusts destroyed? 1106.
 Is the katydid harmful to vegetation? 993.
 How many eggs are found in a peach tree borer? 1434.
 During what months should trees be gone over for the peach tree borer? 1434.
 On what part of the tree are the eggs laid? 1434.
 What is the appearance of the tobacco and tomato worms? 1918.
 When should a tobacco worm by no means be destroyed? 1919.
 What are hawk-moths? 851.
 How are jimson weed and molasses used for combating this pest? 1919.
 What did the potato bug feed on up to 1859? 1537.
 How many years did it take the potato bug to spread over the entire United States? 1537.
 How does the gall fly deposit its eggs on plants? 688.
 How does the stable fly differ from the house fly? 688.
 What crop has suffered immense damage from the Hessian fly? 870.
 Whereabouts on the grain stalk does the young Hessian fly fasten itself? 870.
 How can this pest be destroyed? 870.
 What destructive house pest is often found on currant bushes? 340.
 What insect feeds on flies and butterflies and robs the honey bee on her way home? 886.
 What are young wasps fed on? 2050.
 How do insects use the gall nuts or oak apples found on the leaves and stems of oak trees? 1368.
 What greedy insects will eat through book covers? 418.
 How are insects useful to the flowers? 930.

- How are the earthworms of service to the soil? 575.
 How many tons of soil in an acre of garden will pass through the bodies of earthworms in a year? 575.
 What are the most dangerous worms? 2012.
 Where are the trichina worms found lodged in pork? 1942.
 What do the trichina worms do after they get into the human body? 1942.
 How do hogs get trichina into their bodies? 1942.
 What insect kills poultry and domestic animals? 286.
 What is the difference between the red rust on wheat stalks and the black rust on wheat stubble? 17.
 What are the rusts and smuts that destroy cereals and higher plants? 17.
 Is there any successful way to combat the rusts? 1649.
 Why do fungus plants attack other plants? 724.
 What are parasites? 1420.
 What very small plant causes souring in milk and fruit juices, fermentation and decay, pear-blight and melon-wilt? 155.
 What diseases may be caused by milk? 1824.
 What is the chief value of cooking food? 1824.
 Why is it necessary to sterilize all articles used about milk? 1225.
 What treatment is recommended for plants suffering from downy and powdery mildews? 1224.
 What treatment is good for the foliage and fruit of pear trees suffering from pests? 1435.
 What is blight? 227.
 How may blights be roughly classed? 227.
 What causes \$30,000,000 damage yearly to cereals in the U. S.? 227.
 What are some of the typical plant diseases? 227.
 What is the treatment for potato-scab and smuts? 227.
 What splendid results were shown by the Department of Agriculture in treating leaf-blight? 227.
 What is the formula for the Bordeaux mixture? 247.
 What are spraying mixtures? 1804.
 How is the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate made? 1804.
 How many sorts of insecticides are used for spraying? 1804.
 How are sucking and biting insects killed? 1804.
 What is paris green made of? 1804.
 How is kerosene emulsion made? 1804.
 How is carbon bisulphide used for cut-worms? 1804.
 How are the seeds of the poison ivy scattered? 1511.
 How did the poison oak get its name? 1511.
 How may poison sumac be known from other shrubbery? 1511.
 What plant eaten for greens has very poisonous roots? 1511.
 How is flour sometimes made poisonous? 1511.
 What deadly poison is contained in the seeds and leaves of the black cherry? 1511; acid 7.
 How may children be poisoned by jimson weed? 1512.
 What hawk destroys innumerable grasshoppers and mice? 850.
 Why should the duck-hawk and the pigeon hawk be destroyed? 850.
 What hawk is the dreaded enemy of poultry? 850.
 Why should the chicken hawk never be injured? 850.
 What hawk is the greatest of all destroyers of noxious four-footed animals? 850.
 Should the shooting of hawks be encouraged? 850.
 Why should the owls be protected? 1403.
 Which owl is the greatest enemy of rats? 1403.
 What fierce owl has given a bad name to all the family? 1404.
 What is the food of the screech owl? 1404.
 What owls are savage little creatures, often killing each other in fighting? 1404.
 What bird destroys large numbers of the codlin-moth? 419.
 Why should woodpeckers be protected in every possible way? 2107.
 What bird may well be called caterpillar bird? 485.
 How are caterpillars protected from the birds? 350.
 What bird eats the seeds of weeds? 1195.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

- What bird is a desirable neighbor and should have a house built for it? 231.
What bird does great damage to rice fields? 233.
What good work is done by the bob-white? 233.
What bird rids the air of gnats and mosquitoes? 288.
What bird is called the mosquito hawk? 1349.
What birds are noted thieves and often steal jewelry? 1147.
What bird is accused of killing bees? 1004.
What injury is done to shade trees and orchards by the sap-suckers? 1678.
How has it been proved that they eat very few bees? 1004.
What bird has a special liking for the long haired caterpillars and potato bugs? 1929.
How do the crows make up for their damage to a farmer's cornfield? 482.
How do the crows like corn that has been dipped in tar? 482.
What sort of a scare-crow makes these wily birds very suspicious? 482.
How are toads of great benefit to man? 1918.
What kind of bats settle on the backs of horses and cattle and suck blood? 180.
Why is the bat a splendid "night policeman"? 180.

IRRIGATION AND FORESTRY.

- Did any ancient people use irrigation? 940.
What did the Mormons do in irrigation? 940.
What are the provisions of the Reclamation Act? 940.
When was the first completed works opened? 941.
Where will be the largest artificial lake in the world? 941.
What is the essential part of an irrigation scheme? 941.
What has irrigation done for Riverside, Cal.? 1617, 309.
How may 500 bushels of potatoes be raised per acre? 942.
How many inches of rainfall are needed for dry farming? 942.
What are the 11 arid states? 943.
What connection has irrigation with drainage? 942, 549.
How many acres of swamp land in the U. S.? 1593.
What irrigation plan is now being worked out by the Canadian Pacific R. R.? 320.
How has the National Irrigation Act helped agriculture? 29.
What is drainage? 549.
What is a water table? 549.
What are the benefits of under-drainage? 549.
How many miles of canals in England? 321.
What is the most notable drainage canal? 321.
What is the origin of the railroad? 1581.
What was the first railroad built in the U. S.? 1581.
What is the largest railway in America? 1582.
What has the automobile done for good roads? 147, 1618.
What is forestry? 693.
How many national forests are there? 693.
How much timber may any settler cut in a national forest? 693.
Where are the national forests located? 693.
How does forest soil help the water supply? 694.
What is the Forest Service Office? 693.
How can a position be obtained in the Forest Service? 693.
How have forest fires been reduced? 694.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

- What common mistake is made concerning the range of anatomical study? 67.
What is its true scope? 67.
Why did anatomical study begin with the most complex animals instead of with the simplest? 67.
What difficulties beset the pioneer anatomists? 67.
How did Aristotle gain much of his knowledge of anatomy? 67.

- When was the dissection of the human body first legalized? 67.
 Who was the accepted authority on anatomy for fourteen centuries?
 67.
 Whose book laid the foundations of modern anatomy? 67.
 What school attracted students from all over Europe? 67.
 In what century was the study of human anatomy well established? 67.
 What made the subject one of great interest? 68.
 Who started the study of microscopic anatomy? 68.
 Who founded the science of comparative anatomy? 68.
 Who founded the department of histology? 68.
 What does embryology deal with? 68.
 Who is the founder of the modern ideas of development? 68.
 What are these ideas? 68.
 What is the distinction between morphology and physiology? 68.
 What questions does physiology attempt to answer? 1486.
 Who made physiology an independent study? 1486.
 Whose work marks the beginning of modern physiology? 1486.
 What subjects are dealt with under "nutrition"? 1486.
 What does "relation" imply? 1486.
 What does "reproduction" consider? 1486.
 What is hygiene? 905.
 What two men have contributed most largely to this science? 905.

SKELETON.

- In a broad sense, what does the term skeleton include? 1763.
 What are some examples of exo-skeletons and endo-skeletons? 1763.
 What are some of the conclusions reached by comparative study of
 endo-skeletons? 1763.
 What two uses are served by these hard parts? 1763.
 How many separate bones are there in the human skeleton? 1763.
 How many bones has the skull in early adult life? 1763.
 Is this number the same for youth and for old age? 1763-4.
 How many bones are there originally in the spinal column? 1763-4.
 What changes take place? 1764.
 How many ribs are there? 1764.
 How many bones are there in the arm? 1764.
 In the leg? 1764.
 What holds the bones together? 1764.

SKULL.

- What is the skull? 1764.
 What similarity is there between the skulls of fishes and mammals?
 1764.
 What was the vertebral theory of the skull? 1764.
 What great poet held this theory? 1764.
 How did Huxley show this theory to be false? 1764.
 What is the outer covering of the skull called? 1687.
 Does the skin of the scalp differ from that of the rest of the body?
 1687.

BONE.

- What is the hard material of the skeleton called? 242.
 What is the office of the bones? 242.
 Of what two substances is bone composed? 242.
 What different results are obtained by burning and by soaking in
 acids? 242.
 What are the three shapes of bones? 242.
 What are the tiny holes in the compact bony substance? 242.
 What is marrow? 242.

MUSCLE.

- What is muscle? 1283.
 Of what is muscular tissue composed? 1283.
 What part does it serve? 1283.
 Are the simpler animals provided with muscles? 1283.
 Upon what do their movements depend? 1283.

Where in the plane of life do muscles first appear? 1283.
What are the three varieties of muscles? 1283.
How many muscles are there in the human body? 1283.
What governs the naming of the muscles? 1283.
When a muscle acts, does it expand or contract? 1283-4.

GRISTLE.

What is the common name for cartilage? 806.
What use is served by temporary gristles? 806.
What uses are served by permanent gristles? 806.

SKIN.

Of what does skin consist? 1764.
What is the composition of the dermis? 1764.
How are the scales of the epidermis removed and renewed? 1764.
What gives color to the skin? 1764.
What and where are the sweat glands? 1764.
What are some of the outgrowths from the epidermis? 1764.
What are the offices of the skin? 1764.
If the body should be covered with varnish or leaf metal, what would be the result? 1764.

NERVES.

What are the nerves? 1320.
What are the two kinds of nervous tissue? 1320.
How many cranial nerves are there? 1320.
How many spinal nerves are there? 1320.
What is the difference in the development of the motor and sensory nerves? 1320-21.
What is the course of the twelve pairs of cranial nerves? 1321.

HAND.

How do the fore limbs in the different vertebrates compare? 833.
Of what does the hand proper consist? 833.
How many bones are there in the human hand? 833.
How do philosophers regard the adaptability of the hand? 833.

FOOT.

What is the structure of the human foot? 690.
What is a plantigrade foot? 690.
What is a digitigrade foot? 690.
What animals stand upon a single toe? 690.
What are the odd-toed animals? 690.
What is the history of the horse's modified foot? 690.

TEETH.

Why are teeth important to naturalists in classifications? 1880.
Why are they important to students of fossil life? 1880.
What is the structure of the teeth of mammals? 1880.
What is the hardest substance in the human body? 1880.
How many teeth has man? 1880.
What are the four kinds of teeth? 1880.
What are the two sets of teeth? 1880.

CELL DOCTRINE.

What two men originated the cell doctrine? 68, 355.
What is this doctrine? 355.
Why may cells be regarded as the bricks of organic structure? 355.
Are cells uniform in size or shape, or do they vary? 356.
To what tissues was this theory first thought to be limited? 356.
What was it gradually seen to include? 356.
What wrong idea did Schleiden and Schwann have regarding the cells? 356.
What live substance fills the cells? 356.
Who established the protoplasm theory? 356, 1554.
In the light of this theory, how is the cell defined? 1554.
Is all protoplasm alike? 1554.
How are new cells derived? 356.

EYE.

- What is a skin eye? 643.
 What are the three coats of the eyeball? 643.
 What is the vitreous humor? 643-4.
 The aqueous humor? 644.
 What is the pupil? 644.
 What makes it vary in size? 644.
 What is the structure of the retina? 644.
 What is the yellow spot of the eye? 644.
 What is the optic nerve? 644.
 What is the blind spot? 644.
 Does the eye itself do the seeing? 644.
 When is a person short-sighted? 644.
 When is a person long-sighted? 644.
 How is the eye accommodated for a different focus? 644.

EAR.

- What is the ear? 572.
 In the simpler forms of life, how is the ear constructed? 572.
 How does the ear start in all vertebral animals? 572.
 What is the outer ear? 572.
 What separates it from the middle ear? 572.
 What are the three bones of the middle ear? 572.
 What is the eustachian tube? 572.
 How does the middle ear in birds and reptiles differ from that in the higher animals? 572.
 What are the parts of the inner ear? 572.
 What are the organs of Corti? 573.

NOSE.

- Can some animals smell, though they have no nose? 1362.
 What sort of an organ is the nose? 1362.

TONGUE.

- What is the tongue? 1922.
 What is the bridle of the tongue? 1922.
 What parts of the tongue are most sensitive to taste? 1873.
 What must be done to a substance before it can be tasted? 1873.
 What substances are easily tasted even when greatly diluted? 1874.
 What are the two sets of muscles governing the tongue? 1922.

BRAIN.

- Why is the brain the most interesting organ of the body? 257.
 What is the central nervous system? 257.
 What is the general nature of the changes from the brains of the simpler to those of the higher animals? 257-8.
 Of what does the gray matter of the cortex consist? 258.
 How is the cortex connected with other parts of the brain? 258.
 What are the various kinds of fibers? 258.
 What is the relation between certain groups of nerve cells and particular activities of the body? 258.
 Why is any injury to the medulla oblongata very serious? 258.

LUNGS.

- What are the two kinds of respiratory organs? 1603.
 What is the essence of respiration? 1603.
 Is it of the same nature in all animals and in plants? 1603.
 In what plane of animal life do lungs first appear instead of gills? 1603.
 What is the structure of the lungs in man? 1603.
 What are the bronchial tubes? 1603.
 What exchanges take place in the capillaries? 1603, 229.
 What two kinds of respiration take place in the lungs? 1603.

HEART.

- What is the function of the heart? 853.
 Is it present in both vertebrate and invertebrate animals? 853.

What animals have two-chambered hearts? 853.
 What animals have three-chambered hearts? 854.
 What animals have four-chambered hearts? 854.
 In the embryo of the higher animals, what changes take place in the heart? 854.
 What is the structure of the heart in man? 854.
 What is the difference between veins and arteries? 854.
 What is the great aorta? 113.
 Who gave it its name? 113.
 What is the pulmonary artery? 113.
 What are the two circulations? 113.
 Who demonstrated the circulation of the blood? 67, 1486.
 What is the function of the blood? 228.
 What sort of an exchange does it carry on with the tissues? 228-9.
 Of what is blood composed? 229.
 What do the red corpuscles carry? 229.
 What powers do the white corpuscles have? 229.
 What is lymph? 1126.
 What are its functions? 1126.

STOMACH.

What is saliva? 1665.
 What is the stomach? 1831.
 Is this organ present in all animals? 1831.
 How many coats has the stomach? 1831.
 What juice is secreted by the stomach? 1831.
 What juice is secreted by the intestine? 1831.
 Which of these juices is most effective in digestion? 1831.
 What is chyme? 1831.

LIVER.

What is the liver? 1102.
 What is its structure? 1102.
 What are the offices of the liver? 1102.
 What is there peculiar about the circulation in the liver? 1102.

HYGIENE.

What is the aim of hygiene? 905.
 What is hygiene called? 905.
 What is included in personal hygiene? 905.
 What does the health officer look after? 905.
 How did John Howard do away with jail-fever? 905.
 What did Captain Cook do for scurvy? 905.
 When was vaccination introduced into practice? 905.
 What is the present condition of hygiene in every large town? 905.
 Why are seaports watched? 905.
 How did John Howard get his ideas of prison reform? 892.
 What captain took such care of his crew that only one seaman died in three years? 449.
 Who was first vaccinated with perfect success? 969.
 What has cowpox to do with smallpox? 969.
 What is the temperature of living rooms in the U. S. and Europe? 856.
 What three systems of heating are in use and how do they compare in cost? 856.
 Why is a mixed diet best? 690.
 Why was the Chicago drainage canal built? 1730.

ASTRONOMY

Which is probably the oldest of the sciences? 127.
 At what early date was it already well systematized? 127.
 To what two men was this advancement due? 127.
 At this time, what did the Greeks know concerning the fixed stars and the planets? 127.
 Concerning latitude and longitude? 127.
 Concerning eclipses and the equinoxes? 127.

- What Alexandrian scholar wrote a complete treatise on astronomy? 1558.
- Whose catalogue gave the positions of 1,088 stars? 128.
- With what astronomer does the modern science begin? 128.
- How did he regard the sun in connection with the solar system? 128, 451.
- How had the Greeks considered this? 128, 451.
- What two phenomena of gravity and light made it almost certain that the earth is in rotation? 128.
- Who discovered these phenomena? 128.
- What discovery of Newton's practically completed the proof of the Copernican theory? 128
- In the seventeenth century, what invention gave a great impulse to astronomical study? 128.
- What has caused the advancement in our knowledge of the solar and stellar systems? 128.
- What science has proved of the greatest aid in astronomical investigation? 1476.
- What are the four main branches of astronomy? 128.
- What does general astronomy include? 128.
- What does mathematical astronomy deal with? 128.
- What work comes under the head of practical astronomy? 128.
- What is meant by astrophysics? 128.
- What are the fundamental instruments required? 128.
- What is the difference between an observatory and a laboratory? 1369.
- What telescopes are the finest in the world? 1885.
- Where is the famous Yerkes observatory? 1369.
- Who invented the telescope? 1885.
- What sort of a glass was Galileo's telescope? 1885.
- What is the twofold purpose of the telescope? 1885.
- Why do we regard the sun as the most important of the fixed stars? 128, 1848.
- How far distant is the sun from the earth? 1848.
- If a child had an arm long enough to reach the sun, how old would he be before he felt the burn? 1848.
- What is the diameter of the sun? 1848.
- Why would the weight of an ordinary man increase so at the sun's surface that he would not be able to stand erect? 1848.
- How do the spots on the sun determine the period of the sun's rotation? 1848.
- Why is it probable that at some time the earth was split off from the sun? 1848.
- What is the photosphere? 1848.
- What is the chromosphere? 1848.
- What is the corona? 1848.
- What produces the twilight? 1848.

THE PLANETS.

- How do the planets differ from the stars? 128, 1499.
- How many planets are there? 128.
- How many were known to the ancients? 1499.
- How was the prediction concerning Neptune fulfilled? 1499.
- Which planet is nearest the sun? 1500.
- Which planet is farthest from the sun? 1500.
- Which planet most nearly resembles the earth? 1500.
- Why are the transits of Venus important? 1935.
- Which planet has two satellites? 1500.
- Which is the largest of the planets? 1500.
- Which planet has five satellites? 1500.
- Which planet has a system of rings and eight satellites? 1500.
- Which planet has four satellites? 1500.

THE EARTH.

- What is the distance of the earth from the sun? 573.
- What did the ancients believe concerning the earth? 573.

What proofs are there that the earth is round? 573.
 How old is the earth estimated to be? 573.
 What are the four principal motions of the earth? 573.
 When is the summer solstice? 574.
 When is the winter solstice? 574.
 On what days occur the vernal and autumnal equinoxes? 574.
 What are the five zones? 574.
 At what highest points north and south do the sun's rays fall vertically? 574.

ASTEROIDS.

How do the heat of the sun and the circulation of water affect the earth's surface? 574.
 What are the asteroids? 126.
 How has photography helped to discover them? 126.
 Why was the discovery of Eros important? 126.

COMETS.

What bodies visit the solar system from other parts of the universe? 128, 432.
 Of what three parts are comets composed? 432.
 What comets may be seen but once, and what comets have been observed repeatedly? 433.
 Where do we find a spectrum identical with that of a comet? 433.
 What mystery is there in connection with the tail of a comet? 433.
 What comet will return in 1911? 433.

THE MOON.

What is the name of the earth's satellite? 1259.
 What is the distance of the moon from the earth? 1259.
 Why could a man standing on the moon throw a stone six times as far as he could if on the earth? 1259.
 How do we know that the moon has neither atmosphere nor water? 1259.
 What various phases does the moon present? 1259.
 What are Kepler's three laws of planetary motion? 1900.

ECLIPSES.

What is a solar eclipse? 579.
 What is a lunar eclipse? 579.
 What is the difference between a total and an annular eclipse? 579.
 What conditions are necessary for a solar eclipse? 579.

METEORS.

When are shooting stars called meteoric stones? 129.
 Why is it that the earth is unharmed by the seven and a half million meteors met with daily? 1212.
 Of what materials are aerolites composed? 1212.
 What are fireballs? 1212.
 What are radiants? 1212.
 When was the most wonderful display of meteors ever seen? 1212.
 What is the cause of a meteoric shower? 1212.
 What is the connection between comets and meteors? 1212.

STARS.

What has the spectroscope revealed concerning the "fixed stars"? 1813.
 What determines the grouping of the stars? 1813.
 How many groups are there? 1813.
 How many stars are there of the first magnitude? 1813.
 What important stars belong to the second group? 1813.
 How many stars may be seen without the aid of a glass? 1813.
 What is the name of the earth's nearest neighbor? 1813, 128.
 Do the fixed stars move? 1813.
 What is the zodiac? 2132.
 How many signs are there in the zodiac? 2132.

How many constellations? 2132.
 Do the signs and constellations of the same names always coincide?
 2132.
 What are double stars? 129.
 What is a nebula? 129.
 What is the nebular hypothesis? 1030.
 Who originated this theory? 1030.
 What is the rival to the nebular hypothesis? 747.
 What does it affirm? 747.
 What are new stars? 1331.
 What is the most probable theory concerning their origin? 1331.
 What is the brightest star in the heavens? 540.
 What is the brightest constellation in the northern heavens? 1394.
 Where is the Southern Cross? 1787.

BIOGRAPHY.

What president was taught to write by his wife? 975.
 How did Sulla get rid of 3,000 of his enemies? 1845.
 Who said: "I feel a better man for reading Cicero"? 398.
 Who divorced Henry VIII from Catherine? 474.
 What ruler was deposed on account of her charities? 608.
 Who "rang the bell that called the other wits together"? 154.
 Who said: "England expects every man to do his duty"? 1319.
 What celebrated gardener traveled on foot through Europe to study
 parks? 1380.
 Why did President Jackson carry a loaded pistol for 30 years? 953.
 Who was so shy he could not stand up in school to speak pieces? 2063.
 Who introduced "shirt sleeve" diplomacy into Europe? 709.
 When did Sheridan say: "Face the other way, boys; we are going
 back"? 1740.
 How does Sheridan rank with the greatest commanders in history?
 1739.
 Who was the hardest fighter among the Confederates? 1114.
 What did Jefferson Davis say in his last message? 508.
 Did Napoleon succeed in his first attempt at revolution? 1301.
 What caused his defeat at Waterloo? 1302.
 Who educated Alexander the Great? 44.
 What city did he burn while drunk? 44.
 What town did he name after his favorite horse? 44.
 At what age did he die, the master of the world? 44.
 What Revolutionary general stands second to Washington? 803.
 Who shot "Stonewall" Jackson? 954.
 Who had the "clearest head and firmest heart in Congress"? 11.
 What general was called the Rock of Chickamauga? 1904.
 Who was General Tom Thumb? 565.
 What statesman denounced war to decide national questions? 1847.
 What family furnished three American ministers to England? 10.
 Who gave \$1,000,000 for the army in the War of Independence? 1265.
 What general was thanked by Congress for valor at Gettysburg? 1194.
 What American actress showed that stage life may be pure? 70.
 Who seized the Confederate commissioners to England in 1861? 2083.
 Who rendered the Dred-Scot decision in 1857? 1869.
 Who was the greatest and wisest of Mogul emperors? 35.
 When was the golden age of American oratory? 406.
 What American statesman was the Great Pacificator? 406.
 What American declined the title of baron from Queen Victoria? 1433.
 How was Miles Standish unsuccessful? 1809.
 What great idea did Fahrenheit conceive? 645.
 Who was the "Good Queen" in the 18th century? 1118.
 How is Demosthenes distinguished above every other orator? 519.
 Who said: "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name"?
 1625.
 What famous writer on education believed he was hated by children?
 1638.
 Who called America "the harbinger of French liberty"? 1902.

- Why was Thomas Hart Benton called Old Bullion? 201.
 How did the Indian brigadier-general, Tecumseh, die? 1880.
 What college was Garfield president of at 26 years? 736.
 What Revolutionary general spent his fortune to clothe his men? 1825.
 Whose speeches are unrivalled in the history of the English bar? 625.
 How did Jackson win the title of Old Hickory? 952.
 Who was Robert Emmet's sweetheart? 488.
 What happened to John Curran on his first rising in court? 487.
 What was the real motive of the "Mississippi Scheme"? 1038.
 Who tried suicide at 18, and later founded England's Indian Empire?
 411.
 What are the only two blots on his character? 411.
 How did President Buchanan favor secession? 282.
 When was Russia's first treaty with the U. S. made? 282.
 Who captured the first British ships in the War of 1812? 1530.
 Who was hanged in the full uniform of a British officer? 71.
 When was Benedict Arnold a deserter from the American army? 109.
 When did all Europe unite against Napoleon? 130.
 What made the Indians believe that Washington had a charmed life?
 2048.
 What was the only time Henry Clay changed his mind? 406.
 Who was the greatest orator of the ancient church? 396.
 Why was he banished to Taurus Mountains? 396.
 What did Pythagoras say when he saw a dog beaten? 1567.
 Who was the Iron Chancellor? 220.
 Who took his own life that his wife might wed his king? 1722.
 What discovery was made through quinine or Peruvian bark? 824.
 How did a Chinese mandarin address a letter to "Boerhaave"? 234.
 Who founded the English navy? 48.
 Who founded the city of London? 1111.
 Of whom is it said: "No man so good was ever so bad a king"? 368.
 Why did he try to arrest five members of Parliament? 368.
 Who was the Merry Monarch? 369.
 When were 13,200 houses burned in London? 369.
 What king said: "Who will rid me of this pestilent priest"? 189.
 With whom did Gladstone carry on a parliamentary debate for twenty-
 four years? 771.
 Why is the reign of Richard II an interesting epoch? 1611.
 What gave nearly 1,000,000 men the right to vote in 1867? 534.
 Who was the husband of Queen Victoria? 40.
 What are the family relations of the king of England? 588.
 Why is Queen Victoria's daughter's marriage remarkable? 96.
 Who gave Sir Philip Sidney 30,000,000 acres of undiscovered land?
 1752.
 Who is the patron saint of Norway? 1378.
 Why is Arminius called the *German Liberator*? 105.
 What made Swift the most popular man in all Ireland? 1856.
 What famous trial was won by Parnell over the London Times? 1425.
 How many people did St. Patrick baptize? 1429.
 How old was St. Patrick when he died? 1429.
 What was O'Connell's dying request? 1371.
 How did the Scotch spend the night before the battle of Bannockburn?
 278.
 Where were the bones of Robert Bruce discovered after 500 years'
 burial? 278.
 What famous Scotchman was called Bell the Cat? 546.
 Why did Robert III of Scotland die of grief? 1619.
 What did Mazarin on his deathbed say about Colbert? 420.
 Who is known as the queen of letter writers? 1729.
 Why did Napoleon hate Madame de Stael? 1807.
 Who was the earliest historian of France? 704.
 What drove away 400,000 of the best citizens of France? 704.
 What did Savonarola call the Bonfire of Vanities? 1684.
 Why did Octavia marry Mark Antony? 1371.
 How did a famous Roman frighten his would-be executioner? 1172.
 Who was the saintliest of pagans? 139.

- What Greek tragedian first built a stage? 21.
 Why did Achilles sulk in his tent? 7.
 Why did Ulysses disguise himself as a pedlar? 7.
 Who was the greatest poet and king of Israel? 507.
 Who built the Suez Canal? 1058.
 What stamped Marlborough the greatest general in Europe? 1173.
 What hero slept without a blanket and marched without a hat? 1172.
 What strange request did Solon make about his body? 1779.
 Who was the founder of the science of political economy? 1517.
 Who was the first surgeon to make surgery a science? 450.
 What saved Croesus' life when he was about to be burned? 480.
 Who was called the Indian Apostle and what great work did he do? 606.
 What president was known as Old Rough and Ready? 1876.
 What famous general put to flight ten thousand Turks with but three hundred horsemen? 983.
 Who was the first secretary of the W. C. T. U.? 2085.
 What Confederate general was the last to surrender? 1769.
 Who was the first chief justice of the United States? 966.
 Who organized the American Antislavery Society? 738.
 Who were called the Great Trio of American debaters? 308.
 Who was the founder of the first dispensary in America? 1644.
 Whose was the first marriage in Plymouth Colony? 2096.
 For what was Louis Pasteur distinguished? 1428.
 Who was Hannah Dustin? 439.
 What caused John Tyler's administration to be displeasing to the Whig party? 1961.
 Who was sometimes called the Backwoods Preacher? 344.
 What made Charles Goodyear famous? 780.
 Whose appointment as minister to England did the Senate refuse to confirm in 1831? 2001.
 How did Theodosius make peace with the dreaded Goths? 1900.
 Who was the hero of the Thirty Years' War? 817.
 How did Clovis receive the title of Most Christian King? 413.
 Who was the first lady physician in America? 224.
 Who is the father of the modern system of profit sharing? 1044.
 Who introduced chloroform into medical use? 1760.
 Who discovered vaccination, and how? 969.
 What great reformer caused all the women of Florence to fling down their costly jewels in the public square? 1684.
 Who was the Washington of South America? 238.
 What distinguished American scientist, when almost blind, pursued his studies with great proficiency? 2125.
 What general gained the title of Mad Anthony? 2060.
 Who introduced inoculation from smallpox into England? 969.
 Who founded the House of York and what caused his death? 2124.
 Who founded the Bank of England? 1429.
 Who was the first Englishman to engage in the slave trade? 851.
 Who was the first president of the Royal Academy? 1605.
 What king of England was surnamed the Lion Hearted? 1610.
 How did Sir Arthur Wellesley come to be Duke of Wellington? 2067.
 What famous English architect in his youth was called That Miracle of a Youth? 2112.
 Who is called the most popular national hero of Scotland? 2036.
 Who established the first printing press in Russia? 949.
 Who were the two greatest generals of the period during the civil war in France? 1953.
 Who introduced the potato into France? 1954.
 Who was the most illustrious officer ever in command of the French navy? 1844.
 What two brothers, aged four years and seventeen years, respectively, became joint emperors of the Western Roman Empire? 1998.
 What Roman emperor was called the Father of His Country? 81.
 Who was the greatest sculptor of ancient Greece? 1465.
 Who introduced European civilization into Egypt? 592.

- What queen was called Bloody Mary, and why? 1180.
What distinguished traveler traveled 8,000 miles on foot in four years through Africa with no white companion? 557.
How did Philip the Bold win his title? 1466.
What earl had his ears boxed by the queen? 627.
What queen planned the ruin of Cardinal Wolsey? 2104.

BIOLOGY

- What questions belong under the subject of biology? 212.
What is the most wonderful thing about an animal or plant? 212.
What is biology? 212.
From what sciences is it easily separated? 212.
With what sciences is it closely connected? 212.
When did modern biology originate? 212.
What Greek philosopher is the best representative of the knowledge of his time about life? 213.
A few centuries later, what arrest took place? 213.
Who were the men who again started independent observation? 213.
In what does their work chiefly consist? 213.
In regarding animals and plants, what were the first things noticed? 213.
How were organisms studied at this time? 213.
What method did Linnæus introduce for naming plants and animals? 213.
How did his work prepare the way for the discussion of the origin of species? 213.
What was the next step in the study of organisms? 213.
In consequence of this what new science was founded by Cuvier? 213.
By Jussieu? 213.
What was the important study that Bichat engaged in extensively? 213.
What science did he found? 213.
What instrument opened a new world to naturalists? 213.
What new idea took definite form under the observations of Schleiden and Schwann? 213.
How does their discovery unite all animals and plants? 213.
What is their theory called? 213-4.
What is the importance of the fact that the egg of all animals and the ovule of all plants is a single cell? 214.
What new theory corrected the imperfections of the cell theory? 214.
How does Huxley define protoplasm? 1554.
Of what is it composed? 1554.
Is protoplasm alike in all human beings? 1554.
Why is the amoeba of great interest to biologists? 214.
How do its activities compare with those of higher organisms? 214.
What properties of protoplasm distinguish it absolutely from every form of non-living matter? 214.
Is protoplasm a complex substance? 214.
What has the physiological division of labor among the cells led to? 214.
What are the gradations between the single-celled and the many-celled conditions? 214.
In what four ways does biology consider animals and plants? 215.
How may animals and plants be considered in regard to their structure? 215.
In what two directions does the distribution of animals and plants extend? 215.
Why is the succession of life in the rocks very interesting? 215.
How does biology differ from botany and zoölogy? 215.
What three discoveries most distinctly mark biological advance during the nineteenth century? 215.
What has the extension of knowledge regarding microbes and bacteria led to? 215.

- What was the new discussion of the questions of the spontaneous origin of life? 215.
 What kinds of experiments upon living forms have been made in the latter part of the century? 215.

BOTANY

- For what purpose was attention first given to plants? 249.
 How did Aristotle and Theophrastus classify all plants? 249.
 Who substituted for this a more complete but artificial system? 249.
 What do natural systems of classification attempt? 249.
 What is taxonomy? 250.
 What did the discovery of the microscope lead to? 250.
 What does the science of morphology deal with? 250.
 What is studied under plant physiology? 250.
 How does ecology deal with plants? 250.
 Into what other subjects is the study of botany divided? 250.
 What should any elementary study of botany include? 250.
 What plants are parasites, sometimes killing their hosts? 724.
 How many species of grass are there? 795.
 Which cereal feeds the most human beings? 1610.
 What country produces the best wheat in the world? 1455.
 How much wheat does it take to make a barrel of flour? 685.
 What was the wheat crop of the world in 1906? 2073-4.
 To what genus of trees do the redwoods of California belong? 1724.
 In what class of trees does the seed sprout before the fruit falls? 1158.
 What tree sends its branches down into the ground, thus forming new trunks? 170.
 What is the most valuable of East India woods? 1879.
 Where is there a famous chestnut tree 163 feet in diameter? 629.
 Where did the common cherry tree come from? 377.
 Where is the satinwood found? 1682.
 Where does the best ebony come from? 578.
 What microscopic plants produce and spread disease? 155.
 What genus of Mexican plants yields fiber, soap and beverages? 26.
 What is the difference between algæ and fungi? 48.
 What plant did the ancient Egyptians use to write upon? 1418.
 What kind of plants are called lianas? 1062.
 How does cotton grow? 464.
 Where was tobacco first known? 1918.
 What is the nativity of grapefruit? 795.
 What is said to be the most delicious of all fruits? 1158.
 Of what is the myrtle a symbol? 1294.
 What is the lotus? 1116.
 From what flower is opium obtained? 1528.
 What substance in the larkspur is very poisonous? 1032.
 From what is the oil of sweet bay taken? 1036.
 What Chinese order of honor is named from one of our favorite flowers? 396.
 What flower has a name meaning "little darling"? 1223.
 How did the narcissus get its name? 1302.
 What is smilax used for besides decorations? 1681.
 Where did the tuberose first come from? 1948.
 What are puff balls? 1559.
 Will seeds grow after being kept for years? 1718.
 What North American tree is fed upon by the silkworm? 1275.

CHEMISTRY

- What was the forerunner of chemistry? 41.
 With what does the science of chemistry deal? 374.
 When do chemical changes take place? 374.
 What are some examples of chemical changes? 374-5.
 During these changes is there any gain or loss in total weight? 375.

- What does this prove? 375.
 How do physical changes differ from chemical ones? 375.
 With what does analytical chemistry deal? 375.
 How many elements are there? 375.
 What element composes about one-fifth of the atmosphere, eight-ninths of pure water and nearly one-half of the earth's crust? 375.
 What is the next most abundant element? 375.
 How was the term "organic chemistry" originally used? 375.
 What is now meant by this term? 375.
 What substances are now classed under inorganic chemistry? 375.
 How may mixtures and chemical compounds be distinguished? 375.
 What is an atom? 376.
 How can we explain the existence of several compounds of the same composition? 376.
 Who discovered oxygen? 376.
 Who founded the atomic theory? 376.
 Who discovered nitrogen in the atmosphere? 1353.
 Who is said to have held the first rank among chemists? 509.
 What are acids? 7.
 What do all acids contain? 7.
 What are the properties of nearly all acids? 7.
 What acid gives vinegar its sour taste? 7.
 What acid is found in bitter almonds and in peach stones? 7.
 What is carbonic acid? 332-3.
 What gives the sparkling appearance to soda waters? 333.
 What especially distinguishes an alkaline substance? 50.
 When alkalies and acids unite, what results? 50.
 What effect have alkalies and acids on each other? 50.
 What did early chemists call "vital air"? 1406.
 Why does a man not feel the weight of thirty thousand pounds that the air presses upon him? 33.
 What are the principal elements in air? 33.
 Do plants and animals breathe the same or different elements? 34.
 What is ozone? 1406-7.
 What is the lightest gas known? 903.
 What liquid contains all the elements needed on the human body? 1225.
 What produces cream on milk? 1225.
 What are examples of complete foods? 690.
 What is opium? 1386.
 What peculiar effect has hashish on the human system? 847.
 How does alcohol affect the system? 42.
 How does nitro-glycerine compare with gunpowder in power? 1354.
 What is the process of distillation? 535.
 What causes fermentation? 656.
 Who perfected the mode of mixing colors with oil? 643.
 What is the process of distillation of vegetable perfumes? 1452.
 How is soap made transparent? 1775.
 From what is bay rum made? 185.
 From what is plaster of paris made? 819.
 From what is isinglass made? 945.
 What is naphtha? 1300.
 What valuable medicine is made from the bark of the cinchona tree? 1576.
 Is sulphur a mineral or vegetable compound? 1846.
 What is phosphorus? 1475.
 Who discovered it and when? 1475.
 What gas, when changed to a liquid, is used in the manufacture of ice? 64.
 What is the philosopher's stone? 41.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING FACTS

- What was the original meaning of the word clock? 412.
- What is the meaning of the letters R. S. V. P.? 3.
- When was perpetual motion overthrown? 1454.
- What is an Irish wake? 2033.
- Who invented dice and money? 1126.
- What metal is 3,000 times as valuable as gold? 1580.
- Who were the first magicians? 1144.
- Who invented the extract of beef? 1066.
- What is the oldest inhabited city in the world? 498.
- How can you tell mushrooms from toadstools? 1284.
- In what country was a wife buried with her husband? 1852.
- What religious brotherhood commits murder? 1908.
- What plant lives entirely on air? 622.
- What plant catches insects and uses them for food? 338.
- What American won a prize for picking the Bramah lock? 1106.
- Who founded the S. P. C. A.? 203.
- How is manila rope related to the banana? 861.
- What is the scientific name of a boy's top? 819, 1923.
- What is brown coal? 1070.
- Who invented the clock? 411.
- How did April Fool's day originate? 86.
- What was the ducking stool? 557.
- Who got up the present system of weather signals? 853.
- What city lost 100,000 people by black death? 683.
- When was the first Atlantic cable laid? 301.
- What is a boomerang? 244.
- What was the Black Hole of Calcutta? 306.
- What country is sometimes called the Coffee Republic? 463.
- What women use their hoods for cradles? 626.
- Who are the Brownies? 646.
- What are the Palisades? 894.
- What is the laughing hyena? 905.
- Who said: "Don't give up the ship"? 1039.
- How did the term "gerrymandering" come into use? 761.
- What state first adopted Arbor Day? 90.
- What was called the Dandy Horse? 210.
- What is the Maypole? 1192.
- What is the largest obelisk in the world? 1368.
- What is a pontoon bridge? 1526.
- What is St. Bernard noted for? 1655.
- What city represents the entire globe in the languages spoken? 1672.
- Where does slavery still exist? 1766.
- Where is the Pearl Mosque? 26.
- Who is said to have swallowed a \$400,000 pearl? 1435.
- Who built a throne at a cost of \$35,000,000? 1732.
- When was the first women's rights convention held? 1811.
- What place contains more people to the square mile than any other place in the world? 1335.
- What vase is considered the finest specimen of an ancient cameo cut glass that is known? 1533.
- What is meant by the Golden Age? 778.
- What was the Golden Fleece? 778.
- What terms are used for husband and wife by the gypsies? 818.
- Who was the Man with the Iron Mask? 939.
- What marble arch is said to be the finest in the world? 90.
- Tradition says that Washington was never known to swear but once. When? 1252.
- In what country is absinthe a popular liquor? 5.
- What were the shinbones of animals used for in early times? 1763.
- What village was made famous by the number of runaway marriages occurring there? 805.
- Where is the celebrated Vallombrosa Abbey? 2000.
- What was known as the Hudson Bay Company? 893.
- What was the famous Edict of Nantes? 896.

- What house of rulers, founded in the beginning of the ninth century, has continued an unbroken chain to the present day? 878.
- What are the Homestead Laws? 882.
- Where are the largest eggs found? 589.
- Where is the largest lock in the world? 1218.
- When was the period known as the Middle Ages? 1222.
- What does the term Dark Ages indicate? 1222.
- What cathedral contains 60,000 statues on the outside in the niches? 1223.
- What prince was believed by his countrymen to have discovered America three hundred years before Columbus? 1142.
- What woman born in prison became the wife of a king? 1151.
- What kind of a garment is a poncho? 1525.
- What woman was queen for only nine days? 806.
- Where is Mammoth Cave, and what is its size? 1155.
- Where are the cultivation and use of tobacco forbidden? 1264.
- What people call their country the Flowery Kingdom? 389.
- In what country are but few drunkards seen, and why? 390.
- What great city in ancient days boasted of having no citizen in want? 1526.
- What was the first express company? 642.
- Where are the Krupp gun works? 627.
- What people sent to Darius every third year four pints of gold dust? 629.
- What is the origin of "I came, I saw, I conquered"? 2131.
- At what place is the shortest day only three hours and twelve minutes, the longest twenty-one hours and forty-eight minutes? 91.
- Where is the noted stone circle, Stonehenge? 1832.
- What hermit spent thirty years on a tower? 1842.
- Who furnished the money for the Suez Canal? 1843.
- What was the Rye House Plot? 1650.
- Who vainly offered a city for a ruby? 1641.
- What is the largest and finest theater in the world? 1898.
- In what countries did they have lake dwellings? 1022.
- What nations have done most to improve the artillery service? 115.
- In what battle were modern arms first used? 107.
- Where is the most famous artesian well? 113.
- From what ancient city was the obelisk of Central Park in New York brought? 859.
- To whom was the name Puritans first given? 1564.
- What is known as a Pyrrhic victory? 1567.
- What valuable discoveries were made by Sir William Siemens? 1753.
- What was the South Sea Scheme? 1787.
- What was the Stamp Act? 1808.
- In what island did a three years' drouth cause over thirty thousand people to perish? 330.
- What is Cooper Union? 450.
- Which one of the seven wonders of the world was set on fire the night Alexander was born, and why? 621.
- What city founded in the tenth century contains architectural styles of almost every century since? 689.
- What were the Crusades? 483.
- Who were the Seven Wise Men? 1727.
- What were the Seven Wonders of the World? 1727.
- Who were the Seven Sleepers? 1727.
- What is meant by the term Sealed Orders? 1714.
- Where did the famous exploit of the Maid of Saragossa take place? 1679.
- At what ancient harvest festival were slaves banqueted by their master while he served them? 1683.
- What led to the expression, "Squatter Sovereignty"? 546.
- Who was Confucius? 441.
- What queen was crowned king? 395.
- What nation uses the most beer? 193.
- What is the amount of beer used in the U. S. for each person? 193.
- What is the largest bell in the world? 197.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

- Who were the Mutineers of the Bounty? 1494.
What is the greatest piece of blasting the world has ever known? 226.
What is the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity? 1465.
What is the value of a piaster? 1487; 2111. Of a rap? 2111.
Who were the Picts? 1488.
What was the Gunpowder Plot? 816.
What was the Children's Crusade? 483.
What abolitionist received the name of Ossawatimie? 275.
What is international law? 933.
Who were the buccaneers? 281.
What was the Iron Age? 939.
What was the charge of the Light Brigade? 150.
Who wrote the famous line: "Westward the course of empire takes its way"? 203.
What queen married a brewer because she was so much pleased with his dancing? 1949.
When do equinoxes occur? 622.
What people flatten their children's heads? 394.
What city of eighty thousand people has no hotels? 1576.
Where did Punch and Judy originate? 1561.
What is Pompey's pillar? 1525.
What was the Gordian knot? 781.
Who was known as the Red Prince? 712.
What island is called Sailor's Grave, and why? 1651.
What was the Salic law? 1665.
What people use birds' nests for soup? 247.
When and where was the first clearing house established? 169.
What is the highest volcano in the world? 464.
What people allow snakes to come into their home and believe they are ancestors? 1725.
What was the Stone of Destiny? 1707.
When did riddles first come into use? 1613.
What was the largest merchant vessel ever built? 1743.
What place is called the White Man's Grave? 1754.
When did the first system of shorthand come into use? 1747.
When and by whom was the guillotine introduced? 812.
What is a night dial? 526.
What public woman opposed Lincoln's election? 530.
What kingdom had an army of 10,000 soldiers mostly women? 496.
What city is built over a vein of silver? 2128.
Where were lotteries first known? 1116.
What was the origin of lynch-law? 1126.
How small were horses at one time? 639.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

- What two brothers have conquered the air? 20.
Who is famous as the inventor of wireless telegraphy? 1169.
Whose experiments laid the foundation for wireless telegraphy? 1882.
What telegraph system will send 150,000 words an hour? 1885.
How many drawings and sketches be sent by electricity? 1881.
When and by whom were roller skates invented? 1763.
What did Elias Howe realize from his sewing machine? 1730.
What is the process of electrotype? 604.
What are the Elgin marbles? 605.
What famous inventor is called the "Wizard of Menlo Park," and how did he get his start? 582.
From what fluid was India ink formerly made? 491.
How are the different colors produced in fireworks? 676-7.
What is the difference between an ordinary and an instantaneous fuze? 726.
What is a petard? 1459.
Who first introduced steel as a material for constructing guns? 1013.
When was the first law of patents passed? 1428.
Who is credited with first unwinding a silk cocoon? 1757.
How long does a patent right last? 1428.

- Who perfected the Remington typewriter? 1963.
 Whose invention was the foundation of the wealth of the cotton-growing states? 2080.
 For what is a telemeter used? 1833.
 Who is the inventor of the gas motor? 740.
 Whose invention was the starting point for our modern rifle? 1614.
 When was gun cotton invented? 815.
 What nation is thought to have invented gunpowder? 815.
 What three important discoveries were made by means of the Coast Survey? 415.
 When was the first microscope made? 1220.
 When was nitroglycerine discovered? 1354.
 What is the Nobel prize? 1354.
 What doctor gave us the word "electric"? 596.
 Who invented the linotype and monotype machines? 1962.
 Who is undoubtedly the inventor of the telephone? 1884.
 When were steel sewing needles first made? 1317.
 Where are spectacles said to have been invented? 1793.
 What electrical discoveries were made by Stephen Gray? 596.
 What important improvements were made by Mr. Sprague in 1887 in electric railroads? 601-2.
 What discovery of Witt's must rank as one of the important astronomical discoveries of recent years? 126.
 What machine is based on the discoveries of Prof. Ferraris of Italy? 601.
 What discovery did Copernicus make? 128.
 Where was the first electric railway? 601.
 Who invented the needle gun, and when? 553.
 When was dynamite invented? 568.
 What important discovery did Faraday make with electricity in 1831? 568.
 Who invented the grand piano? 623.
 Whose invention changed the navies and navigation of the world? 1913.
 What art was invented by Senefelder? 1100.
 Who built the first lifeboat? 1067.
 Who designed the lifeboat, and when? 1067.
 How old is the process of tanning skins, and where invented? 1043.
 What is the earliest and simplest form of engraving, and by what country was it introduced? 2106.
 How are depths of great bodies of water found? 1783.
 When was the first typewriter invented? 1963.
 Who invented printing with movable type? 817.
 Who invented the process of puddling and rolling? 939.
 What is the Bessemer process of making steel? 1820.
 Who invented the power loom? 343.
 When did balloons come into use? 19.
 Who discovered the true cause of the tides, and how? 1911.
 In what city have nails been manufactured for 300 years? 1298.
 What is the origin of the telephone? 1884.
 Who designed and built the first locomotive in America? 450.
 Where were the first galley boats made? 455.
 When was the first fountain pen used? 1443.
 What led Edison to the discovery of the phonograph? 1474.
 How was paper first made? 1417.
 How is papier maché made? 1418.
 When and where was the first life-boat built? 1066-7.
 How is parchment prepared? 1420.
 What is the process of stereotyping? 1823.
 Who invented the first steam hammer? 1817.
 Who made the "Rocket" steam engine famous, and who was its builder? 1817.
 Who invented the stereoscope? 1823.
 When and by whom was stereotyping invented? 1823.
 When and where was the first telegraph line laid successfully? 1267.
 Who was the inventor of glass? 773.
 What led to the invention of the spinning jenny? 838.

EDUCATION

When and by whom was the first blast furnace worked? 939.
When and by whom was the flint lock gun invented? 814.
Who invented macadamizing, and where first introduced? 1129.
Who invented the spinning mule? 481.
How long has irrigation been practiced? 940.
What was the first cotton mill built in the United States? 465.
Who was the founder of the science of hydrography? 1191.
What important invention did Sir Humphrey Davy make, and what led to the discovery? 1652.
What led to the discovery of the photophone? 1478.
How and by whom was the Silurian system discovered? 1280.
When and by whom was gas invented for use as lighting purposes? 1280.
What is the process of vulcanizing rubber, and who discovered it? 920.
How early was steam used for moving boats? 1818.
What was the first steam vessel to make a voyage? 1818.
What discovery led to the invention of the barometer? 174.
Why are some bricks red and some buff colored? 265.
How is charcoal made? 367.
What led to embalming among the Egyptians? 591.
What is the process of photography? 1476.
In how many seconds will an air brake stop a train going 50 miles an hour? 259.
How are new inventions protected? 1428.

EDUCATION

What college graduated lady physicians in the 12th century? 1987.
May women study at Harvard? 1988.
What college did George Washington endow? 2024.
Where was the degree of bachelor first introduced? 1987.
Who invented our punctuation marks? 1561.
Who discovered the profession of teaching? 945.
What college was founded by Henry VI in 1440? 630.
What was the procession of the boys to Salt Hill for? 630.
Who were the best educated people in Europe in the 18th century? 1708.
Who were the bookmakers and translators of the middle ages? 1063.
What is the oldest university in Germany? 760.
In what strange way have some early manuscripts been discovered? 1412.
Why did Pestalozzi write "How Gertrude Educates Her Children"? 1459.
Who was the founder of comparative geography? 1617.
What was the cause of the Associated Press, and when organized? 123.
What is the largest Catholic institution in the west? 1783, 1990.
What university was founded under the auspices of King George II of England? 1987.
Where is the oldest Scandinavian university? 1987.
What country ranks first in universities? 760.
How many years did Noah Webster spend in preparing the American Dictionary? 2063.
What woman founded a seminary upon the plan of uniting domestic labor with intellectual culture? 1127.
Where and what is the largest library in the world? 1064.
When was the first circulating library started in London? 1063.
What is the school system of Württemberg? 2133.
What university chooses its chancellor for life without a salary? 1405.
Where was the first Sunday School held in America? 1849.
What is the artillery school instituted for? 115.
Where is the oldest university of central Europe? 1987.
What are the characteristics of the universities of England that differ from others on the continent? 1987.
When was the oldest university founded in Germany? 760.

- How are the universities of Germany controlled, differing from others? 760.
- Where was the first book published in the United States? 313.
- What is the Pool of Knowledge? 199.
- What is the polite language? 1028.
- Who is the greatest of all letter writers? 1058.
- When was Webster's Dictionary first published? 2063.
- What history is held to be the authority on Chinese life and manners? 2089.
- What university in the United States resembles the German universities in its methods? 1988.
- What is the oldest university in the United States? 1988.
- What was the second college founded in the United States? 2024.
- What is the oldest university of Scotland? 1987.
- What was the earliest and most famous of the colleges in the middle ages of Paris? 1987.
- When and where was the first teachers' institute held? 1877.
- What great reformer spent most of his life in perfecting the kindergarten system? 719.
- Who formed the Chautauqua assembly? 374.
- What country requires every child to have three years' schooling? 1857.
- What important educational institute is located in Baltimore? 164.
- What state has the largest school fund? 1241.
- What university had from 6,000 to 8,000 students in the thirteenth to the end of the seventeenth century and now has only 1,200 students? 1664.
- Who established the Working Men's Institute in Brighton? 1620.
- What was the first real science or system of political economy? 1517.
- When and where was the first polytechnic school established? 1522.
- Who was the founder of analytical geometry? 522.
- Who was the father of geometry? 631.
- Who founded Christ Church College at Oxford, England? 2104.
- What empress used her wedding gifts for endowing a college for women? 631.
- In what famous college did American missions to the heathen start, and by whom started? 2089.

TEACHING.

- How does apperception differ from ordinary perception? 83.
- How do Leibnitz and Kant use the term apperception? 83.
- What does Herbart teach about experience? 84.
- What gives the teacher his clue as to what the child can learn? 84.
- How is apperception important to the course of study? 84.
- What discovery has given a new development to the idea of apperception? 84.
- What is association of ideas? 123.
- What does Locke assume regarding this association? 123.
- What does Hartley say all mental processes depend upon? 124.
- What is the only real explanatory law of association? 124.
- How is association of ideas connected with apperception? 124.
- How may big trees and elephants be associated? 125.
- What do modern psychologists hold of all mental elements? 125.
- What is the meaning of the word psychology? 1556.
- Can mind or matter be defined? 1557.
- Who maintain that mind is the only reality in the universe? 1557.
- Who holds that mental acts are qualities of matter? 1557.
- What are the three divisions of the mental faculties? 1557.
- What lies back of education? 1557.
- What is the end of education thought to be? 1557.
- What is the most important example of the analytic method of teaching? 1558.
- What does the training of the mental powers consist of? 1558.
- What is the main business of education? 1201.
- What are the two methods of memorizing? 1201.
- What is the backbone of effective memory? 1201.

Tying a string around one's finger is called what? 1201.
 What is interest based on? 931.
 Why has interest been looked upon with suspicion? 931.
 What did Rousseau declare? 931.
 Why was Rousseau's educational scheme one-sided? 931.
 Why do we become interested in things? 931.
 What is soft pedagogy? 932.
 What does character mean? 932.
 What was Rousseau's idea of child education? 384.
 What does Herbart require of the teacher? 384.
 What was the most interesting conception of Froebel? 384.
 Who wrote "The Soul of the Child"? 385.
 What is a valuable clew to the interests of children? 384.
 How can a teacher get a pupil to learn? 385.
 What is the dynamic force of learning? 652.
 What is the secret of men's capacity to learn? 385.
 Why is the term feeling ambiguous? 652.
 What is the relation between feeling and cognition? 652.
 How do disagreeable feelings help us? 653.
 Can we have emotion without organic sensations? 653.
 How is emotion a valuable aid to education? 653.
 Why has the study of Latin been advocated? 1204.
 How did religious conceptions develop character? 1204.
 What is the faculty theory? 1204.
 How should all studies justify themselves? 1204.
 Will memorizing Shakespeare help to learn the rules of grammar? 1204.
 What is the most important use of correlation? 1205.
 How is the term imagination ordinarily used? 916.
 How does imagination differ from memory? 916.
 What is the value of imagination? 916.
 Does imagination help the farmer, the mechanic, the milliner? 917.
 What will make the pupil critical but not productive? 917.
 How is habit distinguished from instinct? 821.
 What is habit indispensable to? 821.
 How may old habits be broken? 821.
 At what age are our habits formed? 821.

MODERN EDUCATION.

What are the five great epochs in educational history? 584.
 What is necessary for a liberal professional preparation for teaching? 584.
 What is an extremely valuable work in education? 584.
 What has been done to disciplinary subjects? 584.
 What system of education was created in the 19th century? 585.
 Is education in the U. S. controlled by the states or by the Federal government? 585.
 How many acres of land have been granted for state schools? 585.
 What is the most important relation of the school garden? 1691.
 Why are normal schools taking up school gardens? 1691.
 What great universities have taken up school agriculture? 1691.
 What does school organization and management embrace? 1691.
 What is school sanitation? 1691.
 How many cubic feet of pure air does each pupil need? 1692.
 What are school ships? 1692.
 What are the three periods of school song work? 1693.
 Why should a careful selection of school songs be made? 1692.
 What does the song, "Bring the Comb," picture? 1693.
 What are the teaching points gained by school songs? 1693.
 What are the difficulties of music in high schools? 1695.
 What is the function of public school music? 1695.
 What are the three essential means for comprehending music? 1286.
 How does the second phase of music study differ from the first? 1287.
 How should the motif be used? 1288.
 How has modern invention helped the study of music? 1288.
 What does musical notation deal with? 1288.

- What is a key? 1289.
 What is the key signature? 1290.
 What is the meaning of largo, andante, allegro, presto? 1290.
 How was literary education confined in the middle ages? 1695.
 When was compulsory attendance established in Germany? 1695.
 What idea did the Reformation bring? 1695.
 Who were the Brethren of the Christian Schools? 1695.
 In the beginning what was the end of popular education? 1695.
 In what country must any school have official sanction? 1696.
 In what condition were free schools in 1835, in Massachusetts? 1696.
 In what way is elementary education superior in Europe? 1696.
 How is American education better than that of Europe? 1696.
 What are district schools? 1697.
 Where are Indian schools? 1697.
 What widespread movement is decreasing rural schools? 1697.
 How does attendance differ in city and rural schools? 1697.
 What are graded schools? 1697.
 In what schools is each pupil a class by himself? 1697.
 How are rural schools managed? 1697.
 What is one of the firmly fixed beliefs of the American people? 1698.
 What is the state school tax? 1698.
 How were permanent school funds formed? 1698.
 What is the most important problem of rural schools? 1698.
 Why are few trained teachers found in rural schools? 1699.
 What is said of "the little red schoolhouse"? 1699.
 How many million children attend country schools? 1699.
 Where was the first experiment of centralizing schools? 1700.
 What is the plan of consolidation and transportation? 1700.
 Does rural education cost more under the new plan? 1700.
 What are the benefits of school board conventions? 1700.
 What important plan of reform is considered by Congress? 1701.
 When will life on the farm be better than any other life? 1701.
 What is the aim of secondary schools? 1701.
 What are the secondary schools of Germany? 1701.
 What took the place of the Jesuit schools in France? 1701.
 Where are these schools devoted entirely to the classics? 1701.
 Where was the first high school established in the U. S.? 1702.
 What difficult situation is the high school in? 1702.
 How many high school students complete the course? 1163.
 What is the most popular type of summer schools? 1702.
 What is unique in the University of Chicago summer school? 1703.
 What are the different schools for defectives? 1703.
 What is the "sign language"? 1703.
 Where were the first American schools for the blind? 1703.
 How is commercial education conducted in the U. S.? 1703.
 What two cities have high schools of commerce? 1704.
 Where are colleges of commerce established? 1704.
 Where were correspondence courses first organized? 461.
 Is correspondence instruction satisfactory? 461.
 What should correspondence students guard against? 461.
 What are continuation schools called? 448.
 Which state leads in continuation schools? 448.
 How many continuation schools conducted by the Y. M. C. A.? 449.
 What is one secret of the industrial advance of Germany? 449.
 What is correlation of studies? 460.
 How would Ziller use the story of Robinson Crusoe? 461.
 Where was the first public normal school established? 1355.
 What is the most valuable normal school work? 1356.
 What four studies should amount to one-fourth of the entire normal course? 1356.
 What is sloyd? 1768.
 What is the fundamental tool in sloyd? 1768.
 In what country did sloyd originate? 1768.
 In what city did manual training schools begin? 1162.
 Where was the first manual training exhibit in the U. S.? 1162.
 What does manual training include in public schools? 1163.

- What is the value of manual training on the artistic side? 1163.
 What materials are needed for manual training in the first grade? 1163.
 What are industrial schools a substitute for? 924.
 What did industrial drawing in public schools lead to? 924.
 When was the first public system of industrial schools established in the United States? 925.
 What are polytechnic schools? 1522.
 What is the name of the oldest polytechnic school in the U. S.? 1523.
 Are polytechnic schools efficient? 1523.
 How has the business college been of immense value? 295.
 How have business colleges developed in the last 50 years? 295.
 When was the first military school planned? 1224.
 How do cadets gain admission to West Point Academy? 1224.
 What is the yearly pay of each cadet? 1224.
 Where are four special military schools located? 1225.
 In what schools is the military drill a feature? 1225.
 How has the course of study in American colleges improved? 422.
 When were elective students introduced into Harvard? 422.
 What are a student's expenses in college? 422.
 Why was Princeton founded? 422.
 What attention do athletics receive in colleges? 423.
 What college had the first college paper? 423.
 What is the largest college in the United States? 423.
 How many women are going to college in the U. S.? 423.
 What is the college entrance examination board? 423.
 Where are the examinations held? 423.
 How many pupils who fail to gain entrance to college? 423.
 Does it profit anyone to go to college? 423.
 What great change has taken place in the past 25 years? 423.
 What class of persons does one meet in college? 424.
 What advantage has the college graduate? 424.
 What colleges are now preferred by many enlightened persons? 424.
 Why is the average instruction in any college not very good? 424.
 How should a college be chosen? 424.
 Who established kindergarten schools? 1002.
 What is the starting point of the kindergarten method? 1002.
 What is essential to success in kindergarten work? 1002.
 In what U. S. city was the kindergarten first tried? 1003.
 What is the main purpose of school excursions? 640.
 Upon what should all studies be based? 641.
 In what country does the teacher take a group of boys for a trip? 641.
 What are the chief classes of school excursions? 641.
 What does self activity mean? 1720.
 What are the two principal factors in education? 1720.
 Why is self activity encouraged? 1720.
 How should self activity be treated by the teachers? 1720.
 What are the two periods of adolescence? 14.
 What change takes place in thought and feeling? 15.
 When are personal habits fixed? 15.
 What is the practical problem of the educator? 15.
 What are Prof. James' valuable words of encouragement to youths? 15.
 What does domestic art include? 542.
 How does domestic science differ from manual training? 542.
 How long does a normal course in domestic science last? 542.
 What branches are taught in domestic science? 542.
 What is the purpose of parents' meetings? 1421.
 What did the National Congress of Mothers do? 1421.
 How may the parent be wiser than the teacher? 1421.
 What is the explanation of heredity? 867.
 What is the special characteristic of hypnotized persons? 906.
 What is the cataleptic state? 907.
 What theory of Mesmer has been exploded? 907.
 In what diseases is hypnotism useful? 907.
 Can hypnotism compel one to commit a crime against one's will? 907.

PEDAGOGICS.

- Who was Pestalozzi? 1458.
 What does the term pedagogics embrace? 1437.
 What forces are always at work in education? 1437.
 How does the world spirit influence youths? 1437.
 What value has the community spirit? 1437.
 What is the true end of formal education? 1437.
 What is the specific function of the teacher? 1437.
 What faculty sets up ideals and realizes them? 1437.
 What does the preparation of the teacher include? 1438.
 What is the act of learning? 1438.
 What is the highest form of knowledge getting? 1438.
 How may the teacher assist the child to learn? 1438.
 What is the law of the reaction of perception upon self activity? 1439.
 What does the philosophy of education include? 1439.
 What is methodology? 1440.
 What problems come under school organization and management? 1440.
 What are the five great epochs in educational history? 1440.

METHOD OF TEACHING.

- What are the three methods of learning? 1877.
 What method do the lower animals use? 1877.
 What method is used by most intelligent beings? 1878.
 What is the purpose in teaching our fellows? 1878.
 What is the true motive of learning? 1878.
 Why do pupils try to outwit the school program? 1878.
 What have reformers of method endeavored to do? 1878.
 Upon what does the inductive method rest? 1878.
 Describe a lesson unit? 1878.
 What is the method of recitation? 1878.
 What causes pupils to drop out of school? 1839.
 How may education weaken the native self of pupils? 1839.
 Why should the children lead in recitation? 1839.
 What two factors in study do children recognize? 1840.
 Why is there so much dull drill work in school? 1840.
 Why should pupils recite by topics? 1840.
 Should pupils memorize *everything*? 1840.
 What should a teacher always bear in mind? 1841.

TEACHING OF LANGUAGE.

- What two problems in language instruction? 1026.
 How does good language teaching associate language forms? 1026.
 What are the differences between oral and written instruction? 1027.
 What is the aim in grammar? 1027.
 How is language treated? 1027.
 Why do many persons use incorrect forms of speech? 1027.
 Why are foreign languages taught in the seventh grade in some cases? 1027.
 What are the three aspects of reading? 1590.
 What is the thought method in reading? 1590.
 What do phonetic methods teach? 1590.
 Are diacritical marks used? 1590.
 What is appreciative reading? 1590.
 What study is spelling taught with? 1795.
 What are the four ways of getting the meaning of a word? 1795.
 How is the order of letters fixed in the memory? 1795.

ARITHMETIC.

- What change has taken place in teaching arithmetic in late years? 97.
 What topics are now omitted? 97.
 What change is affecting the problems of the younger pupils? 98.
 How does the increased interest of the children help them in their study of arithmetic? 98.
 What do many good teachers do in beginning arithmetic. 98.
 What devices help to make the steps clear? 98.
 Why should counting on the fingers be discouraged? 98.

What is the Austrian method of subtraction? 98.
 How does the long division form help in short division? 98.
 In what year should a text book be used? 98.
 Why should only two denominations be used in compound numbers? 99.
 What is the approved form for multiplication of decimals? 99.
 How should operations in decimals be limited? 99.
 What is the Austrian method of division? 99.
 Where is the value in more advanced arithmetic? 99.
 How is percentage treated? 99.
 Should the term base be used? 99.
 How can the difficulty in studying arithmetic be overcome? 99.
 How do parents often confuse children in the study of arithmetic? 100.

ALGEBRA.

Who made algebra an independent science? 48.
 What is the use of algebra? 48.
 What order is best to follow in teaching algebra? 48.
 What is the real object of this study? 48.
 Do root signs and brackets belong to algebra? 48.
 What does drawing mean? 551.
 How do artists use the term? 551.
 How did drawing get into school courses? 551.

GAMES.

What are the three classes of athletics? 131.
 What was the first baseball club in America? 177.
 What makes a good baseball player? 178.
 What society first played basket-ball? 179.
 What are the three kinds of football? 690.
 Where do 100,000 people attend a football game? 691.
 What is the Englishman's national game? 477.
 How many days are required to play a game of cricket? 478.
 What makes croquet interesting? 482.
 What is the origin of golf? 779.
 How is the game played? 779.
 How is the game of curling played? 487.
 When was lawn-tennis first played? 1890.
 How is the game played? 1890.
 What is the game of putting-the-shot? 1565.
 When were roller skates invented? 1763.
 What 14-year-old girl swam 5 miles in 67 minutes? 1856.
 How is the game of polo played? 1520.
 What is the best way to learn to play chess? 378.
 What game did the Spaniards introduce into Florida? 211.
 What people introduced bull-fights? 287.
 Where did the game of checkers come from? 368.
 How were games used by the ancient people? 735.
 To what does physical education refer? 1480.
 What three exercises partly supply the need of exercise? 1480.
 Why are formal gymnastics unsatisfactory? 1481.
 What is the first test of these activities? 1481.
 What games are more appropriate in the upper grades? 1481.
 Where was the first teachers' institute held? 1877.
 What is the most profitable method in institutes? 1877.
 Why is play as important as sleep? 734.
 Why does a puppy play at fighting? 734.
 What instincts do games use and control? 734.
 What games are important in the development of the child? 734.
 What people made games the principal form of education? 735.
 What does a noted reformer suggest about games? 735.
 Why have playgrounds originated in large cities? 1504.
 What is a valuable adjunct to school playgrounds? 1504.
 What city has 17,876 acres of parks? 1504.

EVOLUTION

- In its broad sense, what does evolution mean? 637.
 What is it usually limited to mean? 637.
 What is a common mistake made concerning Darwinism and evolution? 637.
 How great has been the influence of evolution in modifying thought in other fields? 638.
 Is it a question of creation or method of creation? 638.
 Where did the doctrine of special creation originate, and who introduced it into English thought? 638.
 What is the center of the question of the parentage of animals? 638.
 Where do we find the history of past ages preserved for us? 638.
 What is proved by the generations of snails preserved in the fresh-water lakes of Slavonia? 638.
 Where is the history of the horse family written? 638.
 What does it prove concerning the evolution of the horse? 638.
 What evidences of evolution are found in the stages of growth from the egg to the fully-formed animal? 639.
 How have the controversies about evolution changed? 639.
 What is Lamarck's theory of evolution? 639.
 What is Darwin's theory of natural selection? 639.
 What is Weismann's theory of continuity of the germ-plasm? 639.
 Which of these theories is losing ground? 639.
 How far back does evolutionary thought date? 639.
 Who prepared the way for the theory? 640.
 What debate took place between St. Hilaire and Cuvier? 640.
 Who, in his article on evolution, came near anticipating Darwin? 640.
 Who arrived independently at the same explanation of evolution as Darwin? 640.
 When did the Origin of Species appear? 640.
 What is heredity? 867.

FINE ARTS

- What does the word Art signify? 112.
 What is Dr. Johnson's definition of art? 112.
 What are the useful arts? 112.
 When was warfare one of the highest arts? 112.
 What nation considered agriculture one of the highest arts? 112
 Where was painting considered one of the meaner arts? 112.
 What are the functions of art and science? 113.
 What is the common ground of the fine arts? 663.
 What are the two great forms of telling the truth? 663.
 Describe "the real work of art". 664.
 What are the oldest records of man's handiwork? 664.
 What was the first means of communication among men? 664.
 What was the first meaning of decoration? 664.
 Where does art begin? 664.
 When does art decay? 664.
 What is the condition of art in Japan? 665.
 Why do things not go out of style in Japan? 665.
 In what arts do the Japanese excel? 665.
 For what is Japanese pottery distinguished? 665.
 How can this pottery be best identified? 665.
 What is satsuma ware? 1682.
 When did painting and sculpture begin in Japan? 665.
 Where did all Japanese culture come from? 665.
 What religion inspired Japanese art? 665.
 What are the seven distinct movements of painting in Japan? 665.
 What school produced most of the sculpture? 666.
 What does the Japanese artist try to paint? 666.
 What were the predominating Tosan colors? 666.
 What school painted panels? 666.
 Who was famous for his paintings of monkeys? 666.

- What diverted Japan from national ideals of art? 666.
 Why were color prints not classed as art? 666.
 What three persons produced a Japanese print? 667.
 What kind of wood was used for these prints? 667.
 How were the colors printed? 667.
 When were the great works in color printing produced? 667.
 Who was the most universal genius of all print artists? 667.
 Who is famous for landscapes? 667.
 When did Chinese pictorial art begin? 667.
 What two famous painters lived in the Sing dynasty? 667.
 What skill is required to write Chinese? 667.
 What were three ways of painting in China? 667.
 What was the first object of Egyptian wall painting? 668.
 How was the human face always painted? 668.
 How were flower forms drawn? 668.
 How was the principal figure exaggerated? 668.
 How were the tombs decorated? 668.
 To what is Assyrian architecture closely allied? 668.
 What caused the almost complete destruction of Assyrian ruins? 668.
 What were the most important buildings? 668.
 How were Assyrian structures built? 669.
 How was Assyrian sculpture mostly done? 669.
 How was the king always represented? 669.
 What are the composite beings of Assyrian sculpture? 669.
 How were the gods represented? 669.
 How was the Assyrian artist always inspired? 669.
 What was the chief material for artistic expression? 669.
 How were literary productions inscribed? 669.
 Where are the stories of the Bible verified? 669.
 What is known of the painting of Assyria? 669.
 When was the period of primitive sculpture in Greece? 669.
 What was the most lucrative form of modelling? 669.
 What represents 1,000 years of history before writing? 669.
 What were the majority of vases used for? 669.
 How was the idea of strength interpreted? 670.
 Where was the most important group of sculpture in the world? 670.
 In what work did Phedias reach his climax? 670.
 What is the most beautiful of marbles? 670.
 What are the three matchless works of the Hellenic period? 670.
 Why is the Gothic building more beautiful than Greek or Moorish? 670.
 What gives eternal youth to Gothic cathedrals? 670.
 What are the characteristic features of Gothic art? 670.
 What are the most important examples of Gothic art? 670.
 What peculiarities has the English Gothic? 670.
 How could a "perfect building" be made? 670.
 Where are Gothic sculptures at their best? 670.
 Why is the made figure elongated? 670.
 What leaf is an emblem of Christ? 670.
 What are gargoyles? 670.
 What do the freakish heads mean? 670.
 What is Byzantine architecture sometimes called? 671.
 What did Byzantine borrow from Rome? 671.
 What did it obtain from the East? 671.
 What is the most characteristic feature of the Byzantine building?
 671.
 What are the pendentives? 671.
 What were the acanthus and anthemion used for? 671.
 What is the greatest monument of Byzantine architecture? 671.
 How long did it dominate Christian architecture? 672.
 What three styles of art arose in Italy? 672.
 Who is called the Father of Modern Painting? 672.
 What two cities produced the greatest of Italian masters? 672.
 What styles were seized upon by Venetian artists? 672.
 Why were angle windows introduced? 672.

- How are the demerits of the Venetian building balanced? 672.
 How are the mosaics set? 672.
 What is one of the finest secular buildings in Europe? 672.
 What noble group of buildings about the heart of Venice? 672.
 What two cathedrals were built in Germany before the eleventh century? 673.
 When did Gothic art appear in its perfected form? 673.
 Where was the cradle of rococo art? 673.
 How can one understand German stonecutting? 673.
 Who spent 13 years modelling a bronze shrine? 673.
 Where is some master carving in wood? 673.
 Who was the greatest of the Nuremberg masters? 673.
 Where is the art center of Germany? 673.
 Who is the leading spirit of the Sessionists? 673.
 What design stamps Russian churches? 673.
 What make a building like "a vegetable bouquet"? 673.
 What are the sacred pictures modelled after? 673.
 Where are the icons placed? 673.
 What are the most interesting buildings in Russia? 673.
 What is Peterhof an imitation of? 674.
 What does Russia boast of in art? 674.
 What painter is the apostle of peace? 674.
 What traits are manifested in Norway and Sweden? 674.
 What is the predominating color in Denmark? 674.
 How are houses of nobility built? 674.
 What is typical of the national spirit of decoration? 674.
 How are the scroll and the dragon used? 674.
 Where may inlaid wood be seen at its best? 674.
 Where has baroque architecture reached its height? 674.
 Who was the leading sculptor of the nineteenth century? 674.
 What character has Danish painting? 674.
 Who is the Danish historical painter? 674.
 What painters have made themselves felt in Norway? 674.
 What are Swedish painters called? 674.
 How do they paint? 674.
 Who is the Swedish painter of painters? 674.
 Who has portrayed many distinguished Americans? 674.
 Where was Millet born? 1227.
 What did the town authorities do for him? 1227.
 What painters did he study under? 1227.
 What celebrated picture sold for \$100,000? 1227.
 What are his best known works? 1227.
 What painter was a clerk in a dry-goods store? 459.
 What are said of his landscapes? 459.
 What affectionate name did young French artists give him? 459.
 What is one of his masterpieces? 459.
 What painter sold his early work for \$1.00 a square yard? 1199.
 How small are his celebrated pieces? 1199.
 What is his masterpiece? 1199.
 When did Rubens begin to study art? 1640.
 Where did he prove a good diplomat? 1640.
 When did he paint his "Descent from the Cross"? 1640.
 What celebrated painter did he meet in Spain? 1640.
 What English pictures did he paint? 1640.
 By whom was he knighted? 1641.
 What were the main features of Ruben's work? 1641.
 Where was Rembrandt born? 1600.
 What two masters did he study under? 1600.
 What is said of his wondrous etchings? 1600.
 How does he rank with the greatest artists? 1600.
 When was William Hogarth born? 1715.
 In what three kinds of work was he celebrated? 1715.
 What work of Butler's did he illustrate? 1715.
 What is his masterpiece of satire? 1715.

When did Thomas Gainsborough begin to study art? 728.
 How was he connected with the Royal Academy? 728.
 Who is his only rival in portrait painting? 728.
 How does he stand in landscape painting? 728.
 Who was the principal English portrait painter in 1732? 1605.
 For what profession was Sir Joshua Reynolds designed? 1605.
 What works did he study in Rome? 1605.
 In what does Reynolds' fame lie? 1605.
 Who was the first president of the Royal Academy? 1605.
 Who founded the Royal Canadian Academy? 1639.
 Who was its first president? 1639.
 How do its members stand against the competition of the world? 1639.
 What great painting did Millais show at 17? 1226.
 How did it compare with the best historical paintings? 1227.
 What two artists greatly influenced him? 1227.
 Why are his later works unrivalled? 1227.
 What was the first picture of Dante Gabriel Rossetti? 1635.
 Who formed the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood? 1635.
 Compare his painting to his poetry? 1636.
 Upon what does his reputation rest in painting? 1636.
 What was the aim of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood? 899.
 When was William Holman Hunt born? 899.
 What is "that modern masterpiece of technical art"? 899.
 What is his finest work in coloring? 899.
 How did Ruskin help the Pre-Raphaelites? 1544.
 What were the first exhibitions of the Pre-Raphaelites? 1544.
 What work on art did John Ruskin write? 1644.
 What five great painters did Ruskin make supreme? 1644.
 Who was one of the most celebrated Italian masters? 339.
 What was the background of his pictures? 339.
 Who was his rival? 339.
 What was the character of his painting? 339.
 Who painted a fine coronation of the Virgin? 340.
 Where was Botticelli born? 251.
 What artisans were closely associated then with painters? 251.
 Under whom did he study? 251.
 What was his first important work? 251.
 Where is his individual style most evident? 251.
 Why have copies of his work passed for originals? 251.
 What honor did Lorenzo de Medici bestow upon him? 251.
 What great poem did he illustrate? 251.
 How has he influenced modern painting? 251.
 Who was Lorenzo de Medici, the Magnificent? 1197.
 Who formulated the principles of linear perspective? 706.
 What is Raphael called by his countrymen? 1587.
 Under whom did he study? 1587.
 How many styles did Raphael use? 1587.
 What are two of his supreme creations? 1587.
 Where are his celebrated frescoes? 1587.
 What is the best of his frescoes? 1458.
 Why did Perugino change his name? 1458.
 Why were some of his frescoes destroyed? 1458.
 When did Michael Angelo begin to draw? 72.
 What honor did his *Sleeping Cupid* bring him? 72.
 Out of what did he cut his statue of David? 72.
 Why was St. Peter's built? 72.
 What fortifications did he build? 73.
 Where did he paint his *Last Judgment*? 73.
 What five great arts did he engage in? 73.
 What passion did he have? 73.
 Who was Fra Angelico? 72.
 Who is one of America's best landscape painters? 927.
 What was the auction price of 240 of his pictures? 927.
 Who was the one important American figure painter of his time? 899.

What are his chief works? 899.
 What did he paint in the Albany Capitol? 899.
 What brought Whistler into conflict with art critics? 2077.
 What paintings is John La Farge famous for? 1020.
 Through what discovery did he make important improvements? 1020.
 What work did he publish? 1020.
 Where are his most striking works? 1020.
 Where was Augustus Saint Gaudens born? 1656.
 What are his most important statues? 1657.
 What trade did he learn? 1656.
 Where is one of the most celebrated cameos? 315.
 How is the value of an oriental rug determined? 1642.
 How many varieties of Persian rugs are there? 1642.
 What are the designs of all Mohammedan rugs? 1642.
 What is pastel drawing? 551.
 Why is the term watercolor drawing falling into disuse? 551.
 What are wash drawings? 551.
 What kind of drawing belongs to construction? 551.
 What does the term freehand drawing cover? 551.
 How is drawing taught in some modern art schools? 552.
 What is the educational value of drawing? 552.

GEOGRAPHY

How is the word geography now used? 745.
 What does physical geography deal with? 745.
 What does political geography give an account of? 745.
 Who were the first to spread the knowledge of distant lands? 745.
 What does the History of Herodotus do? 745.
 Who first used parallels? 745.
 Did he believe the earth was a sphere? 745.
 Who has reached the nearest point to the north pole? 745.
 Do the deep-sea exploring expeditions help geography? 745.
 How does geography differ from physiography? 746.
 What is the real function of geography? 746.
 Who was the first great teacher of geography? 746.
 What is the best definition of geography? 746.
 How does geography help a child in the first grade? 746.
 When should geography begin as a separate study? 746.
 Why is the new geography better than the old? 746.
 What one thing needs emphasis in geography teaching? 746.
 What is the best set of books on geographical work? 746.
 What should each classroom be supplied with? 746.
 What was the ancient belief as to the shape of the earth? 573.
 How do we know the earth is a sphere? 573.
 What is the earth's shape at the poles? 573.
 How does the shape affect gravitation? 573.
 Why is gravitation called weight? 796.
 How far is the earth from the sun and moon? 573.
 How far is the north pole from the south pole? 573.
 What is the diameter of the equator? 573.
 How many inches is one forty-millionth part of the earth's circumference? 1213.
 How can the character of the interior be inferred? 573.
 How often does the earth rotate on its axis? 573.
 What are the poles of the earth? 1516.
 What makes daylight and darkness? 573.
 How is the longitude of a ship determined at sea? 1114.
 What government offered \$100,000 for determining the longitude of a ship at sea? 412.
 From what cities is longitude reckoned in making maps? 1207.
 How is latitude found at sea? 1035.
 How can you find the Pole Star? 186.
 How long does it take the earth to go around the sun? 573.
 How is the axis of the earth inclined? 574.

GEOGRAPHY

- What causes winter and summer? 574.
When are days and nights equal? 574.
What is the meaning of equinox? 622.
What is the cause of ocean-currents? 1369.
What is the temperature of the Gulf Stream? 813.
What are the great ocean-routes? 1370.
What is a Sargasso sea? 1369.
What causes the Newfoundland fogs? 1017.
What causes spring tides and neap tides? 1911.
How are waves caused? 2058.
Does steam cause volcanic eruptions? 2027.
What volcano's dust was carried around the earth? 2028.
What scientific instrument looks like an ordinary gate halfway open?
574.
What do we know about the causes of earthquakes? 574.
What recent earthquake destroyed \$200,000,000 worth of property?
2000.
What is the shape of the inside of a geyser? 762.
Who first explained how a geyser works? 762, 289.
In what city do 1,000,000 gallons of hot water flow every day from the
ground? 888.
Where does the water of hot springs and geysers come from? 1805.
What are artesian wells? 1806.
Where is the most famous artesian well? 113.
How does a mountain resemble a plateau? 1484.
How are they caused? 1486, 574.
What is the up-and-down movement of the earth's crust called? 1483.
Why is the atmosphere purer in the country than in the city? 33.
What changes take place in the composition of the air? 33.
Why does physiography study the air? 1482.
What substance in the air is needed by the soil? 657.
What causes the wind to blow? 2094.
How fast does a hurricane travel? 2094.
How long does a simoon last? 1759.
What is the sirocco? 1762.
What is a cold wind called in Mexico? 421.
What is the belt of calms? 199.
How did the trade-winds get their name? 1932.
Where do storms come from? 1833.
When is a cyclone a tornado? 492.
Does a barometer tell when it is about to rain? 174.
What causes the rain? 1582.
Who first explained the rainbow? 1583.
What is a rain-gauge? 1583.
Why do fogs need dust-particles? 688.
Why don't the clouds fall to the earth? 413.
Why doesn't dew form on a cloudy night? 526.
How did we find out what lightning is? 1069.
What are the Northern Lights? 140.
How are sandbars and deltas and flood-plains formed? 2051, 683.
How much earth does the Mississippi river carry yearly to the gulf?
1240.
How is alluvial land formed? 53.
How does running water degrade the land? 1482.
What is the bottom of a glacier called? 770.
How did Lake Superior copper get down into Indiana? 553.
What is drift-soil? 553.
What are plant societies? 580.
What is geographical botany? 580.
What two races comprise two thirds of the world's population? 1578.
How was the Caucasian race misnamed? 353.
How is the Malay language written? 1152.

AMERICA.

- What is the size of the American continent? 58.
 How are North and South America similar? 58.
 What is the area of North America? 58.
 What inlets along the coast? 58.
 What are the Rocky Mountains called in Mexico? 58.
 What three countries have Sierra Nevada Mountains? 58.
 Are the Appalachians higher or lower than the Rockies? 59.
 Where do the Appalachians rise? 59.
 What is the character of the prairie country? 59.
 What is the Piedmont region? 59, 1489.
 What is the nature of the southern end of the continent? 59.
 What are the animals of North America? 59.
 How many varieties of birds in North America? 59.
 What are the trees and grains? 59.
 How does the climate of North America vary? 59.
 Where are the only successful tea-gardens in America? 1784.
 Where is the greatest rainfall? 59.
 In the production of what mineral is North America first? 59.

UNITED STATES.

- What are the boundaries of the U.S.? 1967.
 What are its latitude and longitude? 1967.
 What is its longest line east and west? 1967.
 What is the longest line north and south? 1967.
 What is the total area of the republic? 1967.
 What is the length of the entire boundary of the U. S.? 1967.
 When it is sunset in Maine, is it sunrise in the U. S.? Where? 1967
 Where are the largest harbors? 1968.
 What indentations on the Atlantic coast? 1968.
 What bays on the Gulf coast? 1968.
 How far is Cuba from Florida? 1968.
 What are the two elevated regions of the U. S.? 1968.
 Where are the lowlands? 1968.
 How far inland are the Appalachians? 1968, 51.
 What names do they bear in the various states? 1968.
 What are the two highest points of the Appalachians? 1968.
 How far are the Rockies from the Mississippi? 1968, 1622.
 What is the loftiest peak on the continent? 1968.
 What are the navigable rivers of the Atlantic coast? 1968.
 Where is the water-power of New England created? 1968.
 What two rivers have 10,000 tributaries? 1968.
 What makes the prairie regions profitable? 1968.
 What is the Mississippi valley? 1968.
 What are the rivers of the Pacific slope? 1968.
 How many miles of inland navigation in the U. S.? 1968.
 What are some of the natural and interesting features in beauty, grandeur and variety of scenery? 1968.
 What is the climate of the Atlantic states? 1968.
 How does the Pacific climate compare with that of Italy? 1968.
 What makes the U. S. a world in itself? 1969.
 When does the rain fall on the Pacific coast? 1969.
 What minerals give the U. S. first rank in production? 1969.
 What country leads in gold production? 1938.
 How much of the country was originally forest? 1970.
 How many acres of forest are there now? 1970.
 Where is the heaviest stand of timber on earth? 1970.
 What are the most important fish? 1970.
 In what industries does the U. S. lead the world? 1970.
 How much of the world's manufactures come from the U. S.? 1970.
 What are the chemical and allied industries? 1970.
 How does the U. S. stand in agriculture? 1970.
 How many families live on farms? 1971.
 What are the bulk of the exports? 1971.

- How does cotton compare with corn as an asset in the U. S.? 1971.
How does hay compare with cotton? 1971.
Where is most of the woodland? 1972.
What rank does lumbering hold in the U. S.? 1972.
What port does half of our foreign trade? 1972.
How many miles of canals are used for transportation? 1972.
What is the length of the 38 principal canals in the U. S.? 1973.
How much of the U. S. foreign commerce is carried in foreign ships?
1973.
How much of the world's railways are in the U. S.? 1973.
How many cables connect the U. S. with Europe? 1973.
What other cables are there? 1972.
How long does it require to send mail from New York to San Francisco?
1973.
Which of the Great Lakes is entirely in the U. S.? 1022.
What summer resorts are planted in deserts of sand? 1112.
What was discovered in N. Y. harbor by the Coast Survey? 415.
Where is the Piedmont region? 1489, 59.
Where is the heaviest rainfall in the U. S.? 1582.
Where are the National Parks? 1306.
What is the great corn state of the Union? 935.
What city was the chief whaling center of the world? 1324.
Where are the "Bad Lands" of the United States? 1786.
What city in the United States is the first naval stores station and
second cotton port of the continent? 1683.
What city in the United States is third in importance as to exports?
1330.
When were the first sheep introduced in the United States? 1736.
What state in the Union stands foremost in manufacturing? 1732.
What state furnishes one third of the gold, silver, copper, lead etc.
mined in the United States? 1254.
What is the first manufacturing city in the Union? 1332.
What range of mountains have twenty-five peaks, the names of five
of them being those of presidents of the United States? 2079.
Why is Oregon much warmer than other places of the same latitude?
1391.
What lake in the United States contains three thousand islands? 900.
Which state of the Union was once covered with a great lake? 1786.
What is the longest unnavigable river in the United States? 1786.
What state in the United States contains 10,000 lakes? 1236.
What is the highest mountain peak in the United States outside of
Alaska? 308.
How many square miles does the United States contain? 1967.
What is the most famous peak of the Allegheny Mountains? 51.
What two rivers form the source of the Ohio River? 51.
What state in the United States contains an extinct crater that is
now one of the deepest freshwater lakes in the world? 1391.
How many miles of railroad in the United States? 1581.
How many miles of railroad in the United States in 1900? 1582.
How many miles of railroad in the world in 1900? 1582.
What is the value of the salmon fisheries in the U. S.? 1666.
In the United States what grain yields the chief crop? 30.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

- How much longer is Maine's tide line than the coast? 1149.
What is the most important stream of New England? 1449.
How does the watershed cross the state? 1150.
What is the temperature of Maine winters? 1149.
Where is one of the largest salmon pools in the world? 1150.
What are 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes used for annually? 1150.
What state has considerable mica deposits? 1325.
How does Vermont compare with New Hampshire in industrial products?
2012.
Why is Massachusetts the least agricultural state in the Union? 1185.

- Where is the most notable tunnel in the U. S.? 885.
 How does Boston rank in foreign trade? 249.
 What mines have been worked in Connecticut since 1730? 444.
 What is the character of silverware made in Rhode Island? 1607.

THE ATLANTIC STATES.

- Why is New York the Empire State? 1331.
 What enables New York to lead in manufactured goods? 1332.
 What is the extent of exports and imports? 1333.
 How many minutes does it take to walk across New York City? 1334.
 What supports the weight of New York City? 1335.
 What are the five boroughs of New York City? 1336.
 What are the Palisades? 894.
 How long is the Erie Canal? 321.
 What two canals are used in New Jersey? 1328.
 Where is the seat of the silk trade? 1327.
 What river forms the entire eastern boundary of Pennsylvania? 1446.
 Where are the largest Bessemer mills in the world? 1447.
 How does Pennsylvania compare with New York in agriculture? 1448.
 In what products does Pennsylvania lead all states? 1447.
 What are the four divisions of the mountain systems of Pennsylvania? 1446.
 What rank does Philadelphia hold as a manufacturing city? 1466.
 Of what importance is Allegheny City? 51.
 How does Delaware compare with Rhode Island in size? 516.
 How does the Mason and Dixon line bound Maryland? 1181.
 What is the leading industry of Maryland? 1182.
 What two canals in Maryland? 1182.
 What are the largest meat-packing industries on the Atlantic seaboard? 164.
 What is tidewater Virginia? 2023.
 What mines of Virginia are the largest in the world? 2023.
 What two products are peculiar to Virginia? 2024.
 What two natural wonders in Virginia? 2023, 1124.
 Why is West Virginia called the Switzerland of America? 2071.
 What is the area of the coal fields? 2071.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

- How does North Carolina compare in size with Pennsylvania? 1357.
 Where are the government hatcheries? 1357.
 How does it compare with Kentucky for tobacco? 1357.
 What is said of its wonderful waterpower? 1357.
 How does it lead the southern states? 1357.
 What are the low country and the up country of South Carolina? 1784.
 How does this state lead the world? 1784.
 Where are the beds of phosphate rock? 1784.
 Where is the safest harbor on the Atlantic coast? 371.
 How does Georgia compare in size with New England? 752.
 How many climatic belts in the state? 753.
 Where is the famous Georgia marble found? 753.
 What valuable cotton is grown in Georgia? 753.
 Where is the largest tobacco farm in the world? 753.
 Where is the leading naval stores port in the world? 1683.
 How many clear days in the year in Florida? 684.
 What are its most important crops? Minerals? 684.
 What is the leading industry of the state? 684.
 What are the Florida Keys? 684.
 What is the greatest engineering feat of recent years? 684.
 What city is built on a coral island? 1001.
 What crop is grown in the famous black belt of Alabama? 35.
 What rank has the state in iron ore production? 36.
 How many miles of navigable rivers? 36.
 What is the only seaport of Alabama? 1244.
 How are funds raised for the levees in Mississippi? 1240.
 What is the most valuable tree? 1240.

How does the cotton crop compare with Texas? 1240.
 Why is the state of Tennessee divided into sections? 1889.
 Where is the garden of Tennessee? 1889.
 What do the mountain caverns contain? 1889.
 How is Memphis supplied with drinking water? 1202.
 How does the soil of the east of Oklahoma differ from that of the west? 1377.
 What is the character of the surface? 1376.
 Where are "some of the richest oil fields in America"? 1377.
 How is the name of the state of Arkansas pronounced? 100.
 What success in the culture of rice has the government had? 101.
 Where is the largest oar factory in the world? 101.
 What unique distinction has Hot Springs? 101.
 Where are the famous whetstone quarries? 888.
 How long is the Texas coast line? 1985.
 Where does most of the salt used in the state come from? 1895.
 How does Texas rank in cotton production? 1895.
 Where is the Pan-Handle of Texas? 1895.

THE CENTRAL STATES.

How does Kentucky lead in navigable streams? 998.
 How has the climate improved the people? 998.
 What is wonderful about the soil? 998.
 What is said of the hardwood forests? 998.
 What is said of tobacco, hemp and horsebreeding? 999.
 What is the shape of Ohio? 1373.
 What comment has been made on the climate? 1373.
 What beautiful stone does the state produce? 1374.
 How many million barrels of petroleum are produced? 1374.
 Where is one of the largest rolling mills in the world? 1374.
 Why is Cleveland called the Forest City? 409.
 What celebrated pottery is made in Cincinnati? 400.
 How does the state of Indiana rank in size? 920.
 Where is one of the most fertile regions in the world? 920.
 How many miles of electric lines? 921.
 What prevented Lake Michigan from flowing into the Illinois river?
 915.
 How deep is the vegetable soil of Illinois? 915.
 How does the state rank in railroads? 916.
 How much of the U. S. coal fields are in the state? 915.
 What caused mail wagons to disappear in Chicago? 382.
 What waters originally covered the site of Chicago? 379.
 Where is the largest canal lock in the world? 1218.
 How much of the total iron ore production comes from Michigan? 1218.
 What commercial event happens twice a year in Grand Rapids? 793.
 How does Michigan rank as a fruit state? 1219.
 What magnificent park is connected with Detroit? 523.
 What is most of the surface of Wisconsin covered with? 2098.
 What is its rank as a manufacturing state? 2099.
 How many dairy cows in Wisconsin? 2098.
 Why is Milwaukee called the Cream City? 1229.
 What rank does Milwaukee hold as a grain port? 1229.
 What three great river systems have their source in Minnesota? 1236.
 What is the best wheat in the world? 1236.
 Where are the Big Woods? 1236.
 Where is the largest primary wheat market in the world? 1235.
 What are the Twin Cities? 1661.
 What is remarkable about the Red River tract of North Dakota? 1358.
 What salt lake in the state has no outlet? 1358.
 What is the enormous yield of wheat? 1358.
 Where are the Bad Lands of South Dakota? 1786.
 What is the principal grain of the state? 1786.
 What industries flourish in the state? 1786.
 What are nearly all buildings in Sioux Falls made of? 1761.

- What is the character of the surface of Iowa? 935.
 What are the two hydrographic regions? 935.
 How does Iowa rank in the production of corn? 935.
 What is the annual production of the brick and clay factories of Des Moines? 523.
 Why are there little extremes of heat or cold in Nebraska? 1314.
 What is a drawback to manufacturing? 1314.
 Where are the railways chiefly located? 1315.
 Where is the largest creamery in the U. S.? 1073.
 What curious caverns in the state of Missouri? 1341.
 Why is the climate marked by extremes? 1241.
 What mineral does it produce more than any other state? 1241.
 What is the immense income of the Missouri Botanical Garden? 1660.
 What important geographical position has Kansas? 988.
 What has increased the skill of the Kansas farmers? 989.
 Where is one of the most modern beet-sugar factories in the world? 990.
 In what industry does Kansas rank first? 990.
 How does Kansas stand in wheat production? 990.
 What great industry is carried on in Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Mo.? 991.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

- What is the character of the Bad Lands of Montana? 1254.
 What curious geyser is in Deer Lodge Valley? 1254.
 What makes the climate healthful? 1254.
 How does Montana stand in the production of sheep and wool? 1255.
 Where is the largest smelter in the world? 1255.
 What is the peculiar shape of Idaho? 912.
 What makes the scenery varied and grand? 912.
 What is the law of the state regarding water supply? 913.
 What immense lumber mill at Potlatch? 913.
 How does the climate of Washington differ in the west and the east? 2045.
 How many Federal forest reserves in the state? 2045.
 Through what port does the bulk of Alaskan trade pass? 1715.
 What makes the delightful climate of western Oregon? 1391.
 For what fruits is Oregon famed? 1392.
 Where are the hop farms of Oregon? 1391.
 What port leads the world in lumber exports? 1392.
 Why is the state of Wyoming not adapted for agriculture? 2115.
 What splendid showing is made in wool production? 2115.
 Where is Yellowstone Park? 2115.
 How large is Yellowstone National Park? 2122.

THE SOUTHWESTERN STATES.

- How many groups of mineral springs in the state of Colorado? 428.
 How much land did Congress give to the public schools? 428.
 How does the state rank in producing hard coal? 428.
 What prehistoric remains are in the state? 429.
 Where do the breeders of the north and the south meet? 521.
 Where are the greatest natural bridges in the world? 1994.
 What is the altitude of Utah? 1994.
 What is the finest building in Salt Lake City? 1667.
 Are there any fish in Great Salt Lake? 800.
 How does Nevada compare with other states in population? 1323.
 What is irrigation doing for the state? 1323.
 What has given a new impetus to mining? 1323.
 Where is the hottest and driest region of our country? 308.
 How does the climate of the state of California affect the soils? 308.
 Where are the fruit and the gold regions? 309.
 Where are trees 325 feet high and 120 feet in circumference? 309.
 How will the Panama Canal affect California? 310.
 What is the Golden Gate? 1671.

TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS.

- How much of the United States territory is in Alaska? 37.
 How long is the Yukon River? 37.
 How does the Japanese current affect the climate? 37.
 How much of the salmon product comes from Alaska? 38.
 What was the later name of the Hawaiian Islands? 848.
 How does the temperature vary? 848.
 What important and valuable position has Hawaii? 848.
 What splendid landlocked harbor in Hawaii? 1435.
 How many islands in the Philippine group? 1470.
 How is the climate in July and August? 1470.
 What valuable service is rendered to agriculture by the government? 1470.
 What is the chief product? 50.

CANADA.

- What does Canada comprise? 316.
 Is Canada as large as the United States? 316.
 How does the population compare with Belgium's 316.
 How many miles between Halifax and Vancouver? 316.
 How many miles from Victoria to Dawson? 316.
 What countries are in the latitude of its southerly portion? 316.
 In what latitude is its most northerly portion? 316.
 What does the older Canada comprise? 316.
 What are the maritime provinces of Canada? 316.
 Where are the eastern provinces? 316.
 Where are the central provinces? 316.
 What is the Pacific province? 316.
 Where does the northern province lie? 316.
 How do the summers and winters compare with those of Europe? 317.
 How does the Japanese current affect the climate? 317.
 Where are precious metals found in abundance? 317.
 Where is the Laurentian Range of Hills? 317.
 How is the lack of coal in this range replaced? 319.
 What three rivers are among the largest in the world? 317.
 What is one of the greatest sources of national wealth? 317.
 How is the irregular triangle of prairie bounded? 317.
 What is Canada destined to become? 317.
 What trade has gained 90 per cent in ten years? 317.
 What is the total of Canada's exports? 317.
 Where is most Canadian wheat shipped to? 317.
 How many wood-pulp mills are there in Canada? 317.
 What are the chief mining provinces? 318.
 What is the value of coal produced yearly? 318.
 What makes smelting economical in Nova Scotia? 318.
 Where are the only nickel producing localities in the world of any consequence? 318.
 What mine contains enough nickel ore to supply the needs of the world for all time? 318.
 How is copper produced in these mines? 318.
 What mines supply the world with asbestos? 318.
 Where are the greatest placer gold-mines in the world? 318.
 Where is one of the richest silver camps in the world? 318.
 What is the value of silver produced in 1908? 416.
 How many miles of the Yukon river are navigable? 2127.
 When was gold discovered in the Klondyke River? 2127.
 What vegetables grow in Yukon? 2127.
 Where is the fishing ground of North America? 318.
 How many Canadian fishermen are employed? 318.
 Where do the salmon impede the flow of the rivers? 318.
 How many government hatcheries are there? 318.
 What is the largest steel-arch railway-bridge in the world? 318.

- Where will be the largest irrigation system on the American continent? 320.
- How much do the settlers pay for irrigation water? 320.
- What railway furnishes a highway round the world? 320.
- Where is the Canadian Northern Railway? 320.
- What will be the total mileage of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.? 320.
- What is the greatest waterway in the world? 319.
- When will Canada be the Granary of the Empire? 1160.
- What province has no waste country? 39.
- In what province is the mean temperature 62.7 degrees in summer and 6.9 degrees in winter? 1682.
- Where is the watershed of the Pacific slope? 269.
- What province is a vast sanitarium? 270.
- Where is one of the best deep water harbors on the Pacific Coast? 2001.
- What river in Canada is 2,400 miles long? 1137.
- What Canadian province has no hotels? 1017.
- Where is one of the chief centers of herring fishing? 1017.
- What Canadian territory is named after Sir John Franklin? 708.
- What city brings its electrical supply 80 miles? 319.
- How much larger is Ontario than the United Kingdom? 1383.
- What are the world scenic features of Ontario? 1383.
- What are the five leading sources of wealth? 1383.
- How do the Great Lakes affect the climate? 1383.
- What peninsula is the finest part of Ontario? 1383.
- What part is a vast fruit farm? 1384.
- What province has no direct taxation for provincial purposes? 1363.
- Where are one fifth of Canadian fish caught? 1324.
- What is the garden province of Canada? 1547.
- Where has an experimental farm been for 50 years? 1548.
- How long was Newfoundland the only English colony in America? 1341.
- What made England a nation of sailors? 1341.
- By whom was Newfoundland colonized? 1341.
- Why is it a good naval base? 1342.
- Where is an immense game preserve? 1342.
- How large is the catch of cod yearly? 1342.
- How much is fit for agriculture? 1342.
- Where is one of the most valuable iron mines in the world? 1342.
- What is the chief center of salmon fishing? 1342.
- What are the Banks of Newfoundland? 1342.
- What is the nearest port in America to Europe? 1342.
- Why are all school examination papers sent to England for marking? 1342.
- How does Quebec compare in size with the British Isles? 1571.
- Is Montreal nearer to Europe than New York? 1572.
- When were the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan added to the Dominion? 320.
- How are the Northwest Territories governed? 1360.
- What do the Northwest Territories comprise? 1360.
- How could the Mackenzie river be made the longest inland water-route in the world? 1137.
- How is trade carried on in the Mackenzie District? 1138.
- What is most interesting about the Keewatin District? 893, 995.
- From what province will Canada get iron ore in the future? 1966.
- How does the Labrador current benefit the fisheries? 1016.
- Why is Quebec cut off from the Atlantic? 1571.
- What per cent. of the population of Quebec are Catholics? 1572.
- How many square miles of forest land in Quebec? 1572.
- How long is Victoria bridge, Montreal? 266.
- What beautiful cataract near the Dominion capital? 374.
- What makes navigation of the Bay of Fundy dangerous? 724.

- What is the most northerly of Canada's great lakes? 798.
 What city on the Atlantic is strongly fortified? 827.
 What is the largest river in Canada? 1137.
 What cataract in Quebec is 250 feet high? 1257.
 What portion of Newfoundland is covered by lakes and rivers? 1342.
 What does the name Niagara signify? 1345.
 What volume of water per minute passes over Niagara Falls? 1345.
 What is the estimated amount of power at Niagara? 1346.
 Why was Prince Edward Island called a "low and beautiful land"? 1547.
 What is the total area of the Rocky Mountains? 1622.
 What island is called "the sailor's grave"? 1651.
 What is the nearest port in America to Europe? 1658.
 Where are the headquarters of the consolidated Six Nations? 260.
 How much money has Canada spent on canals? 319.
 How high is the head of Lake Superior above the head of tidewater? 1659.
 What are the total imports of Canada? Also exports? 317.
 How long is the St. Clair tunnel? 1656.
 Where is that natural wonder called the "reversible falls"? 1658.
 What is the value of cheese exported? 317.
 What is the value of the fish catch per year? 318.
 How many miles of railway in operation in Canada? 318.
 Where is irrigation employed extensively in Canada? 320.
 What is the annual value of Canada's timber exports? 317.
 How much nickel has been taken from the Sudbury mines? 318.
 How much gold has been mined in Canada? 318.
 What parts of Canada have supplied the most gold? 318.
 What is Canada's coal area? 318.
 How much land has Ontario left for settlement? 1383.
 What city is at the head of ocean navigation? 1258.
 Where is the famous Cobalt mining center located? 416.
 How rapidly is Ontario being settled? 1384.
 Where is the Agricultural College of Ontario? 810.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

- How large is Mexico? 1214.
 What is the length of the coast line? 1214.
 What is the one good harbor? 1214.
 How high is the tableland of Mexico? 1214.
 What peak is 17,540 feet high? 1214.
 What is the largest river and lake of Mexico? 1214.
 How many salt lakes in the valley of Mexico? 1214.
 Where is the region of perpetual spring? 1214.
 Where is an extensive field for the botanist? 1214.
 What are the 353 species of birds famed for? 1214.
 What regions have been exploited for 400 years? 1214.
 Why has Mexico been called a "horn of plenty"? 1215.
 What are the products of the lowlands? 1215.
 Where are coffee and cereals grown? 1215.
 How many crops of corn can be grown in a year? 1215.
 What is the Department of Promotion? 1215.
 What rank does Mexico hold in exporting hides and skins? 1215.
 What interoceanic railway was opened in 1907? 1216.
 What is the prevailing religion? 1216.
 Are all religions tolerated? 1216.
 What kind of government has Mexico? 1216.
 What ancient people founded the City of Mexico? 1213.
 What cathedral was a century in building? 1214.
 What drains the valley of Mexico? 1214.
 What are the boundaries of Central America? 60.
 How does it differ from North and South America? 60.
 What are the area and the population? 60.

What is the largest inland lake south of the Great Lakes? 60.
How much rain falls in Panama? 60.
What are the chief products? 60.
What ancient people made their home here? 60.
Which country is a British possession? 60.
Where is the republic of Panama? 1415.
When was the Panama Canal first talked of? 1415.
Why did Panama secede from Colombia? 141.

SOUTH AMERICA.

What are the length and width of South America? 61.
In what direction is it from North America? 61.
What important inlets on the coast? 61.
What mighty range of mountains on the western coast? 61.
What is the highest point on the western hemisphere? 61.
Why have the three vast river systems no parallel? 61.
What lake is over 12,000 feet above tidewater? 61.
How does the rainfall differ from that of North America? 61.
What is the character of the forests? 61.
What is said of the coffee, rubber and wheat of South America? 62.
Where are June, July and August the winter months? 239.
Where is the Amazon 60 miles wide? 57.
What river pours 52,000,000 cubic feet of water into the ocean every minute? 1501.
What is the length of the coast line? 426.
What is the only break in the western range of the Andes? 426.
How do the rivers mostly flow? 426.
What was the value of precious metals taken by Spain in three centuries? 426.
What are the principal exports? 426.
How long is the seaboard of Ecuador? 580.
Where does it rain nearly all the year round? 580.
What is the state religion? 580.
Who are the merchants and landholders? 580.
What place is famous for Panama hats? 580.
What country has a lake whose surface is covered with pitch? 122.
What is the character of the country of Venezuela? 2008.
What links the Orinoco and the Amazon? 2008.
What is the basis of Venezuela's wealth? 2009.
The Inca Indians form what part of the population of Peru? 1456.
How does the length of its coast compare with our Atlantic coast? 1456.
Where is the most elevated tableland in the world, next to that of Tibet? 1457.
How long does it take to travel from Lima to Iquitos? 1457.
How does Bolivia compare in size and population with Illinois and Chicago? 238.
What island was the home of the Incas? 238.
What hinders the development of the mines? 239.
Why is Chile called the shoestring republic? 386.
What is the third largest city in South America? 387.
What is the chief source of the nation's wealth? 387.
Why are the houses of Santiago only one story high? 1676.
The Argentine Republic is 22 times as big as what state? 94.
What is the second largest river system in the world? 94.
Where are the famous wheat fields? 94.
Why will it be one of the great producing nations of the world? 94.
How is Buenos Ayres connected with the U. S.? 285.
What is one of the most fertile regions of South America? 1419.
What is Paraguay tea? 1419.
What is the temperature during the summer months of December January and February? 1419.
How does Uruguay compare with Rhode Island in size? 1992.

What is the character of the country? 1992.
 Is Brazil as large as the United States? 261.
 What is the most remarkable system of waterways on our planet? 261.
 How does Brazil lead in variety of plants? 262.
 What is the language spoken? 262.
 Who pays the salaries of the Catholic prelates? 262.
 What are the five sections of Guiana? 811.
 How is British Guiana rich? 811.
 Where are the inhabitants gradually diminishing? 811.
 To what country do the Falkland islands belong? 648.
 Who is called the king of the penguins? 648.
 Why has Patagonia disappeared from the map? 1428.

EUROPE.

How does Europe rank in size compared with other continents? 632.
 How does it rank as to density of population? 633.
 How does Europe compare in size with the United States? 632.
 How is Europe divided physically? 632.
 What portion of the continent is classed as plains? 632.
 In what country is the highest summit? 632.
 What sea enters Europe from the Arctic Ocean? 632.
 What seas enter from the Atlantic Ocean? 632.
 How do the lakes in Europe compare in size with lakes in America and in Africa? 632.
 Which is the largest river of Europe? 632.
 What is the general climate of Europe? 633.
 Does the Gulf Stream affect the climate of western Europe? 633.
 What river of Europe contains a passage known as the Iron Gate? 502.
 Do certain winds affect the climate of Europe? 633.
 Is it probable that most of the fruits now grown in Europe are natives of the country? 633.
 To what races of people do the Europeans belong? 633.
 What is the prevailing religion in Europe? 633.
 What race track in Europe is said to be the most famous one in the world? 622.
 For what has the village of Interlaken, Switzerland, become famous? 932.
 What is the largest roof in Europe unsupported by pillars? 1408.
 What famous hunting grounds have recently been made one of the most beautiful pleasure grounds of Europe? 622.
 Where are the finest squares in Europe? 1954.
 What is the finest Egyptian museum in Europe? 1954.
 What is the most aristocratic watering place in Europe? 335.
 What substitute for coffee is used throughout Europe? 757.
 What is the largest military post on the Mediterranean Sea? 1928.
 What are the most celebrated tunnels in Europe? 1951.
 What is the oldest university of central Europe? 1987.
 What universities of Europe are on the German model? 1987.
 In what country of Europe is education most widely spread? 756.
 How many universities are there in Europe? 1987.
 For what was the university of Bologna especially celebrated? 1987.
 What is the only European nation not having compulsory military service? 108.
 What are the most famous objects of grandeur and beauty in the Alps? 55.
 What mountains are called the playground of Europe? 55.
 What city government controls the opera-houses, theaters and street railways? 283.
 Where is the highest inhabited spot in Europe? 634.
 What is the third largest city of Europe? 204.
 Which is the most thickly populated country in Europe? 195.
 Where are found the largest coal-fields of Europe? 756, 1926.

- What is Europe's average population to the square mile? 633.
Where is Pompeii? 1524.
Why did the Phoenicians give the name to Europe? 632.
What gives it such an extensive coast line? 632.
Where are the two mountain systems? 632.
What is the center of the mountain system in the south and west? 632
What waters nearly surround Europe? 632.
What islands cluster around the mainland? 632.
What are the largest rivers. 632.
Where do the myrtle and the date-palm grow? 632.
Where did the plants of southern Europe come from? 633.
Name some of the wild animals of Europe? 633.
What is the best method of classifying the races? 633.
How many languages are spoken in Europe? 633.
What geographical changes were made in Europe in the last century?
635.
What is the longest river of Europe? 2028.
How is the Danube controlled? 503.
Where is the most difficult passage of the Danube? 502.
What is one of the most noted rivers in the world? 1606.
What sea has long been one of the commercial highways of the
world? 1360.
What prevents the Mediterranean from evaporating away? 1198.
How many railroad tunnels pierce the Alps? 55.
Where is the Balkan peninsula? 161.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

- What are the boundaries of Great Britain? 798.
What is the greatest length of the kingdom? 798.
Why is the geological formation of the country interesting? 798.
What is the greatest natural wealth of Great Britain? 798.
Why has Great Britain one of the healthiest climates in the world? 798.
How much of the world's shipping is done by British vessels? 798.
What countries compose the United Kingdom; what the British Em-
pire? 799.
What are the shape and size of England? 615.
What makes its coast line so long? 615.
How does it compare in size with New York state? 615.
How much of its area is productive? 615.
What are the yearly exports and imports? 615.
When did agriculture represent half the wealth of the nation? 615.
What port has one-third of the foreign trade of the whole kingdom?
1103.
What is the area of London? 1110.
What makes London the wealthiest city in the world? 1111.
What is the North Channel, the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel?
937.
What are the provinces of Ireland? 937.
What is the size of Ireland? 937.
What advance has the country made in recent years? 937.
What makes Dublin one of the most beautiful capitals in Europe? 556.
What is the Cove of Cork now called? 1574.
How does Scotland compare with Indiana in size? 1707.
Why are few places more than 40 miles from the sea? 1707.
How long is the Clyde? 1708.
How many mountain peaks above 3,000 feet? 1708.
How do the cool summers affect agriculture? 1708.
What is said of salmon in Scotland? 1708.
What is the state religion? 1708.
What is the source of Glasgow's prosperity? 772.
Where is Fingal's Cave? 674.

FRANCE.

- How does France compare in size with Europe? 703.
- How long is its coast line? 703.
- What are its boundaries? 703.
- What is the length of its land frontier? 703.
- What is the character of the southeastern half of France? 703.
- What is the highest peak of the Cevennes Mountains? 703.
- What other mountain ranges in France? 704.
- What two widely different regions about the Cevennes Mountains? 703.
- What mountains separate France from Spain? 704.
- What famous tunnel leads into Italy? 704.
- What are the largest rivers? 704.
- What large island on the coast belongs to France? 704.
- What proportion of the people live in the country? 705.
- What is the high value of an acre of market-gardening ground? 705.
- What industries show the artistic taste of the people? 705.
- What rank does France hold in silk manufacture? 705.
- How is internal commerce carried on? 705.
- What university has 18,000 students attending? 706.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

- What is the one imperial province of Germany? 756.
- Where is the high tableland of Germany? 756.
- What is the highest peak in Germany? 756.
- What is the character of northern Germany? 756.
- What are the drainage basins? 756.
- How are the great river systems connected? 756.
- Where is the largest iron deposit in Europe? 756.
- Where is the largest coal-field in Europe? 756.
- Where is one-half of the world's zinc produced? 756.
- Name some other natural resources of Germany? 756.
- What is used as a substitute for coffee? 757.
- Where does the making of toys and wooden clocks flourish? 757.
- How much beer is brewed yearly? 757.
- What is the size of the German mercantile fleet? 757.
- How long must a German serve in the army? 757.
- Why are Germans called Dutchmen? 757.
- What is the density of population in Germany? 757.
- What are the largest cities of Germany? 757.
- What are the German colonies? 757.
- Where is the street called Unter den Linden? 204.
- What are the most beautiful gates of Munich? 1277.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

- How does it compare in size with Texas? 144.
- What is the meaning of the name? 145.
- What mountains in Austria-Hungary? 145.
- How does the climate vary throughout the country? 145.
- What is the only mineral not found in this country? 145.
- Where are the richest lead-mines in Europe? 145.
- What mines were worked by the Celts and Romans? 145.
- How many people engage in tilling the soil? 145.
- Where is the granary of Europe? 145.
- For what animals is Hungary famous? 145.
- In what products does Austria lead? 145.
- What city leads Europe as a milling center? 145.
- How many grades of wheat are used? 145.
- Where are half the glass factories? 145.
- What does America buy and sell from Austria Hungary? 145.
- How long is the Danube's course? 145.
- What is the size of the merchant-marine? 145.
- How is most of the ocean freight transported? 146.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

What waters wash the coast of Spain? 1788.
 How is it separated from Africa and France? 1788.
 What islands on the coast belong to Spain? 1788.
 What is the area of Spain? 1788.
 How many rivers are there in Spain? 1788.
 Where are the richest quicksilver mines in Europe? 1788.
 What per cent. of the people are engaged in farming? 1788.
 What is the character of the Mediterranean shore? 1788.
 What is one of the principal exports? 1788.
 What are the chief cities of Spain? 1788.
 What are the length and breadth of Portugal? 1534.
 What is the total area with the Azores and Madeiras? 1534.
 How far are the Azores from Portugal? 149.
 For what has the island of Madeira long been noted? 1141.
 How does the population of Portugal increase? 1534.
 What is the most important mountain range in Portugal? 1534.
 What do the ocean breezes do for the climate? 1534.
 What is the condition of agriculture? 1534.
 What is port wine? 1534.
 Where are the manufactures located? 1534.
 What are the chief mineral products? 1534.
 How long must each male Portuguese serve in the army? 1534.
 Where is one of the oldest universities in Europe? 1534.
 Where was one of the greatest earthquakes on record? 1079.
 What city in Portugal has a crystal palace? 1387.

ITALY.

How are the limits of Italy strongly defined? 946.
 What is the shape of the peninsula? 946.
 What is the character of northern Italy? 946.
 What are the great plains of Italy? 947.
 What mountain systems in Italy? 947.
 What are the most remarkable volcanoes? 947.
 Are the Italian rivers navigable? 947.
 What are the famous mountain lakes? 947.
 What noted marble comes from Italy? 947.
 What is the character of the people? 947.
 How many of the people are engaged in agriculture? 947.
 What are the main products? 947.
 What is the state religion? 947.
 How does the navy of Italy rank? 947.
 Why must Rome import all the necessities of life? 1630.
 What famous plant that once grew in Egypt now grows in Sicily? 1418.

RUSSIA.

How large is the Russian Empire compared with the continent of Europe? 1645.
 European Russia is what part of the whole empire and contains what portion of the population? 1645.
 What ocean was the whole sea coast of Russia till the end of the seventeenth century? 1645.
 What sea coast is now of chief importance to Russia? 1645.
 What is the principal range of mountains? 1645.
 What large rivers flow north, and which flow south? 1645-6.
 How wide is the plain crossing central Russia? 1645.
 What two great rivers have been connected by a canal? 1646.
 What are the four chief cities of Russia? 1646.
 What races of people make up the population of Russia? 1646.
 What kind of a government has Russia? 1647.
 To how many boards is the administration of the empire intrusted, and what power has each board? 1647.
 The peasant class are what portion of the population? 1646.
 What minerals are found in Russia? 1646.

What are the chief articles of export? 1646.
 What is a great help to the inland trade? 1646.
 What is the monetary value of manufactured products? 1646.
 What part of Siberia is very fertile and is the granary of the country? 1750.
 When was the trans-Siberian railroad opened? 1750.
 What is the climate of Siberia? 1750.
 How many degrees below zero has the thermometer been known to register? 1750.
 What town is called the Manchester of Poland? 1107.
 In what two continents does the Russian empire lie? 1645.
 What are the main divisions of Russia? 1645.
 What part of the land surface of the globe is Russia? 1645.
 What is the present seaboard of Russia? 1645.
 Where is one of the finest roadsteads in the world? 1645.
 Where are the chief Russian seaports? 1645.
 What does the Caspian sea furnish to Russia? 1645.
 What immense plain crosses European Russia? 1645.
 What rivers rise in this plain? 1645.
 What is the population of Russia? 1646.
 What are the five classes of the Russian people? 1646.
 What makes the wide diversity of climate? 1646.
 Where are the minerals found in Russia? 1646.
 How much of the land belongs to the peasants? 1646.
 How many miles of canalized rivers? 1646.
 What is the war-footing of the army? 1647.
 What was the extent of the former kingdom of Poland? 1512.
 What is the meaning of the word Finland? 674.
 What canal runs through granite rock in Finland? 675.
 Why is Caucasus called the mountain of languages? 353.
 What separates the Russian and English possessions in Asia? 1955.
 What is the coldest country in the world? 1749.
 What are the tundras of Siberia? 1750.
 How was the barrier of Lake Baikal overcome in building the Siberian railroad? 1751.
 What is the chief naval station of Russia in Siberia? 2026.

SCANDINAVIA.

What countries belong to Denmark? 520.
 What are the boundaries of Denmark? 520.
 How does the skal damage the crops? 520.
 What is the commonest tree in Denmark? 520.
 What is the value of the fisheries? 520.
 How much good soil in Denmark, and how many farmers are there? 520.
 Are the Danes well-educated? 520.
 To what church must the king belong? 520.
 What separates Norway from Sweden? 1361.
 Who are the only inhabitants of the mountains? 1361.
 How does the Gulf Stream affect the climate? 1361.
 What is the main occupation of the people? 1361.
 What is the condition of the mineral wealth? 1361.
 What interesting establishment in Christiania? 395.
 What are the length and width of Sweden? 1854.
 Where are the timber-lands and good pasturage of Sweden? 1854.
 Where are the iron-mines and copper works located? 1854.
 How much of the surface do the lakes cover? 1854.
 How long between summer and winter? 1854.
 To what extent is grain raised? 1854.
 How much of the land is covered by forests? 1854.
 How do the soldiers pay for their support? 1854.
 What is the national religion of Sweden? 1854.

GREECE.

- What is the geographical location of Greece? 800.
 How are its provinces divided? 800.
 What is the area of Greece? 801.
 What mountains on the north separate it from the rest of Europe? 800.
 Name some of the islands which are formed by an extension of the mountains forming the northern boundary? 800.
 What can you say of the rivers, their size and direction? 800.
 To what race of people do the Greeks belong? 801.
 What are thought to have been the habits of the early Greek tribes? 801.
 From what direction is it thought that the early tribes entered Greece? 801.
 By what name did those early tribes call themselves? 801.
 By what name does Homer speak of the early tribes? 801.
 To what language is that of the Greeks closely allied? 801.
 What is the earliest account we have of the Greeks' religion? 801.
 What was the form of their worship? 801.
 What is the modern Greek church called? 801.
 How is the Greek church supported? 801.

TURKEY.

- What countries are comprised in the Ottoman Empire? 1955.
 What are the total area and population of these countries? 1955.
 What races make up the Turkish subjects? 1955.
 What are the largest salt lakes? 1956.
 What are the principal mountain ranges? 1956.
 What is the climate of the country? 1956.
 What flower is extensively cultivated? 1956.
 Are the resources of the country well-developed? 1956.
 What is the religion and law of Turkey? 1956.
 How is the sultan regarded, and how great is his power? 1956.
 To what extent is polygamy practiced? 1956.
 What attitude does the government take toward education? 1956.
 Who is the grand vizier? 1956.
 Who is the Sheik-ul-Islam? 1956.
 Who is the present sultan? 1956.
 How many sultans have there been since the conquest of Constantinople? 1956.
 Of whom are military services required? 1956.

HOLLAND.

- Where is Holland situated? 878.
 Is Holland above or below the level of the sea? 878.
 For what double purpose are the canals used? 878.
 What double purpose is served by the dikes? 878.
 What are the chief agricultural industries? 879.
 What are its chief manufactures? 879.
 What has lately become an important item of manufacture? 879.
 In what has Amsterdam the largest trade in the world? 879.
 What city is the capital of Holland? 879.
 What island possessions has Holland in the East Indies? 879.
 In the West Indies? 879.
 What are the three largest cities in Holland, not including The Hague? 879.
 Who is the present ruler of Holland? 879.
 What is Holland's busiest port? 1637.

SWITZERLAND.

- Locate Switzerland. 1857.
 What is said of the surface of Switzerland? 1857.
 Which are the principal mountain chains, and what may be said of them? 1857.

Give the location and area of the plain of Switzerland. 1857.
What hill country lies to the east of this tableland and between what waters? 1857.
What are the main divisions of northern Switzerland? 1857.
Into what is the Alpine region divided? 1857.
By what rivers are the valleys of Switzerland drained? 1857.
By what are the higher mountains covered? 1857.
What is said of the glaciers? 1857.
Where is the lowest part of Switzerland? 1857.
What is said of the forests of Switzerland? 1857.
How are the trees, cut on the heights, conveyed to the valleys below? 1857.
What is the chief business of the people of Switzerland? 1857.
In what part of Switzerland is farming carried on? 1857.
Where are the manufactures chiefly carried on? 1857.
What is said of trade in Switzerland in proportion to population as compared with that of other European countries? 1857.
What are the chief imports? 1857. Exports? 1857.
How is Switzerland governed? 1857.
What is said of the Federal legislature of Switzerland? 1857.
By whom is the president of the republic elected? 1857.
By whom is most of the land owned? 1857.
What are the military requirements of Switzerland? 1857.
What languages are spoken in Switzerland? 1857.
What cities are the centers of the Protestant part of Switzerland? 1857.
What is the population of Switzerland? 1858.
Where does Catholicism prevail? 1857.
What are the educational requirements of Switzerland? 1857.
What is said of the higher and specialized schools? 1857.
What is said of the postoffices, railroads etc. of Switzerland? 1858.
Under whose control are they? 1858.
Name the chief towns of Switzerland. 1858.

ASIA.

How does the continent of Asia rank in size? 119.
What does the name mean? 119.
What portion of the land area of the world is in Asia? 119.
Which is the greatest mountain system of Asia? 119.
What portion of Asia's area is in its peninsulas? 119.
What three large peninsulas are in southern Asia? 119.
What sea bordering Asia on the southwest has become a highway of the first importance? 119.
What two great tablelands has Asia, and what is their location? 119.
What three inland bodies of water has Asia? 119.
What are the names of several of the larger rivers of Asia? 119.
What is the location of the islands relative to the southeastern coast? 119.
What are the chief productions of Asia? 119.
To how many different groups do the people of Asia belong? 119.
What important junction does Allahabad form? 51.
What city is surrounded by a mud wall 24 feet high? 237.

INDIA.

What five natural divisions has India? 918.
What large river systems has India? 918.
How many well-marked seasons has India, and what are they? 918.
Of the domesticated animals what ones do the work of agriculture? 918.
What domestic animals are held sacred? 918.
Of the wild beasts, which one is the most feared? 919.
What are the chief agricultural crops? 919.
What portion of the country is available for farming? 919.

GEOGRAPHY

What European country has the greatest trade with India? 919.
Politically, India is a dependency of what nation? 919.
For purposes of administration, India is divided into how many great divisions? 919.
What is the occupation of two-thirds of the people? 919.
To what religion do most of the people belong? 919.
How early were modern missions established? 919.
What city of India is entered by metaled roads through thirteen gates? 1021-2.
What famous palace has made Delhi, India, noted? 517.
Why do the Hindoos refuse to kill the cobra? 417.

JAPAN.

What is the wealth of Japan, and what is the national debt? 964.
How much of Japan's trade is carried on with the United States? 964.
What has made navigation safe? 964.
What is the mileage of the railways? 964.
How do the chief cities compare with Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco and New Orleans? 964. *
What is said of cloisonne? 965.
Which industries are increasing, and which are decreasing? 965.
What country is under the protection of Japan? 1157.
What naturally impregnable naval station now belongs to Japan? 1529.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

By what name do the natives call their kingdom? 389.
What provinces or divisions has the empire? 389.
What emperor, B. C., formed China from eight kingdoms into one great empire? 384.
What is the most extensive mountain range, and of what great mountain system is it a spur? 389.
How does this mountain range divide China? 389.
What is that portion of China between this range of mountains and the Great Wall called? 389.
Describe the earth covering most of this great plain. 389.
What part of China is called the granary of the nation? 389.
What two rivers are the largest in China? 389.
What name is given the river Ho because of its many floods? 389.
What canal joins the northern and southern parts of the empire, and when was it built? 389.
How long is the Great Wall? 389.
How does the emperor open the farming season, and how does the queen start the work among the silkworms? 390.
How long has the silkworm been cared for in China? 390.
What articles are used as food, not common in European countries? 390.
What is the great beverage? 390.
What are the best buildings seen? 390.
Has China's mineral wealth been developed? 390.
What manufactured article is superior to any made in the west? 390.
What two articles are the chief ones of export? 390.

AUSTRALIA.

To what European power does Australia belong? 142.
What is the size of Australia? 142.
What ranges of mountains are found in Australia? 142.
What river is the only large one in Australia? 142.
What is the nature of a large part of the interior? 142.
Where is the lake district, and what are the four largest lakes? 142.
What is the general climate of Australia? 142.
Do the native people differ from those of other continents? 142.
What is the chief occupation of the natives? 142.
What is their sense of right and wrong? 142.
How many political divisions has Australia? 143.

- What new form of government went into effect the first day of this century? 143.
 What portion of the people are agriculturists? 143.
 What are some of the exports? 144.
 What city is the largest in Australia? 143.
 What city has a first class naval station? 144.
 Why was the Australian ballot system invented? 144.

AFRICA.

- What are the greatest length and the greatest width of this continent? 22.
 How is it joined to Asia on the northeast and separated from Europe on the northwest? 22.
 What seas surround Africa? 22.
 What is the northern end of the continent? 22.
 What mountains run parallel to the Mediterranean coast? 22.
 What have recent explorations determined about the Sahara desert? 22.
 What region south of the Sahara? 22.
 How is the southern end of the continent marked? 22.
 What are the great rivers of Africa? 23.
 What is the drainage area of the Nile? 23.
 Where are the great lakes of Africa found? 23.
 What is said of the climate of Africa? 23.
 What is the most fatal region for Europeans and Americans? 23.
 Where are the minerals found? 23.
 What animal has, it is said, never been domesticated? 23.
 Have they ever been domesticated? 604.
 What fly's bite is fatal to cattle? 23.
 Where are the Hottentots and the pygmies? 23.
 What states of Africa are more or less independent? 23.
 What nations have colonies in Africa? 24.
 What is the total area of the British colonies? 328.
 What is the principal harbor of Cape Colony? 328.
 What forms the watershed of the country? 328.
 How does the eastern part differ from the western part? 328.
 Why has the Cape long been known as a health resort? 328.
 Describe the immense reservoir that is used for irrigation. 328.
 What did the natives formerly use instead of tobacco? 328.
 What has become of the native animals? 328.
 What birds are found here? 328.
 How large is the Kimberly diamond mine? 329.
 What are the principal exports and imports? 329.
 How many miles of good roads and railroads in Cape Colony? 329.
 What are the chief towns? 329.
 What modern improvements in Cape Town? 330.
 How does the Transvaal compare with Arizona in size? 1937.
 What does the land of the Transvaal mainly consist of? 1937.
 What makes the climate dry? 1937.
 What is the character of the soil? 1937.
 What industry is supreme? 1938.
 What is the Orange River Colony? 1389.
 What is the occupation of the Basutos? 180.
 What are the products and imports of Natal? 1305.
 Where has asbestos been discovered? 2137.
 What is the Central Africa Protectorate? 24.
 Why was it founded? 1366.
 What are the five provinces of Uganda? 1964.
 What is killing off the people of Uganda? 1964.
 How many miles of postroads and railroads in Rhodesia? 1607.
 What are the products of Nigeria? 1349.
 What town has a fine and safe harbor? 1021.
 What three countries own Somaliland? 1780.

GEOLOGY

What country with 32 miles of coast extends inward 335 miles? 1920.
What is the second longest river in the world? 1351.
What lake forms the reservoir for the Congo River? 442.
What country controls the trade of the Niger River? 1349.
How much of the Zambezi River is navigable? 2129.
Is Lake Victoria considered the source of the Nile? 2020.
What is the Assuan Dam? 125.

EGYPT.

How far up the Nile does Egypt extend? 590.
What is the main feature of the country? 590.
What part of the country is called lower Egypt? 590.
Into how many divisions is Egypt divided? 590.
What peculiarity has the Nile valley with reference to rain? 590.
At what season of the year does the Nile begin to rise? 590.
How is the course of the river broken? 590.
What are the chief agricultural crops of Egypt? 590.
What fruits are found in Egypt? 590.
What religion prevails in Egypt? 590.
What three gods were found all over ancient Egypt? 590.
For what purpose were the pyramids used? 591.

GEOLOGY

Who was the father of American geology? 1139.
With what does the science of geology deal? 747.
Why is the idea that geology deals with rocks only, inadequate? 747.
In working out the history of the earth, what has been the line of approach? 747.
How is the land carried away into the sea? 747.
How are sandstone and shale then formed? 747.
What is inferred from this? 747.
From what other sources do geologists learn to interpret rock formations? 747.
Where do geology and astronomy meet? 747.
What is the rival to the nebular hypothesis? 747.
What does it affirm? 747.
What are the three great classes of rocks? 747.
What are the three great agents in the metamorphism of rocks? 748.
What does dynamic geology deal with? 748.
What does petrography deal with? 748.
How may structural geology be defined? 748.
What does physiographic geology deal with? 748.
With what other divisions of the subject is it connected? 748.
What is dealt with in paleontologic geology? 748.
Why is historic geology a broad phase of the subject? 748.
Why is economic geology a practical phase of the subject? 748.
What are the five eras of geologic time? 748.
What was formed during the Archean era? 748.
What formations were deposited during the Proterozoic era? 748.
How long is this era supposed to have been? 748.
What systems of rocks were deposited during the Paleozoic era? 748.
How are these systems distinguished from one another? 749.
How great was the range of life in the Cambrian period as compared with that of the present? 749.
In what period have fish remains been found? 749.
What period is known as the Age of Fishes? 749.
During what period were the great coal deposits made? 749.
When did reptilian life begin? 749.
How is it known that the relations of sea and land differed at different times? 749.
Does it appear that the deep sea bottom has ever been land? 749.
What life existed in the Mesozoic era? 749.
In what period of this era were reptiles the dominant type of life? 749.

HISTORY

- What period do mammals date from? 749.
In what period do remains of birds appear? 749.
When were the chalk deposits made? 749.
When did modern types of plants and fishes appear? 749.
What is the Cenozoic era? 750.
Why was the Pleistocene period remarkable? 750.
Where were the ice sheets developed? 750.
What various conjectures have been made concerning the age of the earth? 750.
How are the ages of the various eras thought to compare? 750.
What has been the character of the climatic changes? 750.
What may be said as to volcanic activity? 750.

PALEONTOLOGY.

- What does paleontology deal with? 1409.
What are the three divisions of the science? 1409.
Do all the systems of rocks contain fossils? 1409.
What is it the province of paleontology to determine? 1409.
What is involved in the first point? 1409.
What is meant by cosmopolitan faunas and colonial faunas? 1410.
What is involved in the second point? 1410.
What does the third point consider? 1410.
What would a complete knowledge of paleontology involve? 1410.
How does paleontology aid in determining the age of rock formations? 1410.
What is paleontologic geology? 1410.
What is paleontologic zoology? 1410.
What is paleontologic botany? 1410.
Are all animals and plants of higher types than their ancestors? 1410.
Is evolution ascent or differentiation? 1410.
What is differentiation? 1410.
Does the succession of fossils demonstrate the doctrine of evolution? 1410.
Why is present knowledge of ancient life very far from complete? 1410.

HISTORY

EGYPT.

- What was the condition of the Egyptians when they first became known in history? 591.
What system of writing had they? 591.
Why is the early history dated by dynasties? 591.
Who founded the city of Memphis? 591.
What marks the site of the ancient city today? 1202.
What was the duration of the first dynasty? 591.
Who built the pyramids of Ghizeh? 591.
How many pyramids are there in Egypt? 1565.
How large is the Sphinx? 1797.
When did the shepherd-kings arise? 591.
What famous Hebrew of Scripture was prime minister to one of these kings? 591.
What is the capital of these kings called in the Bible? 906.
How did the kings of Egypt get the name of Pharaohs? 1464.
What are the most famous ruins in Egypt? 1898.
Who raised Egypt to its highest point of glory? 591.
What inscription did Rameses I have over his library door? 1063.
Under what king did the Israelites depart out of Egypt? 1585.
In what dynasty did Egypt come into touch with Greece and Judea? 591.
Who planned the Suez Canal and conquered Palestine? 591.
How was Moses reared? 1269.
When was Egypt conquered by the Persians? 591.
How did Cambyases die? 313.

HISTORY

- What was the condition of agriculture among the ancient Egyptians? 26.
- What system of writing had they? 591.
- What American people used the same kind of writing? 873.
- What sciences did the Egyptians know? 591.
- What is the proof of their engineering skill? 591.
- What mechanical tools were invented and used? 591.
- How was papyrus made 1418.
- What did it cost to embalm a body in ancient Egypt? 1277.
- Why did the Egyptians embalm their dead? 591.
- What were pyramids, obelisks and sphinxes used for? 591.
- What are "Cleopatra's Needles"? 1368.
- What animal was especially sacred among the Egyptians? 591.
- How was the key to their hieroglyphics first obtained? 1635.
- How did their artists always represent the king? 668.
- When was Alexandria founded? 591.
- How did Sostrates deceive the king who built the famous lighthouse? 45.
- What was the largest collection of books ever gathered before the invention of printing? 46.
- What battle marked the end of Cleopatra's reign? 591.
- Who placed Cleopatra on her throne? 408.
- When and by whom was Cairo founded? 591.
- How far are the pyramids from Cairo? 304.
- Who were the Mameluke kings? 1154.
- Who introduced the beginnings of European civilization? 592.
- Under what ruler was the Suez Canal cut? 592.
- What ruler suppressed the slavetrade? 592.
- Since when has England had a controlling influence in Egypt? 592.
- What was the unfortunate end of the brave Gen. Gordon? 592.
- What valorous general has reconquered Sudan? 592.
- When was Sudan declared open for general traffic? 1843.

BABYLONIA.

- What made Babylon the most fertile spot in Asia? 152.
- What did the Babylonians know of irrigation? 940.
- How have we gained our knowledge of ancient Babylon? 152.
- When did boys become free citizens? 152.
- What privileges did women enjoy? 152.
- How far back does Babylonian history go? 152.
- When did Babylon become the capital of the empire? 152.
- Who was one of the greatest of ancient monarchs? 1315.
- What people did he carry into captivity? 153.
- Why did the people revolt against Nabunaid? 153.
- When and by whom was Babylon captured? 153.
- How has Babylon been successively ruled? 153.
- How was the city of Babylon built? 152.
- What is the finest work in Babylonian literature? 1080.

ASSYRIA.

- How did we learn the history of Assyria? 1352.
- What description does Jonah give of the city of Ninevah? 1352.
- Who was the real founder of the first Assyrian Empire? 125.
- When did the empire decay? 125.
- What king again established the power of Assyria? 125.
- Who usurped the throne and what tax did he levy? 126.
- Who carried away 27,000 of the best citizens of Samaria? 126.
- Who was Assyria's greatest king? 126.
- How is Sennacherib mentioned in the Bible? 126.
- When did the kingdom reach its greatest height? 126.
- What present town is near the ruins of Ninevah? 126.
- From what place have many Babylonian records been shipped? 126.

HISTORY

What was the development of art in Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldea? 668.

Why were Assyrian boys educated at home? 1081.

THE HEBREWS.

How long have the Hebrews been called Jews? 971.

Where did the Hebrews first settle? 971.

How long did they remain in Egypt? 971.

When did Moses lead them out of Egypt? 971.

Under what leader did they enter the land of promise? 971.

How was the tribe of Levi provided for? 971.

What is the heroic age of Hebrew history? 972.

Who were the greatest of the 15 judges? 972.

Who were the greatest Hebrew kings? 972.

Who founded the lyric poetry of the Hebrews? 507.

What madness seized Saul? 1683.

Why was Solomon's reign a splendid failure? 972.

Who were the Samaritans? 972.

How long did the exile of the Jews last? 972.

What heroic family drove out the Syrians? 972.

What Roman captured Jerusalem? 972.

When did the Jews get the rights of Roman citizens? 972.

When was the temple at Jerusalem destroyed? 972.

What has been the history of the Jews since their dispersion? 973.

How are the Jews now distributed throughout the world? 973.

Who is placed next to Moses in Jewish literature? 1081.

Name some noted Jews in literature, science and public life? 1082.

How did the Jews divide the Scriptures? 209.

What saved the life of Josephus the Jewish historian? 979.

THE PHŒNICIANS.

What was the extent of Phœnicia? 1473.

Where did the Phœnician settlers come from? 1722.

When did Sidon begin to take the lead? 1473.

Under what people did Sidon reach its greatest prosperity? 1753.

What did Hiram, king of Tyre, furnish to Solomon? 1963.

What colonies were founded by the Phœnicians? 342, 1473.

What is the origin of the English alphabet? 1722.

What were the two chief manufactures of Phœnicia? 773, 1473.

What did the Phœnicians know of mining and working metals? 1473.

What is the last period of Phœnician history? 1473.

What was the religion of the Phœnicians? 1473.

When did the last shadow of Phœnician independence pass away? 1473.

GREECE.

From what people did the ancient Greeks come? 801.

What were their character and occupation? 801.

How did they enter Greece? 801.

What did each succeeding tribe do to the ones that went before them? 801.

When did the Greeks found cities in Sicily? 1751.

What was the early form of government in Syracuse? 1861.

Where is Sparta located? 1792.

How were the citizens classed? 1792.

What did Lycurgus do for Sparta? 1792.

In whose honor was Athens named? 130.

How is Draco unjustly blamed? 548.

What did Solon make the title to citizenship? 1779.

What was Solon's purpose in doing this? 1779.

What was the ceremony of giving an oracle? 518.

Where were the Pythian games held? 1568.

When were the Olympic games abolished? 1381.

What Persian king made the first two wars against Greece? 504.

HISTORY

- What was one of the decisive battles of the world? 1167.
What Persian king made the third expedition against Greece? 2118.
Who was one of the ten generals chosen to resist the Persian invasion of Attica? 1228.
How many men escaped from the battle of Thermopylæ? 1901.
Who led the fight at the pass? 1056.
How did Themistocles win the battle of Salamis? 1664.
What rival helped him to win this battle? 97.
What other contest took place on the same day? 343.
Why was Themistocles banished? 1899.
Where was Mardonius, the Persian, defeated? 1502.
When was the most brilliant epoch of Athens? 130.
What made the age of Pericles glorious? 130.
What was the dying statement of Pericles? 1453.
What caused the Peloponnesian War? 1453.
What people incited this war? 455.
When was the Confederacy of Delos formed? 518.
What is the earliest Greek literature we have? 1082.
What closes classical Greek literature? 1082.
What work of art illustrates a thousand years of Grecian history? 669.
What ruined the Parthenon? 1426.
Who built the Propylæa? 1465.
Where and when was Herodotus born? 868.
How did Socrates teach? 1777.
Why did he marry Xantippe the famous scold? 1777.
Why did Plato abandon poetry? 1502.
What are the important works of Aristotle? 97.
How did the drama arise in Greece? 550.
What are the seven tragedies of Æschylus? 21.
Who won the prize long held by Æschylus? 1781.
What happened in Athens when Euripides died? 632.
What heroic resistance did Plataea make to Sparta? 1501.
Who was the first king of Macedon? 1135.
Who was the father of Alexander the Great? 1135.
At what age did Alexander take charge of his father's government? 44.
What did Demosthenes do to stop the Macedonian conquest? 1899.
How did Alexander avenge himself upon the citizens of Thebes? 1899.
In what great battle did he defeat the Persians? 44.
What were the conditions of surrender made by Alexander to Darius? 44.
What disaster to Persia followed the battle of Arbela? 44.
Who did Alexander say should inherit his throne? 44.
When did the magnificent city of Persepolis disappear from history? 1455.
In what year did Greece become a Roman province? 1135.
What horde of barbarians ravaged Greece in 395 A.D.? 801.
Who defeated the Bulgarians? 801.
When did Greece pass into the hands of the Turks? 801.
When did the war of independence break out in Greece? 801.
What famous English poet fought with the Greeks in this war? 298.
Who was elected king of the Hellenes in 1863? 801.
Are the modern inhabitants of Greece descended from the ancient Greeks? 801.

ROME.

- What is the legendary history of Romulus? 1631.
What peoples were mingled to form the ancient Romans? 1626.
What is the most rational view regarding the founding of Rome? 1626.
What crime led to the founding of the republic? 1872.
How have we learned the history of the Etruscans? 630.
Who made Rome the acknowledged head of Latium? 1872.

How did the Romans get Sabine wives? 1651.
 What final victory placed Rome in control of all Italy? 1627.
 When was Etruria admitted finally to the Roman empire? 630.
 What were the Punic wars and when did each break out? 1562.
 What did Rome gain by the first Punic war? 343.
 How many years did Hamilcar defy Rome? 830.
 What famous Carthaginian general fought during the second Punic war? 834.
 What terrible punishment was visited upon Carthage at the end of the third Punic war? 1707.
 What was the last battle Rome had with a civilized people? 1627.
 Who was Jugurtha (1365), and what general finished the war with him? 1172.
 In what city was the insurrection of slaves organized? 331.
 What famous slave raised an army of 100,000 men to fight Rome? 1792.
 What ended the servile war? 1525.
 How did the plebeians wrest the tribuneship from the patricians? 1941.
 Who let loose 4,000 slaves to kill the aristocrats of Rome? 1172.
 How did Sulla get rid of his enemies? 1845.
 What was the proud boast of Cornelia, the Roman matron? 789.
 At what famous battle was Pompey entirely overthrown? 303.
 How did Cæsar feel over Pompey's death? 1525.
 From what city did he send his famous message: "I came, I saw, I conquered"? 2031.
 Where does the modern title of Emperor come from? 303
 What month was named in honor of Cæsar? 303.
 What celebrated battle made Augustus master of the Roman world? 138.
 Why did the beautiful queen Cleopatra commit suicide? 409.
 What was the extent of the Roman empire at the death of Augustus? 1627.
 Who was the first emperor to lead the Roman legions in person? 1934.
 What emperor made a tour of the empire on foot to learn the needs of the provinces? 822.
 Who was the saintliest of pagans? 139.
 What new form of government did Diocletian give Rome? 533.
 How did the cross come to be the standard of the Roman soldiers? 447.
 Does Constantine's system of government exist anywhere today? 447.
 With what power did he endow Christianity? 447.
 What great general overthrew the Vandals? 2002.
 What was the end of the Roman empire? 1627.

EUROPE.

What name is given to all ancient German races? 1895.
 What barbaric women killed themselves and their children at the battle of Verona? 399.
 Who were the Ostrogoths and the Visigoths? 784.
 What misfortune befell Rome by the putting to death of Stilicho? 37.
 What saved Europe from the Huns? 785.
 What were the character and manner of living of the Huns? 899.
 What remarkable meeting took place between Pope Leo and Attila? 899.
 How were the Goths converted to Christianity? 785.
 What is the value of Gothic in the study of Teutonic languages? 785.
 What important part in history is played by the monks of the middle ages? 1250.
 What was then the most important body of monks? 1250.
 What work was done by the Benedictine monks for literature? 1063.
 How did King Clovis become a Christian? 413.
 What monks brought Christianity into England? 616.
 What pope established our present calendar? 307.
 What English priest became the Apostle of Germany? 242.

- What religious order produced some of the greatest preachers and teachers of the middle ages? 543.
- What was the famous contest of investiture between Hildebrand and Henry IV? 804, 326, 812.
- What pope established Ash Wednesday observance? 119.
- To whom is the Catholic Church indebted for her ritual and chants? 804.
- Who first made the pope a temporal sovereign? 1450.
- When was the temporal power of the pope formally established? 1054.
- What were the ecumenical councils? 396.
- Who were the Black Friars of England? 543.
- Who Christianized the Saxon people? 368.
- What emperor set up schools throughout his country in the ninth century? 368.
- What people harassed England during the time of Alfred the Great? 48, 616.
- When did the Northmen first attack England? 1359.
- Who was the most illustrious of the Normans? 1360.
- Who was absolute owner of all the land under the feudal system? 658.
- How were the kings of Europe supported under the feudal system? 1875.
- Under whose dominion was the Holy Roman Empire? 634.
- Over what provinces did Henry II of Anjou reign? 634.
- Where were the Hungarians located? 634.
- How was half the population of Europe destroyed in 1348? 1499.
- Whose reign was known as the golden age of Portugal? 610.
- When did Portugal rank as one of the greatest monarchies of Europe? 1534.
- At the beginning of the sixteenth century what was the extent of the empire ruled by Charles V? 634.
- Who delivered Holland from the Spanish yoke? 879.
- When did the Thirty Years' War occur? 634.
- In what century was Sweden a great power? 634.
- When did Russia begin to make a steady growth? 634.
- At what time was Poland one of the most powerful states in Europe? 634.
- When did the duchy of Prussia become independent of Poland? 634.
- When did Russia begin to make a steady growth? 634.
- When did the French Revolution occur, and how did it affect the map of Europe? 634.
- After the fall of Napoleon's empire, how were the portions of Europe governed which now comprise Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France? 634.
- What are the chief changes in Europe since the middle of the nineteenth century? 635.
- The early history of Europe is that of what three great empires? 633.
- What barbaric people were next to the Western Empire? 634.
- What people were next to the Eastern Empire? 634.
- How were the German barbarians divided? 634.
- Where was the home of the Slavs? 634.
- Where were the Gothic tribes found? 634.
- What people entered Britain when abandoned by the Roman garrisons? 634.
- What became the starting point of the kingdoms of France and of Germany? 634.
- What great empire began near the close of the eighth century? 634.
- What important victory had much to do in keeping Europe from becoming a Mohammedan country? 371.
- When did the Mohammedans establish themselves in Spain? 634.
- In what century was the Holy Roman Empire established? 634.

- Who was the first Roman to sail around England, proving it to be an island? 26.
- Almost every country of Europe was brought under the power of which pope? 927.
- Where is Thermopylæ Pass, and what made it famous? 1901.
- What was the Augustan age? 137.
- To what power does Iceland belong? 911.
- For what is the Dardanelles celebrated in ancient history? 503.
- What territory does the Ottoman Empire comprise? 1955.
- When did Servia first lose her independence, and when last gain it? 1726.
- What queen conquered Sweden, Lapland and Finland, and was afterwards called the Semiramis of the North? 1170.
- What victory of the eighteenth century prevented the invasion of England by the French? 1663.
- Who were the Turanians? 1952.
- What Albanian chief with fifteen thousand men defied the Sultan, who had an army of one hundred and fifty thousand? 1687.
- What caused Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo? 1301.
- What empire was much reduced in territory by the Treaty of Berlin? 205.
- What battle prevented the inferior nations of the East from destroying the civilization of the West? 135.
- When and where was the last battle fought by the Goths? 785.
- How long did the age of chivalry last? 1008.
- What was the condition of knighthood under the feudal system? 1007.
- What was the badge and what was the war-cry of the Crusaders? 483.
- What became of the children of the Children's Crusade? 483.
- Where is the oldest cathedral in Normandy? 184.
- What church did St. Augustine consecrate in England? 326.
- What is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe? 425.
- What church was built to enshrine the bones of St. Cuthbert? 563.
- What cathedral offers examples of all styles of Gothic architecture? 610.
- Where is the Augustinian monastery which once was the home of Martin Luther? 623.
- What dome served as a model for St. Peter's? 683.
- Where is the famous bell Great Peter? 774.
- What cathedral, begun in 1386, was finished by order of Napoleon? 1223.
- Where is one of the great towers of Italy? 1245.
- Where are the two cathedrals of Notre Dame in France? 1422, 149.
- How high is the belfry tower of St. Bavon's cathedral in Ghent? 763.
- What cathedral has a cedar crucifix dating from A. D. 782? 1122.
- How far back do the annals of Westminster Abbey go? 1111.
- What is one of the finest Byzantine churches from the period of Constantine? 93, 447.
- What is the highest church-spire in England? 1665.
- Where is a son of Columbus buried? 1729.
- What is one of the finest Gothic churches in Italy? 1753.

FRANCE.

- Do the French emigrate largely? 706.
- Who was the earliest historian of France? 704.
- What was it called by that writer? 704.
- What was its condition when invaded by Cæsar? 704.
- What people succeeded the Romans in power? 704.
- What dynasty did Clovis found? 704.
- Who founded the Carolingian dynasty? 704.
- Who was the real founder of the French monarchy? 704.
- What caused the enmity between France and England? 704.
- What was the Seventy Years' Captivity? 1467.

HISTORY

- What was the Salic Law? 704.
What great battle was fought at Crécy? 476. At Poitiers? 1512. At Agincourt? 26.
During what period did the Valois monarchs occupy the throne? 2000.
What king was called the father of his people? 704.
Under what king did the house of Guise become powerful? 704.
What effect did the massacre of St. Bartholomew have upon the country? 704.
Who was the first of the Bourbon princes? 704.
What king first lived in the palace of the Tuileries? 1949.
Who caused the overthrow of the Huguenot party as a political power? 1612.
In whose reign did France reach its highest point of luxury and power? 704.
What did Colbert do for France? 420.
Who were the two greatest generals during the civil wars? 1953.
What wars were closed by the Treaty of Ryswick? 1650.
What effect had the revocation of the Edict of Nantes? 704.
Who abolished the compulsory labor of the poor on the public roads? 1954.
When did the French Revolution break out? 704.
What occasioned it? 717.
What was the character of Louis XVI.? 717.
When was the Bastille taken? 717.
Who were the Girondists? 717.
Who were the Montagnards? 717.
What was the Jacobin Club? 955.
Who led in the Reign of Terror? 717.
What was the Commune of Paris? 434.
What was the Directory? 533.
When did Napoleon become consul of France? 278.
What victory did Napoleon win at Marengo? 1169.
When and by what means was Napoleon declared emperor? 705.
How did Napoleon change the map of Europe? 705.
When and where did Napoleon sign his act of abdication? 689.
What general indirectly caused Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo? 807.
Who was the last of the French kings? 705.
Who was the first president of the new republic? 705.
How did Napoleon III become emperor? 705.
Who attempted to assassinate Napoleon III? 1395.
Who was the first president of the republic after the Franco-German war? 705.
Who succeeded Thiers as president? 1140.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

- What skillful leader did much to increase the power and influence of the empire? 759.
By what emperor was Prince Bismarck deposed from the position of chancellor? 759.
When was the first university founded in Germany? 760.
How are the universities controlled? 760.
What is Walpurgis Night, and what caused its origin in Germany? 2038.
When do the Germans first appear in history? 758.
What was their condition at the time of meeting the Roman armies? 758.
What was the origin of the Goths, Franks and Saxons? 758.
After the breaking up of the Roman Empire what kingdoms were formed by the Franks? 758.
What noted person was the first of a succession of rulers that lasted over a thousand years? 758.
How many nations were there in Germany at the time of Charlemagne's death? 758.

- How did Henry III strengthen the empire? 758.
 When did the famous Frederick I reign? 758.
 How did the great monarch Frederick I. spend most of his time? 758.
 During the reign of Maximilian I what great reformer began preaching? 758.
 How did the Peasants' War and the Thirty Years' War affect the rural parts of Germany? 758.
 In 1702-13 what war brought glory to the German arms but was of no advantage to the country? 759.
 When did Frederick the Great come into prominence? 759.
 What was the condition of Germany during the time of Napoleon's power in Europe? 759.
 What combination did the free German states make after the fall of Napoleon? 759.
 What war occurred in 1866 for the leadership in Germany? 759.
 What part did the southern German states take in the war between France and Prussia? 759.
 What was the most important result of this war? 759.

HOLLAND.

- When did the Frisians occupy what is now Holland? 879.
 In the eighth century they submitted to what ruler? 879.
 What Spanish ruler made the Netherlands a country of great importance? 879.
 Who delivered the Dutch from the Spanish yoke? 879.
 In what century was Holland one of the great powers of Europe? 879.
 By what country was her power crippled in the naval war of 1652-54? 879.
 What did William III of England do for Holland? 879.
 What century marks Holland's decay? 879.
 Who was made king of Holland in 1806? 879.
 When was Holland added to the French empire? 879.
 After the fall of Napoleon what kingdom was formed? 879.
 When did Belgium secede? 879.

ITALY.

- Who was crowned king of Italy and emperor of Rome in 961 A. D.? 947.
 For how many years did the crown of Italy belong to the kingship of Germany? 947.
 What was the condition of the Italian kingdom while its foreign emperors were living beyond the Alps? 947.
 To what did Emperor Frederick Barbarossa agree in 1177? 947.
 How was Italy divided in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries? 948.
 What century was the most disastrous in Italian history? 948.
 In the sixteenth century how was the papacy strengthened? 948.
 When did Napoleon conquer Italy? 948.
 What did the Congress of Vienna do for Italy in 1815? 948.
 Who were the leaders in the rebellion of 1848? 948.
 When did the emancipation of Italy become complete? 948.
 What did the pope retain? 948.
 When was King Humbert assassinated? 948.
 Who is the present ruler of Italy? 948.

SWITZERLAND.

- What is said of the first inhabitants of Switzerland? 1858.
 When was Christianity adopted? 1858.
 Of what empire was Switzerland formerly a part? 1858.
 What caused the men of the forest cantons to begin war against Austria? 1858.
 What famous battle ended the Swiss struggles with Austria? 1858.
 By what means was other territory won by Switzerland? 1858.
 How did Zurich become a Protestant city? 1858.

Against whom was a religious war waged? 1858.
 Who was successful in this war? 1858.
 In what treaty did the European powers acknowledge the independence of Switzerland? 1858.
 By whom was Switzerland seized in 1798? 1858.
 When did it recover its freedom? 1858.
 What have the various cantons attempted to regain since they recovered their freedom from France? 1858.
 Who were the Free Corps? 1413. What was their purpose? 1413.
 What league did the Catholic cantons form? 1858.
 By whom was a successful war waged against the Catholic cantons? 1858.
 When was the present constitution chosen? 1858.

SPAIN.

Of what race do the Spanish nobles claim to be descendants? 785.
 What has made Seville one of the country's most famous cities? 1729.
 During what siege did women and children throw themselves into the fire while the men fought? 1654.
 What is the condition of the Alhambra to-day? 50.
 Who were the earliest visitors to Spain? 1788.
 What people made the first effort to occupy the country? 1788.
 What people were expelled by the Romans? 1788.
 When was the Roman conquest of the peninsula completed? 1788.
 By what name was Spain known to the Romans? 1788.
 When did Spain become the seat of a Gothic kingdom? 1788.
 How long did the Moorish kingdom in Spain last? 1788.
 When did it reach its highest prosperity? 1788.
 Who was the most powerful ruler? 1789.
 How were the different provinces united? 1789.
 What discovery raised Spain to a high place among European nations? 1789.
 How did Phillip II become king of the country? 1467.
 How did he exhaust the strength of the country? 1789.
 For what purpose did he organize "the invincible Armada"? 1467.
 Under whose leadership was the Union of Utrecht formed? 1467.
 What part did Spain take in the Thirty Years' War, and with what result? 1789.
 Who was the first Bourbon king of Spain? 1789.
 What queen whom Carlyle called the termagant disturbed the peace of Europe for thirty years? 1469.
 What king did the people of the country refuse to recognize in 1808? 1789.
 What great naval battle was fought at Trafalgar? 1934.
 Who is the present king of Spain? 1789.
 What led to the Spanish-American war, and what was the result of this war? 1789.

SCANDINAVIA.

How far back does the history of Denmark go? 520.
 What country did Waldemar I conquer? 521.
 What was the character of Queen Margaret's rule? 521.
 How was Christian I chosen king? 521.
 Under whose rule was Sweden separated from Denmark? 521.
 When was Norway lost to Denmark? 521. To Sweden? 1855.
 With what other people is the history of this country associated? 1361.
 When was Norway attached to Sweden? 1361.
 When were titles of nobility abolished? 1361.
 Who is said to have first conquered the whole of Sweden? 1854.
 What were the Swedes in general doing at the time their history begins? 1854.
 Who was the first Christian king, and when was he baptized? 1854.
 When and under what ruler were the three Scandinavian countries united? 1854.

How did the great general, Gustavus Adolphus, spend the greater part of his reign? 1854.
What acknowledgement did Charles XI win from the diet? 1855.
How did Charles XII make his power felt in Europe, and what was the effect in his own country? 1855.
What acknowledgment did Charles XI win from the diet? 1855.
Who was Charles XIV? 1855.
What is the most celebrated cathedral in Sweden? 1991.
What is known as the blood-bath of Stockholm? 1828.

RUSSIA.

From what direction did the Russian Slavs enter Russia? 1647.
When was the first written law compiled? 1647.
What kind of government was established in the towns and colonies founded as the Slavs steadily moved eastward? 1647.
What did Prince Andrei Bogalubski do? 1647.
What people conquered the Russians in 1224? 1647.
What effect did the Mongol conquest have upon the civilization of the country? 1647.
When did Russia first try to throw off the Mongol yoke? 1647-8.
What Russian prince succeeded in defeating the Mongols and freeing Russia? 1648.
Who was the first to take the title of tsar? 1648.
What order of Regent Boris Godunoff sowed the seed of serfdom? 1648.
Under Alexis, the Russians gained the upper hand of what rival power? 1648.
What improvements did Peter the Great make? 1648.
What officers were the real rulers under Catherine I and Peter II? 1648.
Under whose reign occurred the first partition of Poland and the widening of Russia's domain? 1648.
Under whose reign was Russia invaded by the French and the city of Moscow burned? 1648.
What did Alexander II do for the serfs? 1648.
Have the mines of Siberia been developed? 1750.
What name was given to the earliest inhabitants? 1750.
What people conquered the country in the eleventh century? 1750.
What class of Russians were the first to invade Siberia? 1750.
When was Russian possession of Siberia acknowledged by China? 1750.
When does the history of Poland begin? 1513.
From the reign of Mieczyslaw, how long did Poland continue as an independent power? 1513.
When did the first partition of Poland take place? 1513.
What countries combined for the dismemberment of Poland? 1513.
Where was Kosciusko defeated and made a prisoner? 1513.
What were the conditions that led to the downfall of Poland? 1513.
What action was taken against the Jews by Alexander III? 1648.
Of recent years does Russia seem to be progressing? 1648.

TURKEY.

Of what empire is the Ottoman Empire the successor? 483.
Who was its founder? 483.
What sultan conquered Constantinople and when? 1956.
What sultan raised Turkey to its highest military power? 1956.
Who was called the Magnificent? 1956.
What was the result of the battle of Lepanto? 1056.
What generals reduced the Turkish power in Europe? 1956.
What general conquered Egypt? 1956.
Who were the janizaries? 960.
How did Mahmud II rid his empire of them? 960.
What troops have taken their place? 960.

What was the result of the battle of Navarino? 1956.
In what year did Greece become independent? 1956.
When was Turkey admitted into the political system of European states? 1956.
What caused the Russo-Turkish war? 1956, 1957.
How did this war change the map of European Turkey? 1957.
What was the cause of the Armenian massacres? 1957.
When did they occur? 1957.
What was the extent of their design and how far was this accomplished? 1957.
What is the largest city? 1957.
What city contained three thousand statues, including the wonderful Helios? 1607.

JAPAN.

Who is the Japanese Bismarck? 960.
How many small islands in Japan? 961.
What is the population of Japan? 961.
What kinds of wood are grown in Japan? 961.
What makes the coast look like a Japanese screen? 961.
What is the character of a large percentage of the country? 961.
Do Japanese babies cry? 961.
How do the Japanese dress? 961.
What are the houses built of? 961.
What gives Japan a holiday air? 961.
What happens at cherry-blossom time in April? 962.
What are the two religions of Japan? 962.
When did St. Francis Xavier introduce Christianity. 962.
When did true historic records begin to be kept? 962.
What made Japan a hermit empire? 962.
When did the Dutch and Portuguese trade with Nagasaki? 962.
What did Commodore Perry demand in 1854? 962.
What singular distinction belongs to Mutsuhito? 1292.
Who told the powers they had been hoaxed? 962, 1293.
What dramatic changes mark the seven decades of Mutsuhito's life? 1293.
What is the Era of Enlightened Peace? 963.
What did the daring young nobles do in the 50's? 963.
How did the boy-emperor instruct the Japanese representatives? 963.
What are the five orders of the new nobility? 963.
After what model was the army organized? 963.
What countries were imitated in the navy? 963.
What countries furnished the pattern for the constitution? 963.
When was Port Arthur fired on? 964.
Where was the first great modern naval battle? 964.
Who helped to end the Russo-Japan war? 964.
How big is Tokyo? 964.
What trouble arose in San Francisco in 1906? 964.
What arts are declining in Japan? 965.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

How many years back do the annals of China extend? 390.
China as an empire dates from what year? 390.
In what year did the present dynasty begin to reign? 390.
What two personages are always found in China, no matter how far back you go? 390.
Whose death in 1405 saved the independence of China? 1914.
From what has the custom grown, since the seventh century, that all officers of the government must be educated? 390.
What are the three religions of China? 390-1.
What is the characteristic of each religion? 390.
Of what does the government power of the empire consist? 391.
At what hour of the day does the Grand Cabinet meet? 391.

In what year did European nations begin to trade with China? 391.
What caused the war with England in 1840? 391.
When and by whom was the first treaty made between China and the United States? 391.
When did the present emperor come to the throne? 391.
What was the cause of the war with Japan in 1894? 391.
What was the result of the war with Japan in regard to Chinese territory? 391.
When did the Boxer rising occur? 254.
Who was the instigator of the Boxer rising? 254.
How long were the foreign legations besieged in Peking? 264.
The representatives of what foreign nations were murdered? 264.
How many persons were killed in defending the legations? 264.
What indemnity was demanded of China by the foreign nations? 264.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Did the cave-men own domestic animals? 353.
Where did the Celts first make their home? 520.
Why are the Celts said to be one of the oldest distinct races in the world? 116.
What was the nature of these primitive people? 116.
What are the purely Celtic people? 357.
Did these ancient people believe in God and a future life? 554.
What were their bards, prophets and priests called? 554.
What was the most numerous and powerful of the British tribes? 2123.
What is one of the most ancient of British cities? 2123.
Who was the first Roman to invade Britain? 303.
Did the Romans conquer Wales? 2034.
What Roman general spent seven years conquering the island? 26.
What "warrior queen" slew 70,000 Roman soldiers for injuring her people? 232.
What Roman emperor died in England? 2123.
What three tribes conquered Britain after the Romans left? 73.
Why was Britain called England? 73.
What is the meaning of Heptarchy? 73.
Is the English language like the Anglo-Saxon tongue? 1088, 73.
What terrible foes were driven from Wessex by Alfred the Great? 48.
How did he spend the years of peace that followed? 48.
How did the Danish king Canute get possession of England? 583.
What was the noble character of Canute? 328.
What religious difference was there between Canute and his grandfather? 521.
From what countries came the Celts, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes and Normans? 520, 1687.
What marriage led to the introduction of Christianity? 616.
What monk made King Edgar's reign the most prosperous in early history? 562.
What great Englishman helped Edward the Confessor to restore the Saxon line? 776.
When was the battle of Hastings fought? 2085.
What has the battlefield been called ever since? 847.
When was feudalism brought into England? 616.
Why did William the Conqueror invade England? 2085.
How did he avenge a sarcastic remark about his fatness? 2086.
How did William meet his death? 2086.
What price did William Rufus pay for Normandy? 2086.
Which of the Conqueror's sons was known as the Lion of Justice? 862.
Which one was a crusader? 483.
What was the condition of a serf? 1765.
What form of serfdom remained in Scotland until about 1800? 1766.
What ancient people played the bagpipe? 157.
Who was the wife of Geoffrey Plantagenet? 862.

- Name the Plantagenet kings? 1501.
- What angry remark led to the death of Thomas à Becket? 189.
- What were the Constitutions of Clarendon? 189.
- How did Richard the Lion-Heart spend the greater part of his reign? 1610.
- How was King John Lackland disgraced? 616.
- How were the Englishmen benefited by the Magna Charta? 1145.
- Whom do the English people call St. Simon? 1257.
- What king is known as the English Justinian? 586.
- When were all Jews driven from England? 586.
- Upon what great principle of justice was the House of Parliament founded? 616.
- What did Edward I do for John Balliol, the Scotch king? 586.
- What king was cast into prison by his wife? 586.
- Who led the Scots in the historic battle of Bannockburn? 586.
- What relic of this battle is shown today in Scotland? 170.
- What king was for many years an outlaw in his own kingdom? 278.
- What war helped to free the lowest orders from serfdom (616) and permanently changed the relations of master and laborer? 587.
- Did the famous Black Prince ever become king of England? 587.
- When were cannon first used by the English? 476.
- Why did Edward II send his uncle on a wild expedition into Spain? 974.
- What happened to Richard II upon his return from an expedition to Ireland? 1611.
- What put an end to the Wars of the Roses? 249, 587.
- What great queen spent 20 years in war and 4 in prison? 1170.
- How did Edward IV get the money he needed? 587.
- How did Richard III suffer for his numerous crimes? 1611.
- What brewer became the father of a line of English kings? 1949.
- How did the first Tudor king reunite the red and white Roses? 863.
- What admirable qualities had Henry VIII during the first half of his reign? 863.
- Who was Catherine of Aragon? 350.
- What honorable title was bestowed on Henry VIII by Pope Leo X? 863.
- What suggestion did Cranmer make to ease the mind of Henry VIII? 474.
- What ruined the reign of Mary Tudor? 1180.
- Who is called the Morning-Star of the Reformation? 2114.
- When did England become a world power? 607.
- What was the dismal end of the Spanish Armada? 103.
- What are the great blots on the reign of Queen Elizabeth? 607.
- What right had Mary Queen of Scots to the throne of Elizabeth? 1181.
- What great poet made the reign of Elizabeth illustrious for all time? 1089.
- When did Parliament allow English to be spoken in the law-courts? 618.
- Who was called the wisest fool in Christendom? 957.
- What caused the struggle between Parliament and Charles I? 368.
- What did the nicknames Roundhead and Cavalier mean? 353.
- Did Cromwell's government benefit the people of England? 481.
- How did Cromwell treat the Irish? 937.
- When was Cromwell made Protector? 171.
- Why is William III called the first parliamentary king? 617.
- When did the present reigning dynasty of England come to the throne? 617.
- When was the society of Orangemen formed? 1388.
- When were the king and queen of England both crowned sovereigns? 2086.
- What celebrated queen was the mother of 17 children? 75.
- Who are the peers of England? 1424.
- When was Sir Robert Walpole actual ruler of England? 2038, 751.
- Describe the South-Sea Bubble. 1787.

Who is the prime minister of England? 300.
What eminent statesman was prime minister to George III? 751.
What caused him to lose the American colonies? 751.
When did the British East India Company settle in India? 920.
What victory fastened England's rule upon Bengal? 411.
When were the exclusive privileges taken away from the East India Company? 576.
What famous trial of seven years was held over East Indian affairs? 847.
How did the Seven Years' War affect the American colonies? 1727.
What famous general was known as the Iron Duke? 2067.
When was the 3rd of Sept. changed to the 14th, to the consternation of ignorant people? 307.
What was the Manchester Anti-Cornlaw League? 416.
Why was Victoria the most constitutional monarch of England? 2019.
What did the great reform-bill do for the English people? 617.
What brought an end to the Crimean War? 478, 1716.
When did the Indian Mutiny occur? 354.
What famous general was born at Cawnpore? 1619.
How did Queen Victoria become endeared to the American people? 2019.
What war cost England \$937,000,000 in four years? 235.
What immense service did "Little Bobs" render his country? 1619.

AMERICA.

Who recommended Columbus to Queen Isabella? 431.
Which of the West Indies is said to have been first discovered? 157, 2070.
How is the Duke of Veragua related to Columbus? 431.
Was Columbus the first to believe that the earth is a sphere? 745.
What famous maker of maps first showed that America is a new continent? 301.
What did the Filipinos do to Magellan on the first voyage around the globe? 1144.
What letter to a school-friend caused America to be named? 2016.
Did the man who discovered the Pacific name it? 1407.
Where did the American Indians come from? 60, 921.

MEXICO.

When did the Toltecs come to Mexico? 1216.
Who invented the Mexican calendar? 1216.
Who was Aztlan? 150.
What broke the heart of the last Aztec emperor? 1257.
How were the Aztec women educated? 150.
Where are some Aztecs living today? 1668.
Where did Cortes burn his ships? 462.
Was Cortes a common adventurer? 462.
What is one of the romances of history? 1216.
How are the records of the Aztecs preserved? 150.
How did the Spaniards treat the native Mexicans? 1216.
What did New Spain include? 1216.
How did the priest Hidalgo serve his countrymen? 1216.
Who established the Mexican republic? 1216.
Under what incompetent monarch did Spain lose Mexico? 656.
What is the character of Emperor Augustine I? 949.
What relation had the Mexican states to the central government? 1675.
Under what president was war again declared? 1216.
Where did Maximilian make his last stand? 1574.
How did he directly cause his own death? 1192.
What was the pathetic fate of his loyal queen? 1192.
What faithful general was executed with him? 1239.
Who is the ablest of Mexican rulers? 1216.

Of what nationality is the higher class? 1216.
 What man's life offers no parallel in history? 528.
 At what age did Diaz walk 250 miles to enlist? 528.
 Why is Diaz called the perpetual president? 528.
 What is the salary of Diaz? 529.
 Where is his home? 367.
 What great emperor is compared with Diaz? 529.
 What were the parents of President Juarez? 981.
 When did he take over the government? 981.
 When was his government recognized by the United States? 981.
 When did Santa Anna become president? 1675.
 In what army did he serve against his country? 1675.
 How did he cause the loss of Texas? 1675.
 What battle did he lose to Gen. Sam Houston? 1673.
 When was he told to leave the country? 1675.
 What is one of the most prosperous manufacturing towns in Mexico? 1256.
 What did Las Casas do for the native Indians? 344.
 What people founded the City of Mexico? 1213.
 What lineal descendant of the ancient emperors wrote a complete history of Mexico? 951.
 What is the holiest shrine in Mexico? 1214.

CANADA.

Who visited Newfoundland five years after Columbus discovered America? 1341.
 How did the West-of-England fishermen conceal their profitable voyages? 1341.
 What character had the Newfoundland colonists? 1341.
 What brilliant English victory of the Seven Years' War was gained here? 1341.
 When was the first civil governor appointed? 1341.
 What remarkable resemblance does Newfoundland bear to the British Isles? 1342.
 How did the first railroad benefit Newfoundland? 1341.
 From what part of England did the early settlers come? 268.
 Is Newfoundland a part of the Dominion of Canada? 269, 320.
 Who discovered the mainland of Canada? 343.
 What name did the French give to Nova Scotia? 6.
 What part of the population is Acadian? 6.
 What splendid schools and colleges flourish in Nova Scotia? 1363.
 What great king reigned in England when Nova Scotia was discovered? 319, 863.
 Why did the Indians call Halifax Chebucto? 827.
 In what famous treaty was Nova Scotia acknowledged to be British territory? 319.
 Tell some interesting facts about that famous Englishman who founded the Hudson Bay Company. 1644.
 What was the extent of its territory? 893.
 Who was the last resident governor of the Hudson Bay Company? 1836.
 What was the first white settlement in Manitoba? 1159.
 From what country did these settlers come? 1159.
 When did Manitoba become part of the Canadian federation? 1159.
 Near what fort did the village of Winnipeg grow up? 2095.
 What has made Alberta famous? 307.
 What caused the Red River Rebellion? 1596.
 What was the fate of the leader? 1613.
 What archbishop induced the rebels to lay down their arms? 1596.
 Who commanded the Red River expedition? 2103.
 What foolish act of a mob gave William Lyon MacKenzie increased influence? 1138.

- Who was the only Canadian refugee to whom an amnesty was refused for rebellion? 563, 1138.
- What caused the rebellion of 1837? 1385.
- What Canadian premier took part in this rebellion? 343.
- What has caused the mistaken impression of Canadian climate held by Europeans? 1966.
- What name did Cartier give to the Indian village of Hochelaga? 343.
- What is the commercial metropolis of all British America? 1285.
- Where did the French missionaries and traders start from on their daring expeditions? 1572.
- What are some points of interest in the most historic city of Canada? 1573.
- How did France lose Canada? 1117.
- What great war led to the Treaty of Paris? 1728.
- What struggle increased the British possessions in America twenty-fold? 716.
- How did George Washington help England to gain Canada? 714.
- What great Canadian missionary was sent by Frontenac to explore the Mississippi? 1175.
- How did Joliet lose all his maps and papers on this voyage? 977.
- What large island is owned by Menier, the French chocolate-manufacturer 80.
- What caused the assassination of that romantic hero, La Salle? 1033.
- What Franciscan explorer sailed with La Salle? 861.
- Who was Henri de Tonti? 1923.
- What was the dying tribute Montcalm paid to his noble English conqueror? 2103, 1255.
- What memorable battle wrested supremacy from the French? 4.
- Who was the first Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec? 1037.
- What is a proof of the broadmindedness of the British government? 1037.
- Who is Quebec's most honored citizen? 1036.
- What distinguished citizen of Quebec endowed a magnificent agricultural school? 1573.
- What great university was founded in 1811? 1136.
- What Canadian educator stands in the first rank of American thinkers? 1189, 1037.
- What great French pioneer was loved by the wild people of the forest, by courtiers and close-fisted merchants? 366.
- What island is a paradise for summer tourists? 1547.
- How could the Indians get to any part of New Brunswick? 1324.
- What splendid park is a paradise for campers? 50.
- When did the actual career of Ontario begin? 1384.
- When did the Fenians invade Canada? 655.
- What splendid agricultural college in Ontario? 810, 1228.
- What governments closely approach civic perfection? 1385.
- What large city is supplied with electric power from Niagara Falls? 1924.
- What department-store employs 4,000 hands? 1924.
- Where is the residence of the governor-general of Canada? 1400.
- What improvements have been made in the St. Lawrence channel since 1857? 1659.
- What building is architecturally one of the most imposing on the continent? 1924.
- What part of Toronto University was founded by the Basilian Fathers? 1661.
- What college sent out the first missionaries for the Church of England in Canada? 2115.
- What noble count changed the course of New World history? 720.
- On what historic ground did he camp 234 years ago? 1005.
- How is Niagara illuminated? 1345.
- What was Anthony Trollope's tribute to Niagara Falls? 1346.

- What naturalist discovered the lowest form of animal life? 509.
 What dispute was jokingly called the Aroostook war? 111.
 Who discovered the Klondyke goldmines? 1007.
 What celebrated dispute did this reopen between Canada and the United States? 38.
 What is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's patriotic hope for the future of Canada? 1036.
 What Irish representative to the British Parliament was once leader of the Liberals in Canada? 225.
 Upon what Indian reserves was built the first church (Episcopalian) in Upper Canada? 260.
 What Indian chief translated *The Gospel of Mark* and *The English Prayerbook* into Mohawk? 260.
 Where was the first large suspension-bridge built? 266.
 For how long is copyright granted in Canada? 453.
 How many times have Fenians invaded Canada? 655.
 What Canadian statesman was governor of the Windward Islands and later of British Guiana? 875.
 What indemnity did the Hudson Bay Company receive for its rights? 893.
 Where is left a remnant of the Huron Indians? 900.
 What Canadian statesman was offered a knighthood three times but declined? 1137.
 When was use first made of power at Niagara? 1346.
 When was work first begun at Niagara to develop electric power? 1346.
 What Anglo-Canadian novelist is a member of the British Parliament? 1423.
 What Indian chief was a brigadier-general in the War of 1812? 1879.
 What Indian put off his uniform and sword and dressed like an Indian because he believed he would be killed in battle? 1880.
 By whom was Vancouver founded? 2001.
 How do the Huron Indians tell the story of their origin? 900.
 Where was the first modern cantilever bridge built? 267.

UNITED STATES.

- How should United States history be studied? 1977.
 How did Queen Elizabeth playfully name Sir Walter Raleigh's instability of character? 1584.
 When did Raleigh say: "This is a sharp medicine, but it is a sure cure for all diseases"? 1584.
 How did Raleigh honor his queen? 2024.
 The land of what great city was bought for beads, brass ornaments and bright cloth? 1336.
 What celebrated Virginian named New England? 1149.
 Where is Plymouth Rock preserved upon which the Pilgrim Fathers landed? 1507.
 What is the first written constitution we have any historical account of? 1490.
 What caused the first battle between Englishmen in America? 1182.
 When was the Mississippi River the western boundary of Virginia? 2024.
 Why is Connecticut called the Constitution State? 444.
 Who was exiled for saying the government should not control religion? 2088.
 Who was the first Chief Tammany? 517.
 To what rebellion can the Revolution be traced? 154.
 What six great colleges were founded before 1700? 1977.
 What dispute was settled by the celebrated Mason-and-Dixon line? 1184, 1448.
 What fortress, taken and destroyed by the New Englanders cost \$5,000,000, and was 30 years in building? 1118, 1977.

- When did the Continental Congress make this noble declaration: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged"? 1375.
- Where was Washington initiated into the business of war? 1496.
- Why did he think Providence had preserved him for some great duty? 2048.
- What explorations were carried on by Jesuit missionaries? 714.
- What important mission was entrusted to Washington when he was only 21? 714.
- What war prepared the colonists for the War of Independence? 1977.
- At what meeting in 1754 did Benjamin Franklin suggest the idea of uniting the colonies? 39.
- What noted Indian fighter had the first white child in Kentucky, and performed the first marriage ceremony? 245.
- What governor forced women to wear veils at all public assemblies? 614.
- Who were the first Puritans? 1564.
- Tell some of the adventures of Captain John Smith? 1770.
- What was one of the direct causes of the American Revolution? 1978.
- Upon what great principle of justice was Parliament itself founded? 616.
- What eminent English statesman made one of his greatest speeches in favor of the colonists? 1808, 1496.
- Where was the first regular newspaper published? 248, 1343.
- What was the original name of *The Saturday Evening Post*, founded by Franklin at 23? 708.
- Where did the first colonial Congress meet? 442.
- What was the Continental Congress? 443, 1978.
- When did the first Congress of the United States meet? 443.
- Whose portrait was on the first United States postage-stamp? 1809.
- What postage-stamp is worth \$375? 1809.
- Who was the first successful postmaster-general? 1536.
- When was letter-postage reduced to two cents an ounce? 1536.
- When did one cent and two cent postal cards come into use? 1537.
- How many million pieces of mail go to the Dead Letter Office per year? 510.
- What prophetic words were inscribed on Liberty Bell 23 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence? 513.
- At what battle did the political existence of the United States begin? 1978.
- What celebrated strategy proved the turning point of the war? 1978.
- How did the famous Ordinance of 1787 help to bring about the Federal Union? 1979.
- When was the city of Washington made the capital of the nation? 2087, 1980.
- What president first occupied the White House? 2047.
- What fourteen masters did George Washington have to serve? 2049.
- What high place did Frederick the Great give to General Washington? 2049.
- Who uttered this celebrated tribute to Washington: "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen"? 2049.
- What president more than doubled the area of the United States? 1980.
- What president was called the sage of Monticello? 968.
- What brave little woman guided the celebrated Lewis and Clark Expedition? 1061.
- How did Jefferson almost cripple New England? 611.
- When did the idea of states' rights first become prominent? 1814.
- Why was the Hartford Convention accused of treasonable designs? 846.
- What famous Indian was an English brigadier-general? 1879, 1876.
- In what administration did the president belong to one party and the vice-president to another? 1520.

- What two brilliant orators have been defeated three times for the presidency? 280, 407.
- What are the words of the Monroe doctrine? 1253.
- Who were the National Republicans? 2075.
- When did the Democrats and Republicans form one political party? 623.
- What sarcastic name was given to the Compromise Bill of 1850? 1382, 438.
- What was the Missouri compromise? 1242, 407.
- What was intended by the Wilmot proviso? 546.
- What did "squatter sovereignty" mean? 1981, 546.
- Who was the author of the Nullification Act that Jackson called treason? 308, 1785, 852.
- How did Texas avenge the death of David Crockett and his heroic comrades, 479, 36, 1673.
- What was the first great blow delivered to states' rights? 2063, 836.
- What laws protected the kidnappers of free negroes and forced these again into slavery? 722.
- What was the Gadsden purchase? 728, 100.
- What territory was discovered by an Italian friar and an African slave? 100.
- What Indians live in immense apartment-houses five stories high? 1559.
- Are the cliff-dwellers the same as cave-men? 100, 353.
- What is the Urim and Thummim of the Mormons? 1263, 1992.
- What conflict did the Mormons have with the Federal government? 1995.
- Who invented the Macintosh coat? 1640.
- Name six remarkable inventions that appeared between 1830 and 1850? 1981.
- Who were the Underground Railroad "conductors" for fugitive slaves? 1966.
- What was the memorable Dred-Scott case? 1869.
- What chief justice decided that slaves were not "persons" but "property"? 1982.
- What state declared that it might annul the laws of Congress? 1785.
- What colony first raised a military force to oppose English government? 1785.
- What state was the leading exponent of states' rights? 1785.
- What state was the first to secede before the Civil War? 441.
- How has the state been saved from the ignorant negro voters? 1785.
- How were the Confederate troops outnumbered in the Civil War? 1982.
- How many men were killed in the draft-riots in New York city? 548.
- What general was dismissed from the army after the Battle of Bull Run? 1531, 288.
- What great battle decided the Civil War? 762.
- After what desperate battle did Grant write his famous message: "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"? 1804.
- What six books did Lincoln own when he was 21? 1073.
- How did some fence rails he split help to win him the presidency? 1073.
- Did the Federal government intend to assail the Confederate states when they seceded? 1074.
- What Confederate was one of the greatest soldiers America has produced? 1046.
- Did Robert E. Lee know the Union must triumph? 1047.
- How did Grant save Lee from being tried for treason? 794.
- What is the Fifteenth Amendment? 1595.
- Who were those low-principled northerners known as carpet-baggers? 340.
- What was the dreaded Ku-Klux Klan? 1013.
- Why did the government issue greenbacks? 1792.
- Who introduced Mardi Gras in this country? 1169.

- When and where was the first railroad built in the United States? 1581.
- How many miles of railroad in the United States in 1908? 1582.
- How many miles of railroad in the world in 1908? 1582.
- What is the strength of the United States army and navy? 1984.
- What is the population of the United States of each: Indian, Negro and foreign born? 1976.
- What is the salary of each cabinet officer? 1984.
- When was the Naval Department of the United States formed and by what officers was it controlled? 1985.
- How did the naturalization laws of the United States compare with those of other countries? 1307.
- How is the Signal Service of the United States operated? 1755.
- In what way are taxes imposed in the United States? 1874.
- How many judges are there in the Supreme Court of the United States? 467.
- What is the duty of consuls? 448.
- What is the present policy of the United States government with regard to the Indians? 921.
- To whom is the United States indebted for the purchase of Alaska? 1730.
- What is the most populous city of southern California which was founded by the Spaniards? 1116.
- What came near involving the United States with Chile in 1891? 388.
- How is the number of representatives in Congress regulated, and how often is their number changed? 442.
- Who commanded the famous *Alabama*? 1722.
- When did the first Colonial Congress meet? 442.
- What celebrated Polish general took part in the American Revolutionary War? 1011.
- What was the beginning of the postoffice? 1536.
- Which was the last settled of the thirteen states? 752.
- Where are the mints of the United States? 1237.
- What famous battle was fought at Gaines' Mills? 728.
- What are the most noted cases of impeachment? 917.
- In what war was the *Monitor* first used? 1251.
- What persons are barred from serving as electors? 596.
- What tribe of Indians took sides with the British during the Revolutionary War? 376.
- Why was the first political party called Federalists? 1519.
- What naval battle is known as Perry's victory? 1454.
- Which presidents have been elected by the House of Representatives? 1545.
- Whom do the Americans address as His Excellency? 12.
- In what famous battle did the British lose twenty-six hundred and the Americans but six men killed and thirteen wounded? 952.
- What general in the Civil War was called Superb? 833.
- What harbor was headquarters for the northern division of the American fleet during the War of 1812? 1651.
- What is the Signal Service? 1755.
- What was the beginning of the second Seminole war? 1396.
- When was the town of Chicago organized? 379.
- When did the Democratic party come into existence? 1520.
- What year were there four candidates in the field, all claiming to be Democrats? 1520.
- Who led the Whig party and what ground did it take? 1520.
- What first weakened the Whig party? 1520.
- When did the Whig party cease to exist? 1520.
- When did the Anti-Masonic party arise? 1520.
- Of what was the Republican party formed, and when? 1520.
- When were each of the three following parties formed: Greenbackers, Constitutional Union and Union Labor party? 1520.

HISTORY

- Where did the first and the last battle of the Revolution take place? 1520.
- What were the principal features of President Polk's administration? 1518.
- Who commanded the "Green Mountain Boys," and in what battle? 52.
- When and by whom was the District of Columbia ceded to the United States? 535.
- What is the oldest permanently settled city of Iowa? 556.
- What was the first instance of negro slavery we have in the United States? 2024.
- When was the beginning of the modern navy of the United States? 1313.
- What caused the Seminole War in the United States? 1722.
- What was the Stamp Act and when was it repealed? 1808.
- When did St. Louis become a town? 1659.
- Who discovered the source of the Mississippi River? 1690.
- Who was appointed commander of Florida with orders to plant a Spanish colony, and with what results? 1203.
- What was the early postal service of the United States? 1536.
- What is the extent of the Postoffice Department? 1537.
- What are the duties of the office of Attorney-General? 1985.
- Who was founder of Maryland? 1182.
- Which was the first state to ratify the Constitution? 517.
- What slave state did not secede during the Civil War? 517.
- In what state of the Union are the people nicknamed the Blue Hen's Chickens, and why are they so called? 517.
- What state has a pillory and whipping-post? 517.
- What state's name signifies the Land of Flowers? 683.
- How and by whom was Florida discovered? 683.
- What is the great corn state of the Union? 935.
- What Indian war cost the United States thirty million dollars? 379.
- What tribe of Indians owned slaves and fought with the south? 394.
- Who were the first people to visit Michigan? 1219.
- When was Lincoln's name presented for the vice-presidency by the Illinois delegation at the national Republican convention? 1074.
- Who made the first settlement in Alabama? 36.
- What was the most important act of Jefferson's administration? 952.
- What was the most terrible and destructive battle of the Civil War? 762.
- When did Congress adopt the national bank system? 167.
- What states have passed laws prohibiting the sale of liquor? 1927.
- What was the first settlement after Jamestown? 38.
- When was the United States flag adopted? 679.
- What was the earliest English settlement in the United States? 959.
- Where are the United States mints located? 1238.
- What city in the United States is third in importance as to exports? 1330.
- Where is the United States Artillery School? 115.
- Where is the seat of our Naval Academy, and by whom founded? 74.
- What was the character of the first United States postage stamp? 1809.
- When and by whom was the first tariff act drawn up in the United States? 1871.
- What was the first tariff measure enacted in the United States to protect industries? 1871.
- What state passed an act in 1833 declaring the United States tariff-law null? 1785.
- What completed the ruin of the Federal party in the election of 1816? 845.
- What was the largest amount ever owed by the United States government? 1305.
- When did postal cards come into use? 1537.
- When did free mail delivery begin? 1537.

- What treaty was made on the spot where Philadelphia now stands? 1446.
What bishop was appointed major-general by Jefferson Davis? 1518.
What territory comprises the Louisiana purchase and what was the consideration? 1119.
When was Louisiana admitted as a state, and what is its area? 1119.
What large concession did Mexico make with the United States in 1848? 1216.

ASIA.

- Where is thought to be the cradle of civilization? 119.
What European countries have at different times founded colonies in Asia? 119.
What European countries are now struggling for mastery in Asia? 119.
Who was first to sail around Asia? 1750.
What famous tomb in India is described by travelers as a glimpse of Paradise? 1866.
What was the beginning of the Selucian Empire? 1720.
When was Phœnicia in her greatest power and glory? 1473.
What Assyrian placed the ancient world under one ruler for twenty years? 125.
What city was the center of the world's traffic in the twelfth century? 278.
What country was closed against other nations till 1876? 1011.
Who was the first Assyrian king to invade Egypt? 625.
What first weakened Tyre when at its best? 1963.
What city was the home of Xerxes and Cyrus the Great? 1680.
Who was the greatest king of Babylonia? 153.
What is the most extensive and powerful kingdom in western Asia? 1455.
Who was the real founder of the first Assyrian empire? 125.
At whose death was Turkestan split into fragments? 1955.
From what does Mesopotamia derive its name? 1210.
In what way has an accurate account of the reign of Darius of Persia been obtained? 504.
What evidence have we that the Assyrians reached a high degree of wealth and civilization? 125.

AUSTRALIA.

- When did Australia have its beginning as a British settlement? 142.
For what purpose were these early settlements used? 143.
When was Australia found on a geographical chart? 142.
When did the reception of convicts cease? 144.
What gave an impulse to the colony in the early fifties? 142.
When did the government become representative? 142.
When did education come under state control? 143.

INDIA.

- The invasion of India by what people brought the Sanskrit language and the Hindu religion? 919-20.
Who was the greatest sovereign India ever had? 920.
What European nations began settlements in India early in the eighteenth century? 920.
When did the British East India Company settle in India? 920.
When and by whom was the first charter granted to the East India Company? 576.
Who was the youngest governor-general ever sent to India? 497.
When did the British East India Company cease to exist? 920.
What emperor of India liked to be called Conqueror of the World, and was made a prisoner for life in his own castle? 140.

LITERATURE

ORIENTAL.

- What can you tell about the vastness of Chinese literature? 1080.
 Are there any others that are as large? 1082.
 Who was the greatest and wisest of Chinese? 441.
 What has been his influence? 441.
 What are the Chinese classics? 1080.
 Whose books were used in the Chinese government examinations until a few years ago? 1080.
 What are the histories of China? 1080.
 Of what are the philosophical and art divisions of the Chinese library composed? 1080.
 Of what is the *belles-lettres* division composed? 1080.
 Is Chinese poetry an important division of their literature? 1080.
 What classes of Chinese literature, though really good, are not included in the national library? 1080.
 When was paper first used in printing? 1080.
 What is the character of Sanskrit literature? 1080.
 What kind of writings are the most important Hindu writings? 1080.
 Did the Hindus write any great epic poems? 1080.
 What class of Hindu writings is found all over the world? 1080.
 What is the rank of Hindu drama as compared to Greek and to English? 1080.
 What are the oldest literary documents known? 919.
 What literatures were lost for thousands of years and how were they recovered? 125, 152, 1081, 1635, 486, 873, 1082.
 How early do we find Babylonian writings? 1080.
 What is their nature and how were they written? 1080.
 Had the Babylonians any great poems? 1080.
 What kinds of books did they write? 1080.
 In the ruins of what famous city was Assyrian literature found? 1352.
 What was the principal object of the foundation of the Assyrian library? 1081.
 What can you tell about this library? 1081.
 When was most of it written? 1081.
 Which came first: Babylonian or Assyrian? 125, 152, 1081.
 Did Assyrian influence Hebrew literature? 1081, 125.
 For what are almost all civilized nations indebted to the Phœnicians? 1081.
 Who was the Marco Polo of the Phœnicians? 1081.
 Where was the key to Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian literature found? 271, 486, 504, 1040, 1352, 1589, 1635.
 What is the Zend-Avesta? 1081.
 Who is believed to have written it? 2136.
 What people use it? 1426.
 When did Persian literature flourish most? 1081.
 With whom did Persian poetry reach its height? 1081.
 Who was the greatest of Persian lyric poets? 1081.
 Who wrote the *Rubaiyat*? What does the name mean? 1382.
 What is the greatest production of Hebrew literature? 1081, 209.
 What sorts of books did its authors write? 209.
 Were any Jews historians? orators? philosophers? poets? 209.
 What writings by Jewish writers are not included in the Protestant canon of the Bible? 1081.
 What are the great translations of the Bible? 209, 759, 970, 1915, 2030, 2114.
 Who was the first of modern commentators on the Bible? What influence did he have on the growth of Judaism? 1081.
 What great modern philosopher was a Jew? 1799.
 Who are some of the modern Jews who have taken prominent rank in literature, science and art? 1082.
 What are Egyptian hieroglyphics? 873.
 How were they deciphered? 1635.

What is *The Book of the Dead*? 1082.
 Who was Egypt's first historian? 591, 1157.
 What varieties of literature had the Egyptians? 1082.
 How early was the science of medicine known in Egypt? 1082.
 Who was Egypt's Homer? What poem the Egyptian Iliad? 1082.
 Did the Egyptians write novels? 1082.
 What early literature is Christian? 1083.
 What was the most important result of Syriac writings? 1083.
 What is the oldest book in Syriac in existence? 1083.
 How were prize poems in Arabia sometimes written? 1084.
 What can you tell about the expansion of Arabian literature in the eighth and ninth centuries? 1084.
 What was the condition of Arabia during Europe's dark ages? 1084.
 Upon what were Arabian law and theology based? 1084.
 In philosophy whom did the Arabians regard highly? 1084.
 In mathematics for what are we indebted to the Arabians? 1084.
 From what Arabian literature did that of Europe gain much? 1084.
 How did the stories of *The Thousand and One Nights* come to be told? 1084.

GREEK.

What are the two great Homeric poems, and what can you tell of them? 1082, 882.
 Was Homer the only epic poet of Greece? 870, 1082.
 What is the difference between a lyric and an epic poem? 1510.
 Who was the greatest Greek lyric poet? 1082, 1491.
 What other lyric poets won undying fame? 96, 1678, 1759.
 What caused the growth of the drama? 1082, 550.
 Who were some of the most important Greek dramatists? 20, 97, 632, 1781.
 What tragedian does tradition tell us was killed by an eagle dropping a tortoise, to break its shell, on his bald head, mistaking it for a stone? 20.
 Who was the greatest Attic tragedian? 20.
 Who is the head of the Greek dramatists? 550.
 What Greek dramatist is called the world's greatest laughter? 97.
 Who and what was Menander? 550, 1082.
 Who were some of the most important Greek historians? 1082.
 Which was the father of history? 868.
 Which was the philosophical historian? 1908.
 Which was the gentleman of leisure? 2117.
 Who were the three great Greek philosophers? 1082.
 Which one has had great influence on all thinkers since? 1082.
 What are the distinctive principles of the teachings of Socrates? 1502.
 What feature of Greek law caused oratory to become so prominent? 1082.
 Who was the greatest of orators? 1082.
 Who was the greatest writer of Greek comedies? 97.
 What city, founded not long before Demosthenes died, rivaled Athens in literature and scholarship? 45.
 What great translation of the Scripture was made there? 972, 209, 1762.
 What island contains but three towns of any size, though Vergil told of its hundred cities? 477.
 What has made Troy famous to the literary world? 1945.
 What made the Greek poet Theocritus famous? 1899.
 From what is the language of the Greeks supposed to have been derived? 801.
 What caused the decline of Greek literature? 1082.
 What was the most famous ancient library? 46.
 Where was it? Who founded it? 591.
 What story is told about its destruction? 46.
 What was Plutarch's professed purpose? 1506.

LITERATURE

What important theologian sought to combine the results of Greek philosophy with the gospel during the second century? 1393.
What is meant by the term pseudonym? 1188.
To whom is the world indebted for the first complete edition of Homer?

ROMAN.

When did Roman literature commence? 1083.
Did Rome ever have any really native literature? 1083.
Upon what was Roman drama founded? 1083.
Who were the Roman dramatists? 1083.
By whom and when was the satire founded? 1083.
What is said to have caused the death of Terence? 1891.
In what branches of literature did Rome excel? 1083.
Who was the greatest of all epigrammatists? 1178.
What can you tell of Cicero? 1083.
What noblest Roman of them all was author, orator, scholar, soldier and statesman. 303.
When was the Augustan age of Roman poetry? 1083.
Who were some of the great writers of this age? 1083.
What can you tell of their writings? 1083.
Do any Roman epics compare with those of India and Greece? 1083.
What man of the world is one of the world's lyric poets? 1083.
Who was the chief comic dramatist of Rome? 1503.
Who were the great Roman prose writers? 1083.
Which were historians? Which essayists? Which letter-writers? 1083.
Who was Nero's tutor, and what was his fate? 1723.
What emperor was Plato's philosopher ruling the world? 139.
Who was the earliest and greatest letter-writer in the world? 398.
Who was the last of the great Latin poets? 984.
From whom do we derive our impressions of the life of the upper classes of the first century? 1505.
Who was the real first Roman historian? 1083.
What great writer wrote satires against the rich? 1083.
Who were other Roman writers of a later period? 1083.
What Christian authors glorified the last days of Latin literature? 58, 137, 970.

ITALIAN.

What was the literary language of Europe during the middle ages? 1084.
Who formed a trio of great Italian writers? 1084.
In what country did literature reach its height in its opening? 1084.
What did Dante's *Divine Comedy* do for literature and the Italian language? 501.
Who was the Laura whom Petrarch immortalized? 1462.
What works made Petrarch famous? 1084.
What other great poets are glories of Italy? 96, 1873.
Are there any Italian dramatists? 1084.
What Italian historical product has been translated into most modern languages? 1084.
Who was the foremost Italian of the seventeenth century? 730.
What makes Manzoni's writings valuable literature? 1084.

FRENCH.

Who figure in the oldest literature of France? 1625, 368.
The earliest writings of the French were of what kind? 1085.
What was Provençal? Who were the troubadours? 1944, 1554.
What stirred the literature of France during the sixteenth century? 1085.
Who was known as the jester of France? 1577.
What Frenchman was the first and greatest of essayists? 1254.
What is the greatest collection of printed books in the world? 1422, 1064.
Who wrote *Institute of Christian Religion*? 311.
What French queen was a considerable author? 1170.

LITERATURE

- For what is the age of Louis XIV noted? 1085.
What Catholic churchmen were great pulpit-orators? 1187.
Who were some of the leading writers of this period? 1085.
What work of this period is precious to Christians? 1085, 1427.
What French scientist and writer founded modern philosophy? 522.
French life under Louis XIV is set forth in what writings? 1085.
What has been the most brilliant period of the Provençal language? 1554.
What were the characteristics of French literature of the eighteenth century? 1085.
What work influenced French thought to a great extent during this period? 1085, 1256.
Who was the queen of letter-writers? 1729.
What can you tell about Voltaire and his influence? 2029.
Who was considered the greatest literary critic of modern times? 1663.
Who was Rousseau? 1638.
What natural history, though not authentic, is considered a French classic? 1085, 286.
What was the leading novel of the eighteenth century? 1085, 1057.
Who was the prince of French orators? 1238.
What romantic idyl was Napoleon's favorite book? 1662.
In the nineteenth century what school arose in French literature? 1085.
Who were the leaders of this school? 1085.
What are some of the writings of the most popular authors of the romantic school? 1085.
Who was considered the greatest French novelist? 1085, 895.
What woman was the George Eliot of French fiction? 1673.
In what department of French literature of the nineteenth century has the greatest work been done? 1085.
Who is the chief French poet of the nineteenth century? 1085.
What other French poet is almost as famous? 1292.
Who are some of the leading nineteenth century historians? 1085.
What French historian set historical study on foot in Europe in the nineteenth century? 813.
Who are the leading philosophers and critics of this century? 1086.
Of whom is it said: "He found French poetry a piece of brick and stucco and left it a palace builded of jewels?" 895.
How did the author of *Monte Cristo* bring himself into disrepute? 560.
Who joked the Provençals and created *Tartarin of Tarascon*? 506.
Who was the earliest French historian? 704.
What notable journalist, although French, wrote in English? 230.

SPANISH.

- What is the *Poem of the Cid*? 1086, 398.
What is the best book of chivalry? 56.
How did the Spanish obtain their ballads? 398, 1086.
When were the best Spanish lyrics written? 1086.
What Spanish scholar published the second polyglot Bible? 2118.
What drama is a novel, what novel a drama? 1086.
Who were the lyric poets of Spain? 1086.
Of whom did Byron say: "He laughed Spain's chivalry away"? 361.
What is the best known and best loved of all Spanish books? 1086.
Who were some of the dramatists of the golden age of Cervantes? 1086.
Who wrote nearly two thousand plays? 2007.
When did Spanish literature decline? 1086.
Are any of the best European novels between 1800 and 1900 the work of Spaniards? 1086.
What Spanish orator was a modern Cicero? 347.
What nation has the greatest number of proverbs? 1555.

PORTUGUESE.

- What tale of chivalry set European romance agoing? 56.
Who was Portugal's great poet? How did his writings affect the people? 315, 1086.
With whom did the Portuguese literature reach its height? 1086.
What can you tell of the nineteenth century literature of Portugal? 1086.

FINNIC.

- What one of the great epics of the world originated in Finland? 1086.
Who discovered it? How did he recover it? 1086.

DUTCH.

- Who was the first writer to create a good Dutch prose? 1086.
For what is Vondel noted? 1086.
What was the only book, except the Bible, that for a long time was found in Dutch homes? 1086.
Who were some of the important Dutch writers? 1086.
What Dutchman wrote *Imitatio Christi*? 996.
Which founded international law? 1038, 1086.
Who was the Prince of the Renaissance? 623.
What Jewish Dutchman was a great philosopher? 1799.

SCANDINAVIAN.

- What is included in Scandanavian literature? 1087.
What do you understand by *Edda*? 1087, 581.
What were the sagas? 1087, 1628.
In what modern literatures do they play a part? 1266, 785, 1606, 1756, 2033, 1347.
What was remarkable about the Icelandic sagas? 1087.
When did the literature of Norway first become of importance? 1087.
What Norwegian was considered one of the great dramatists of his day? 909.
What is the nature of Björnson's writings? 1087, 221.
Who founded the Copenhagen theater, and what were some of his writings? 1087.
What is Denmark's national song? 1087.
Who wrote it? 1087.
What Danish historian revolutionized our ideas as to the first five centuries of Roman history? 1349.
Why do most of us know Hans Christian Andersen? 1087.
Among great critics who is a Dane? 260.
What was the nature of the earliest Swedish writings? 1087.
What great naturalist greatly influenced the literature of Sweden? 1087.
Who was the great theological writer of the eighteenth century? 1087.
What Swedish lady was a famous novelist? 263.
What is the most powerful Swedish novel? 1087.
What epic at once became the most popular poem in Sweden? 1880.

GERMAN.

- How far back does German literature date? 1087.
Who were the *Minnesinger*? 1087, 1236.
What two epic poems are considered to be the greatest treasures of German national literature? 1087.
What can you tell of these epics? 1087, 1347.
What great tone-poet used them and the sagas? 2033.
During the fifteenth century what plays rose to their height? 1087, 1238.
Do any of them survive still? 1368.
What famous fable did a German write? 1604.
What fixed the literary language? 1087.
With whom does modern German literature commence? 1087.
Who is called the Luther of German literature, drama and art? 1058.
What German savant almost equaled Newton?

LITERATURE

- How do German scholars rank with the scholars of the world? 1087.
Who are some of the brilliant philosophers of Germany? 659, 857, 992, 1688.
Who constituted the "ideal" school of philosophy? 659.
What great German philosopher said: "Whoever will tell me of a good action done, him will I thank, though it be the last hour of my life"? 857.
What Scotch philosopher "woke him from dogmatic slumbers"?
Who was Schelling? 1088.
Who are some of the great German historians? 1087.
What German historian lived to be ninety, and wrote about fifty works on history? 1587.
What German historian wrote a Roman history? 1249.
Who was the great scientist of Germany? 897.
Who was Goethe and what can you tell about him? 777.
What English novel influenced Goethe greatly? 2018.
Whose early writings greatly excited the German people? 1087.
How did Goethe and Schiller rank as dramatists? 550.
How do they rank in the world of letters? 1088.
What influenced the study of Shakespeare in Germany? 1087, 1689.
What satirist exerted a mighty influence over the German middle classes? 1613.
About 1850 who ranked with Goethe and Schiller? 1087, 858.
Who is the most eminent German novelist? 718.
Who else were German novelists? 136, 718.
What German was a tone-poet? 2032.

CELTIC.

- What remarkable people's literature is chiefly known in its French and English forms? 357.
What famous poem from this literature created a sensation in the eighteenth century? 1397.
What was the name of the poets of ancient Britain and Gaul? 554.
What British hero gave rise to much of this literature? 114.
What famous poet was associated with him? 1207.
What noble institution are they said to have founded? 1638.
Who were some of its noted characters? 198, 729, 949, 1035, 1109, 1943.
What did they seek? 790.
How did this literature work its way into French literature? 1628.
What personages of mythology seem to be of Celtic origin? 646, 1129, 1142, 1294, 1559.
Where was Camelot? 314. What was Excalibur? 640.
Who really made the British legends a part of English literature? 1152.
What English poets in modern times wrote about these myths? 1265, 1796, 1856, 1891.
What German wrote musical dramas about Celtic heroes? 1109, 2033.
Who has most nobly and successfully written about them? 1891.
What great poems did he write? 913.

ENGLISH.

- When did English literature begin? 201, 618, 190, 302, 47.
Was it written in English? 618.
If not, in what language? 1088.
Who was the first English poet? 201, 302.
Who were the earliest historians? 47, 190.
What were some of the literary results of the Normans conquering the English? 618.
When did the first beginnings of our modern language arise? 618.
What one man, more than any other, in effect formed English prose? 2114.
What other man continued and strengthened this literary influence? 1915.

LITERATURE

- What ancient literatures in the sixteenth century profoundly influenced English? 1081, 209, 1082, 1083.
- Who was "the welle of Englishe undefyled"? 373.
- What immortal book did he write? 1088.
- Did he owe anything to Petrarch and Boccaccio? 373, 1083.
- What scientific and philosophical Englishman lived in the thirteenth century? 154.
- What English authors flourished in the fifteenth century? 354, 1152.
- What form of poetry grew up in Scotland specially? 161, 1401, 1451.
- When did the Renaissance appear in England? 1088.
- What did the men of the time call it? 706, 1088.
- Who are a few of the famous literary men between 1509 and 1563? 1088, 1089.
- Who of them is the poet's poet? What famous allegory is his work? 1796, 1088.
- What great Englishman wrote about an ideal state? 1261.
- When was the Elizabethan age? 607.
- What made England then a nest of singing-birds? 1088.
- What prince of poets was born in 1564? 1733.
- Name a few of his works. 129, 831, 1004, 1130, 1206, 1222, 1399, 1630, 1886, 2097.
- What dramatist might have rivaled him? 1174.
- What friend of his was "rare Ben"? 978.
- Who was "the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind"? 154.
- What interesting and important books did he write? 1089.
- To what quaint compiler of travels are we indebted? 825.
- What chivalrous courtier of the time wrote a history of the world? 1583.
- Had any English novel yet been written? What English romances existed? 1089, 1363, 1628.
- How does Milton rank with Shakspeare as a poet? 1089.
- What were his early poems? 1228.
- What was the character of the second period of his writings? 1229.
- What was Milton's masterpiece, and during what period of his life was it written? 1089.
- Who was the Saxon Milton? 302.
- During this period who wrote sermons that were famous in literature? 1876.
- Who was the inspired tinker and immortal dreamer? 290.
- Who were some other poets of Milton's time? 1089.
- Who was the greatest writer of the restoration? 555.
- What can you tell about *Absalom and Achitophel*? 1089.
- During what period did modern science arise? 1706.
- Who were the principal writers along this line? 1089.
- What were some of their writings? 1089.
- Who was the chief poet of the Queen Anne period, and what were his productions? 1527.
- How does the Queen Anne period of literature rank? 1090.
- What famous essayists wrote during this period? 12, 626, 1820.
- Who was the most forcible prose-writer of this age? 1856.
- What were some of his leading writings? 1090.
- Who wrote *The Seasons*? 1906.
- During this time who wrote a famous elegy and what was it? 797.
- Who wrote odes at this time? 425.
- Who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*? 515.
- What was the first modern novel and who wrote it? 1363.
- What was *Tom Jones*? 1090.
- For what are Hume and Robertson noted? 897, 1090.
- Who wrote *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*? 764.
- What were the great names in English philosophy and kindred topics during the Queen Anne period? 1090.
- Who wrote *The Wealth of Nations*? 1769.
- Who were the two principal essayists of this period? 1090.
- Of whom was it said that he adorned everything he touched? 778.

- What man is known only as another's biographer? 249.
 What can you tell about *The Traveler* and *The Deserted Village*? 778.
 Whose poems combine intense passion and wonderful sweetness? 293.
 Whose poems are the most musical in the language? 1090.
 What was Goldsmith's most popular novel? 1090, 2018.
 What friend of Goldsmith made a famous dictionary? 976.
 What other friend was a great orator and a master of prose? 291.
 Whose poetry greatly influenced later poets? 2109.
 What are the most popular of Burns' writings? 293.
 What are the general features of the literature of the nineteenth century? 1090.
 Who wrote *The Ancient Mariner*? 421.
 Who wrote *The Excursion*? 2110.
 Who was the poet of Scotch chivalric legends? 1709.
 Where was his home? 2.
 What were his principal poems and novels? 1709.
 Immediately following Scott, what poet became the first of his time? 298.
 Who were the poets of brilliant imagination and intense passion? 994, 1738.
 Why were not Campbell and Southey appreciated? 1090.
 What man and his wife were great poets? 1090.
 What poet was called a "soul of fire in a shell of pearl"? 276.
 Who is generally considered the greatest English poet of the nineteenth century?
 When was *The Edinburgh Review* started? 1090.
 Who were some of its principal contributors? 274, 336, 522, 1023, 1130, 2092.
 Of whom was it said: There go Archimedes, Chesterfield, Demosthenes, Lycurgus, Newton and Solon in one? 274.
 Against whom was brought the accusation that omniscience was his *forte* and infallibility his *foible*? 1130.
 What department of English literature took the lead during the century? 1090.
 Who were the leading English novelists? 1090.
 What great novelist was charged with taking his characters from actual life? 529.
 Who wrote *Lucile*? What was his *pen-name*? 1128.
 Who are some leading English historians? 1090.
 What are some of the important biographies of recent years? 1091
 What are the most notable books in politics? 1091.
 What are the merits of *The English Men of Letters Series*? 1091.
 What names stand among modern essayists? 1091.
 What writers have defended theism? 1092.
 Who were the leading scientific men of the period? 1091.
 What poets have appeared since Tennyson and Browning? 1092.
 What biographers of famous men have appeared since 1880? 1091.
 Who are some of the leaders in recent *belles-lettres*? 1091, 1092.
 Who were prominent in philosophy? 1092.
 Name recent historians and their works. 1091.
 What effect have Ruskin's views had on English art? 1644.
 What famous poem, found almost everywhere, brought the writer only twenty-five dollars for the copyright? 1229.
 What Scotch girl was made immortal by the pen of John Brown? 1172.
 Who was the greatest writer of sea-stories? 1176.
 What book made Thomas More famous? 1996.
 Who was the translator of *Ossian*? 1397.
 What celebrated author was in debt \$700,000 at the age of 55, all of which he paid with his pen? 1709.
 Who declined the position of poet-laureate in favor of Southey? 1709.
 What book did Dr. Johnson assert to be the first in the world for its knowledge of the human heart? 1611.
 Who was called the Father of English Poetry? 374.

- Who was styled the Moses of modern science, leading it to the Promised Land, but himself only viewing it from Mount Pisgah? 154.
 What was the first encyclopedia? 613.
 What was the first book printed in England? 354.
 Who was the first English sonneteer? 1851.
 What poem is said to contain more familiar quotations than any other of equal length in the English language? 1527.
 Who has been called the Father of the English Novel? 1363, 1611.
 What led Burns to write his first poem? 294.
 What famous poet swam the Hellespont? 298.
 What writer received from Elizabeth a grant of thirty millions of acres of American land? 1752.
 What writer of the nineteenth century gave up marriage to take care of an afflicted sister? 1023.
 Who was the first poet laureate? 1035.
 Who are the greatest English letter writers? 1058.
 What was the first English printed copy of the New Testament? 1915.
 What made Laurence Sterne forever famous? 1824.
 What was the wildest and wittiest satire of the eighteenth century? 1856.
 What was the first English version of the Bible? 210, 1088, 2114.
 What famous novel is the sad life of its author? 272-3.
 What made Mrs. Dinah Maria (Mulock) Craik famous? 473.
 What was the early life of George Elliot? 606.
 What famous author was called a Christian Socialist? 1005.
 What Scottish kings have become well-known through Shakspeare? 1708.
 What made Disraeli's novels popular? 534.
 What is *Domesday Book*? 542.
 What noted novelist was made baron at the death of his mother? 288.
 What clergyman described the loneliness of his parish by saying that he lived 17 miles from a lemon? 1770.
 What poet was made poet-laureate in 1813? 1788.
 What was Tennyson's first publication? 1891.
 When was Tennyson made a peer? 1891.
 Who is known as a wit and the creator of Mrs. Partington? 1770.
 Who started *The Edinburgh Review*? 1770.

AMERICAN.

- What was the character of the colonial period of American literature? 1092.
 When was the first printing-press set up in Virginia? 1092.
 What were some of the early Virginian books? 1092.
 What was the first book printed in America north of Mexico? 1092.
 In what book are found germs of much of the poetry and romance of Longfellow, Whittier and Hawthorne? 1092.
 What can you tell about Cotton Mather and his work? 1092, 1188.
 Who wrote *Inquiry into the Freedom of the Human Will*? 588.
 Who wrote *Poor Richard's Almanac*? 708.
 What other works did the author write? 1092.
 What was the character of American literature from the Revolution until 1812? 1093.
 Who were some orators? 63, 307, 406, 852, 2062.
 Who were the noted essayists and what effect did their writings have? 1093.
 Who wrote *The Federalist*? 830, 966.
 What are the principal writings of Thomas Paine? 1409.
 What was the popular poem of revolutionary times? 1093.
 Who wrote *The Hasty Pudding*? 1093.
 When was *Yankee Doodle* written? 2120.
 Who wrote *Hail Columbia*? 824.
 Who wrote *Star Spangled Banner*? 1000, 1813.
 Who was the first real American poet and what were his principal works? 1093.

- Who was John Woolman? 1093, 1570.
 Who wrote *The American Flag* and *The Culprit Fay*? 790.
 Who was the first American writer to write works read for their real worth, instead of for the men and times described? 943-4.
 When was American literature of real worth first produced? 1093.
 Who was the first American novelist of any note? 450.
 What were *The Leather Stocking Tales*? 1043.
 What beautiful songs, sung in every household, were written at this time? 1094, 883, 1432.
 Who was the greatest English-speaking orator? 2062.
 Who were the leaders of what was known as transcendentalism? 1094.
 What was *The Dial*? 1094.
 Who was the great essayist of this period? 612.
 Who was the poetic prose-writer about nature? 1906.
 Who is the greatest American novelist, and what is his most famous production? 851, 1168.
 What books for children did he write? 1098.
 What are Longfellow's principal poems? 1094.
 What college was a center of American literature at this time? 1094.
 What famous poet was identified with Cambridge for over fifty years? 1112.
 Why is he the most widely read poet of America? 1094.
 What first gained Oliver Wendell Holmes notice? 1094.
 What work made him known to the whole world? 1094.
 What is the character of most of his poetry? 1094.
 Who is our greatest critic, as well as one of our leading poets? 1121.
 What is considered the finest modern satire? 1094.
 Who of our leading historians was almost blind? 1544.
 Who has written the best history of the U. S.? 165, 678, 1095.
 Who are our leading historians, and what are their principal works? 1094, 1095.
 Who were the leading orators of the antislavery cause? 1471, 1847.
 Who wrote *Thanatopsis*? 280.
 What was the theme of his best works? 1095.
 Who was the Quaker poet? 2081.
 What were his most popular works? 1095.
 Who wrote *The Raven*? 1509.
 What other popular works has this author written? 1095.
 What American belongs in the same class with Aristophanes and Rabelais as one of the world's colossai laughers? 408.
 What translation is considered one of the glories of American literature? 1875, 1876.
 What did Thomas B. Read write? 1095, 1589.
 Who wrote a noble ode that glorifies Lincoln? 2080.
 What book roused America against slavery, and has been translated into over forty languages? 1095, 1834, 1835.
 Who are our humorists? 1735, 1829, 2041, 276.
 Who wrote *The Luck of Roaring Camp*? 845.
 Who wrote *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*? 589.
 Who was *Ik Marvel*? 1242.
 Who wrote *The Battle Cry of the Republic*? 892.
 What plain-people's man made an immortal speech? 1074-5.
 Whose early death robbed the south of a great poet? 1095.
 What form of literature has dominated the new era? 1096.
 In what guise has history appeared? 1096.
 Who are the more prominent of the historical romanticists? 1096.
 What environment does James Lane Allen use in his writings? 52.
 What characterizes the work of Henry James? 958, 1097.
 What style of writer is William Dean Howells? 892, 1097.
 Who is famous for his Creole sketches? 300.
 Who was the editor of *The Library of the World's Best Literature*? 2042.

LITERATURE

What great orator was called the unagitated agitator? 1471.
How did Samuel Clemens come to take the title of *Mark Twain*? 408.
What poet awoke a desire in Whittier to write? 2081.
Whom did his admirers call the gray poet? 2079-80.
What are three of Emerson's best essays? 612.
Who was *Peter Parley*? 780.
Who was known as *Hans Breitmann*? 1052.

OTHER LITERATURES.

What living queen is a famous author? 607.
What Rumanian author was made a citizen of Greece? 1010.
What Canadian is one of the greatest writers of historical romance? 1423.
What Canadian's poetry in 1880 won the laurel wreath from the French Academy? 711.
Whom can you name as Canadian historians? 253, 281, 834, 1769.
Who was Sam Slick? 826.
What Canadian clergyman is a popular novelist? 782.
What has Seton the naturalist written? 1727.
Who are some Canadian-born poets? 336.
What Bohemian founded Czech literature? 901.
Who is Poland's best known author? 1753.
What Hungarian was one of the world's great orators? 1012.
What other Hungarians are famous writers? 2000, 1354.
Who first translated the Bible into a Teutonic language? 1964.
What famous writer of the day is a Belgian? 1143.
Who are some representative Russian novelists? 783, 1921, 1954.
Had the ancient Americans any literature? 150, 1216.
How did the Peruvians make records? 1576.
Who was the *Livy of Anahuac*? 951.
What noble Indian translated *Mark* into the Mohawk language? 260.
What unwritten literature existed in Oceania? 1295.
What was the nature of Calhoun's *South Carolina Exposition*? 307.

YOUNG FOLKS' LITERATURE.

Is all literature adapted for the young? 1098.
What stages of youth do educators recognize in literature for children? 1098, 1099, 1100.
What are among the best books for early childhood? 1098.
Are fiction and poetry the first books for young children? Or are other kinds the first? 1098.
When may simple nature-books, histories and biographies first be used? 1099, 876, 1307-9.
Can you name attractive and high-grade books in each of these classes? 1099.
How may parents and children together make the home a pleasure-ground of literature? 1099, 1100.
What art are teachers practicing to help the young toward knowing and loving the best books? 1099, 1100.
How are the schools fostering interest in the standard works of literature? 1100.
What classic authors and books in English are suggested for the older young folks? 1100.
What is the schools' new method of studying literary masterpieces? 1100.
Can periodicals be used as young people's literature? 1100.
Who have written about literature for the young? 1100.

SHORT STORIES.

The boy who was afraid to climb the mast. 1319.
Dick Arkwright and the cotton spinner. 102.
The story of Solon and Croesus. 1779.
The pope and the O of Glotto. 768.
The tale of the Golden Fleece. 95, 965, 778.
Sir Philip Sidney and the wounded soldier. 1752.

- The story of Little Nell. 1378.
 The philosopher who was compelled to drink a cup of poison. 1777.
 The banished king and the industrious spider. 278.
 The "Kid Judge" of Denver. 1076.
 The infant who was dipped by the heel into the river Styx. 7.
 Diogenes and Alexander the Great. 533.
 The poet who was a "bonnie fighter." 1825.
 The philosopher who solved a problem in a bath-tub. 92.
 The Green Mountain Boys and the British commander. 52.
 The story of Charter Oak. 71.
 The general whose only weapon was a small cane of light wood. 782.
 The petition whose signers were "nobody but women." 78.
 The story of Johnny Appleseed. 86.
 The beautiful singer and the wicked sailors. 96.
 Aristides and the voter. 97.
 The schoolmaster who believed in his scholars. 110.
 Atalanta and the Golden Apples. 129.
 How the little Indian *Bird Woman* visited her old home. 1061.
 St. Elizabeth and the basket of roses. 608.
 Audubon and the rats. 136.
 How two little blind girls were taught to read. 267, 995.
 St. Christopher crossing the river. 395.
 Croesus and the oracle of Delphi. 480.
 The children's Crusade. 483.
 The great king who commanded the tide to go back. 328.
 Damon and Pythias. 499.
 The boy who talked with a pebble in his mouth. 519.
 The writer who paid off a debt of \$700,000 with his pen. 1709.
 The celebrated story of Noble the lion and Reynard the fox. 1604.
 The boy who became a business man at 12. 582.
 The apology of the English lawmaker. 1562.
 The English writer who put his own boyhood into his novels. 529.
 The story of the sacred tumble bug. 1687.
 The king who turned away his daughter penniless. 1004.
 The baby king who was nursed by a she-wolf. 1631.
 The beautiful youth who gave his life to save the king. 80.
 The Greek hero who put out the giant's eye. 1965.
 The sorceress who changed twenty young men into swine. 400.
 The bold youth who tried to drive his father's chariot and nearly set the earth on fire. 1464.
 The king whose body was carried away by fairies. 114.
 The beggar who feasted without any food. 172.
 The ivory statue that came to life. 1565.
 The King of the Golden River. 1003.
 The young hero who cut off the head of Medusa the gorgon. 1455, 783.
 How Grace Darling saved the shipwrecked sailors. 504.
 How a city was built on the ground covered by a bull's hide. 531.
 The sea monster who had 12 feet, 6 necks and 6 mouths. 1712.
 The cowherd who left the feast because he could not sing. 303.
 The goddess who died of grief because her lover left her. 311.
 The wild men of Thessaly who were half man and half horse. 359.
 The terrible watch-dog with three heads. 360.
 The prisoner who made wings for himself to fly across the sea. 495.
 The famous knight who asked forgiveness from the pope. 1869.
 The king who threw himself into the sea because he thought his son was killed. 1901.
 The British officer and the Swamp Fox. 1172.
 The boy who was tied to a horse's back. 1193.
 The American who refused a title from Queen Victoria. 1433.
 The magician who sold his soul to Satan. 651.
 The boy inventor who never asked an idle question and never broke a tool he had borrowed. 723.
 The dancing countess who lost her garter. 738.
 The boys and girls who own a republic. 752.
 The Quest of the Holy Grail. 790.
 The young girl who was told by a heavenly voice to go to war. 973.

The "Kid Judge" and the boys who robbed the pigeon roost. 1076.
How the emperor's mother made garlands of cornflowers for her children. 686.

METEOROLOGY

With what does this science deal? 1212.
What are included under aerial phenomena? 1212.
What are included under aqueous phenomena? 1212.
What are included under luminous phenomena? 1212.

AERIAL PHENOMENA.

What is a cyclone? 492.
In what direction does the wind travel? 492.
What is the difference between a cyclone and a tornado? 492.
What is an anti-cyclone? 492.
How do the cyclones of the southern hemisphere differ from those of the northern hemisphere? 492.
What is a storm? 1833.
What is the connection between cyclones and storms? 1833.
How does the weather forecaster make his predictions? 1833-4.
What is a blizzard? 1834.
How are winds produced? 2094.
At what rate does a barely perceptible wind move? 2094.
At what rate does a storm blow? 2094.
What is the velocity of a hurricane? 2094.
What are the trade winds? 2094.
What are periodical winds? 2094.
How are the rate and pressure of wind measured? 71.

AQUEOUS PHENOMENA.

Of what are clouds composed? 412.
What are cirrus clouds? 412.
What are cumulus clouds? 413.
What are strata clouds? 413.
What are nimbus clouds? 413.
Why do the clouds not fall upon the earth? 413.
What is the difference between clouds and fogs? 688.
What is the principal source of fog? 688.
What is another frequent source of fog? 488.
What must be present in the air before fog can form? 488.
How is dew formed? 526.
What is the difference between the formation of dew and the deposit of water upon a tumbler? 526.
During what kinds of nights will dew not form? 526.
What is the explanation of these facts? 526.
What is the "dew point"? 526.
What is frost? 720.
What is the difference between the formation of dew and that of frost? 720.
Where are the most remarkable formations of frost seen? 720.
Why is frost more common in country districts than in towns? 721.
What is black frost? 721.
What are the most important causes of rain? 1582.
What are four principles regulating the relation of the winds to rainfall? 1582.
What places are there on the earth where the rain rarely or never falls? 1582.
What effect upon the rainfall have the trade winds in the tropics? 1582.
How may Europe be divided in respect to rainfall? 1582.
What effect have the Rocky Mountains upon the distribution of rain in the United States? 1582.
What is hail? 824.
When do hailstorms occur? 824.

MINERALOGY

- What is the structure of a hailstone? 824.
- What is the probable explanation of hailstorms? 824.
- What is snow? 1773.
- How is snow formed? 1773.
- What causes the whiteness of snow? 1773.
- What is meant by the "snow line"? 1773.
- Why does snow never collect to an indefinitely great depth? 1774.

LUMINOUS PHENOMENA.

- Where does the aurora borealis occur? 140.
- How does it appear in intermediate latitudes? 140.
- How does it appear in higher latitudes? 140.
- What makes it seem probable that auroras are produced by electrical discharges? 140.
- What sort of a spectrum does the aurora present? 140.
- Where are auroral displays most frequent? 140.
- What is lightning? 1069.
- Who established the connection between electricity and lightning? 1069.
- Is the source of electrical charges known? 1069.
- What is the rainbow? 1582.
- Of what does the rainbow consist? 1582.
- What are the two bows called? 1583.
- Who first gave the explanation of the rainbow? 1583.
- Who completed this explanation? 1583.
- What is a mirage? 1239.
- What is the cause of a mirage? 1239.
- In what different ways does the object appear? 1239.
- What is the explanation of this? 1239.
- What ship was discovered by means of a mirage? 1239.
- What is twilight? 1960.
- If there were no atmosphere, what would become of the twilight? 1960.
- In the polar regions how long does the twilight last? 1960.
- What theories are there as to the matter in the atmosphere that thus reflects the sunlight? 1960.

MINERALOGY

- What does the science of mineralogy embrace? 1230.
- What parts of the subject are dealt with in physical mineralogy? 1230.
- What does chemical mineralogy consider? 1230.
- What is shown in descriptive mineralogy? 1230.
- When was it that minerals began to be properly studied and classified? 1231.
- How were minerals grouped in the system presented by Mohr? 1231.
- What methods are now used? 1231.
- How do minerals vary in hardness? 1231.
- What mineral exhibits different shades of five different colors? 1231.
- What are the six systems according to which all crystals, natural and artificial, are classified? 1231.
- What is meant by "twinning"? 1231.
- What are the four principal ways in which minerals have been formed? 1231.
- What is pseudomorphism? 1231.
- By what process has petrified wood been formed? 1231.
- Where is the topaz found? 1923.
- Where is the tourmaline found? 1928.
- How did the amethyst get its name? 63.
- How are pearls obtained? 1435.
- Where are the finest specimens of onyx found? 1168.
- Where is the most celebrated opal now found? 1385.
- Where is the turquoise mostly found? 1958.
- In whose possession are the finest specimens of turquoise supposed to be? 1958.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

- What charm is the turquoise supposed to have? 1958.
What is the difference between a male and a female sapphire? 1678.
How can a diamond be distinguished? 527.
What famous diamond was found by a negress? 527.
Where was the largest diamond of North America found? 527.
What famous diamond is mounted in the scepter of the Czar of Russia? 527.
Where is the richest diamond mine in the world? 527.
What element in lead and coal is the same that, crystalized, forms the diamond? 332.
What country produces nearly one-half of the zinc of the world? 756.
When and where was the largest gold nugget ever discovered? 162.
Where is the richest copper mine in the world? 452.
What silver region produces one-third of the silver output of the world? 1758.
What state furnishes one-third of the gold, silver, copper and lead mined in the United States? 1254.
What metal expands less by heat than any other? 1502.
What metal will neither tarnish nor rust? 80.
What metal is nine times heavier than water? 452.
Where is sulphur found? 1846.
What is the lightest of all metals? 1537.
What are pyrites? 1566.
What is thallium, when and how discovered? 1897.
What mineral is used to make the Drummond light? 1071.
How is steel produced? 1819.
What has reduced the price of steel very much? 1820.
What metal rusts most easily, and why? 1649.
What is known as Prince's metal? 1644.
What metal is fluid when not heated? 1206.
Where do we find the purest iron ore in America? 1218.
Where are the richest copper mines in the world? 1218-9.
What mines produce one-third of the iron of the United Kingdom? 1222.
How are metals extracted from ores? 1211.
What state yields the most zinc? 1241.
From what is magnesium obtained? 1145.
How were coal beds formed? 749.
What is the extent of the coal fields of the United States? 414.
What is the largest mineral vein in the world? 2025.
Where are the largest manganese mines in the world? 2023.
What is the favorite metal for making casts of statues etc., and how is it prepared? 1598.
What mineral may be woven into cloth? 116.
What gives the prevailing color to granite? 792.
What is the study of shells called? 1738.
How are shells formed? 1737.
Where is the best white sand in the world found? 773.
What is the process of assaying? 122.
What is the process of mining? 1232.
In what various forms do minerals occur? 1232.
What are the more important problems of mining? 1233.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

- Who was the father of the modern comic opera? 1372.
Who has been called the singing flower of beauty? 806.
When and where was Mendelssohn born?
At what age did Mendelssohn begin the study of music? 1202.
What is the national hymn of France? 1176.
Where was Mozart born? 1274.
Who wrote *America*? 1770.
Who was the great genius of the fifteenth century, and also painted the celebrated picture of The Last Supper? 1056.

- What great singer was admitted into the musical conservatories of Stockholm at the age of nine years? 1075.
- What singer of renown born in Naples gave instructions in singing to Queen Victoria? 1015.
- At what place is the famous miracle play produced every ten years? 1368.
- How did Adolph Sax greatly influence military music throughout the world? 1686.
- How did Ole Bull lose his large fortune? 287.
- What drama did Carlyle call the greatest dramatic work of the eighteenth century? 1689.
- What musical instrument is regarded as the ancestor of the piano? 559.
- Who was the greatest Italian composer? 1411.
- What was the earliest opera, and who was its founder? 1385.
- Where did melodrama originate? 1385.
- Who is the most famous modern Italian composer? 1385.
- When was oratorio first introduced? 1390.
- What great tragic actress was queen of the English stage during her time? 1752.
- Who holds the first place in London among living actresses? 1893.
- What is said to be the birthplace of the drama? 1898.
- With whom did quartettes originate? 1571.
- For what two great discoveries are pianists indebted to Bach? 153.
- What is the national musical instrument of Scotland? 157.
- What famous musician was taught to play the harpsichord at the age of four years? 194.
- What famous musician became totally deaf? 194.
- What is the Stabat Mater? 1807.
- When were actresses first allowed on the French and English stage? 1898.
- What was the first theater and where was it? 1898.
- Where was the first modern theater built? 1898.
- Where was the first theater opened in America? 1898.
- What is the purpose of religious music? 1284.
- What is the test for religious music? 1285.
- What contest is going on in church choirs? 1285.
- What are the three requirements for effective religious music? 1286.
- How may forms in music be classified? 694.
- To what does form apply in music? 694.
- What is strain? 695.
- What are the primary units of thought in music? 696.
- What Germans put Germany at the head of the world in music? 153, 194, 834, 852, 1202.
- What is a saxhorn and why is it especially fitted for military music? 1685.
- Name the three chief classes of opera? 1385.
- Who are the five great living women singers? 728, 1355, 1429, 1200, 1705.
- What famous singer is called the Queen of Song? 1429.
- Who is John Philip Sousa? 1783.
- Who was the musical director at the Columbian Exposition? 1905.
- What is musical notation? 1288.
- Is there a difference between miracle plays and passion plays? 1238.
- Who is considered the most eminent of living German musicians? 1837.
- What was Wagner's last and greatest opera? 2033.
- What is known in music as pitch-representation? 1290.
- Give the name of the greatest dramatist next to Shakespeare? 550.
- At what early age did Adelina Patti make her first appearance? 1429.
- What great living American singer has sung leading parts in 40 operas? 1355.
- Who is the greatest living actress and how else gifted? 206.

MYTHOLOGY

- What modern English actor was knighted in 1895? 943.
What famous musician composed but one opera? 1385.
At what age did Beethoven first show evidences of his genius? 194.

MYTHOLOGY

- What goddess is made famous by Swinburne in poetic form? 120.
What goddess is sometimes represented emerging from a golden palace and entering her chariot? 140.
What cruel treatment did Oedipus receive from his father? 1372.
What god became the wisest of gods by drinking from Mimir's fountain? 1472.
What goddess is the muse of history? 1284.
What is said of the muses? 1284.
What hero of the Trojan War slew Antilochus in single combat? 1200-1.
Who is called the early Roman god of war? 1176.
What month was named in honor of Mars? 1176.
How is Morpheus represented? 1264.
What goddess is the muse of comedy? 1284.
What god is forever excluded from paradise? 1452.
What hero won a kingdom by answering a riddle? 1372.
What goddess is the muse of tragedy? 1284.
How did Ulysses escape from the cannibal Polyphemus? 1522.
How did Vertumnus succeed in winning Pomona? 1522.
What goddess is the muse of choral dance and song? 1284.
What god held as sacred the wolf and woodpecker? 1176.
Who is called the Greek sea god? 1320.
Who are called the companions of Apollo? 1284.
What does the word Saturnalia mean? 1683.
What goddess is the muse of hymns? 1284.
How was a vestal virgin treated if she violated her vow? 2017.
What goddess did Apollo teach the secret of prophecy, and because she rejected his love he laid a curse on her? 346.
Who were the Danaides? 500.
Who was Jason? 965.
What divinities are used as denoting the worship of ancestors, the home altar and the hearth? 1031.
What was the hall, where were gathered the dead who had fallen in battle, called? 2035.
What goddess was identified as a personified woman? 983.
Who was the greatest of Egyptian gods? 1396.
What were the Olympic games? 1381.
By what other name was Zeus known? 1682.
Who is the god of the earth in Egyptian mythology? 1396.
Who is the goddess of heaven in Egyptian mythology? 1396.
Who was called the god of heaven? 1899.
What god was called the ruler of earth and heaven in Scandinavian mythology? 1372.
Who was the god of love? 484.
What goddess was spoken of as the twin sister to Apollo? 527.
What goddess was left to die on a hill by her father at her birth because he wished for a son? 129.
What goddess changed Tithonus into a cricket? 140.
What king's son was abandoned by his father and found by a herdsman and raised as his own son? 1372.
What goddess is the muse of lyric poetry? 1284.
How were Neptune and Poseidon represented? 1320.
How was Orpheus killed? 1395.
Who was the goddess of dawn? 1232.
Who was the goddess of the muse of poetry or passion? 1284.
Who was Uranus? 1991.
From what Greek god does our word tantalize come? 1870.
What is said of Saturn in later life? 1682.

- What goddess was the muse of astronomy? 1284.
 Who were the vestal virgins and how long were they held in service? 2017.
 What god ruled the winds, seasons and agriculture? 1906.
 Who was Psyche? 1556.
 What are the Pleiades? 1504.
 When was the festival of Flora held? 683.
 What goddess was supposed to have power of restoring the aged to youth? 857.
 What goddess when she died was believed to have passed into the star Sirius? 945.
 What Roman god was it whose temple was open in time of war and closed in time of peace? 960.
 What god is the type of manly strength and manly endurance? 867.
 Whose name was changed to Aquarius, and what does it mean? 736.
 What river did the Hindoos believe to bathe in her waters will wash away sin; to die and be buried on her banks secures free entry to eternal bliss? 736.
 What nymphs in Greek myth are goddesses of trees and woods? 555.
 What god made wings for himself and son to escape from imprisonment? 495.
 Who was Quirinus? 1631.
 What god cut up his brother's body in pieces and scattered them far and wide? 945.
 How did Deucalion and Pyrrha repeople the world after the flood? 524.
 How did Pythia always appear and what was her office? 518.
 What goddess was the daughter of Hyperion? 140.
 What god had a banquet for his people every day? 2035.
 What goddess was the wife of Saturn? 1682.
 Who was called the god of wine? 153.
 What heroine was called the swiftest of mortals? 129.
 For what crime was Atlas condemned by Zeus to a very great burden? 133.
 What is said of Ixion? 951.
 Who was called the goddess of the morning? 140.
 Who was called the daughter of Atlas? 311.
 What famous god was the son of Venus? 487.
 Who was the goddess of the moon, and of the flocks and the chase? 527.
 Whom did Pindar consider A Sister of the Fates? 700.
 What goddess did the Romans claim? 700.
 Who was Helen of Troy, and who made her famous by verse? 858.
 Who was the goddess of womanhood? 983.
 What god was said to be the father of the Roman race? 1176.
 What god was called the god of dreams and son of sleep? 1264.
 Who was the Roman god of the sea? 1320.
 Whose music rocked monsters to sleep and stopped falling cliffs? 1395.
 What was a peri? 1452.
 What god had only one eye in the center of his forehead? 1522.
 What is a sphinx? 1797.
 What god was stricken with a fearful thirst and had all things around him to quench thirst, but could not get at them? 1870.
 What god devoured all his children at their birth except the last one? 1682.
 Who was the Roman goddess of fruits and flowers? 1524.
 What nymph did Zeus employ to keep the attention of his wife Hera by talking to her? 579.
 Who was the goddess Circe? 400.
 Who was Juggernaut? 981.
 What is said in Greek mythology about the flood and the ark? 524.
 Who was called the goddess mother, the mistress of heaven, the eye of the sun and the queen of the gods? 945.
 What is the symbol of the lotus? 1116.

MYTHOLOGY

- How many times was the gateway of Janus closed in seven hundred years, and what kept it open? 960.
- What is the ganga and what does it symbolize? 736.
- What god personified the beginning of the arts of sculpture and architecture? 495.
- What are dwarfs? 565.
- What twin sisters while asleep were touched on the ears by two snakes and purified, so that they could understand the language of birds and thus know the future? 346.
- What goddesses were condemned to pour water into sieves in the vain endeavor to fill them, and why condemned? 500.
- Who dedicated his oxen and cart to Jupiter and tied the yoke with a hard knot? 781.
- What goddess changed men and women into animals with her drugs and charms? 400.
- What god avenged Osiris' death? 1396.
- Who was Orestes? 1392.
- How was Orion killed? 1394.
- Who was Hebe? 857.
- What are the mermaids? 1208.
- Who is the goddess of wisdom? 1232.
- Who is Pluto and what is his surname? 1507.
- What god was suckled by a she wolf and afterwards brought up by the shepherd Faustulus and his wife? 1631.
- Who was the greatest of Grecian deities? 2131.
- How can nature worship be traced? 913.
- What did the Greeks hold to be ministers of the vengeance of the gods? 842.
- What did Hero do against her nymph Echo? 579.
- What Roman goddess protects agriculture and the fruits of the earth? 360.
- What goddess was Odin's queen? 1372.
- How does Homer picture the Centaurs? 359.
- What did the goddess Circe do for Ulysses? 400.
- Who was the Greek hero of the flood? 524.
- What goddess succeeded Hebe as cupbearer to the gods? 736, 857.
- How was Isis discovered when she was grieving over the loss of Osiris, her husband? 945.
- What are called the twelve labors of Hercules? 867.
- What is a vampire? 2001.
- What goddess was turned into stone on Mt. Sipylus? 1352.
- What three sister goddesses had only one eye among them, and what were they called? 1198.
- Who were the Gorgons? 783.
- Who was Scylla? 1712.
- Who was called the god of thunder? 1906.
- Who was the goddess of fire? 2017.
- From what god does Thursday get its name? 1906.
- What are called Lamias? 2001.
- What was Themis the goddess of? 1899.
- Who were the father and the mother of Themis? 1899.
- Who was Charybdis? 1712.
- What god was called Old Man of the Sea? 1553.
- What presumptuous youth almost set the earth on fire? 1464.
- What famous god was worshiped in Athens by offerings of cows, goats, lambs, milk, honey and wine? 1415.
- From what god does Wednesday derive its name? 1372.
- What god with his two sons was killed by two serpents that rose from the sea and for what reason? 1029.
- What goddess detained Ulysses on her island for seven years and died with grief when he departed? 311-12.
- What god never grew weary, and why? 1906.
- What goddess was the muse of epic poetry? 1284.
- What does the story of Psyche represent to critics? 1556.

NATURE STUDY

- Who are called the Seven Stars? 1504.
What god became mad when he realized he had killed his mother? 1393.
Who were the Sirens? 1762.
How was Minerva represented? 1232.
What is said of Pelops? Whose child was he? 1443.
What goddess held sacred the olive branch, the serpent and owl? 1232.
Who was Orion? 1394.
Who was god of the under world, the realm of darkness and ghostly shades? 1507.
What is said of the Titans; who were they? 1916.
What Grecian deity was called the Father of gods and men, protector of kings and supporter of law and order etc? 2131
What was supposed to be the stream of oblivion in the lower world? 1058.
What divinities in Scandinavian mythology personified various elements of evil? 980.
What is an idol? 913.
What did savages use as their idols? 913.
How did Homer make mention of the Harpies? 842.

NATURE STUDY

- What is a fine starting point for school work? 1307.
To what do parents pay too little regard in the first five years of a child's life? 1307.
What does nature study include? 1308.
What is the best way to start off with nature study? 1309.
How has the camera helped nature study? 1309.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

- What is the value of house-pets? 889.
What are the most effective watchdogs? 889.
What are valuable outside watchdogs? 889.
What dog protects poultry from skunks and weasels? 889.
What is a dog's toothbrush? 889.
What makes a dog smell "doggy"? 889.
What will kill fleas on a dog? 889.
What is a cat's medicine? 889.
How many song birds does a cat kill in a year? 889.
What prevents cats from killing mice? 889.
What causes canaries to become diseased? 890.
What is the best seed for canaries? 890.
What causes loss of voice in canaries? 890.
What is the color of the wild canary? 321.
What will red pepper and sponge cake do to wild canaries? 321.
What are the most choice of all canaries? 322.
Why are rabbits and guinea pigs popular? 890.
How often do rabbits breed? 890.
How should rabbits be handled? 890.
How should guinea pigs be treated? 890.
What makes pigeons attractive? 890.
What are the best quarters for pigeons? 890.
Why must each family have a separate home? 890.
How may pigeons be tamed? 890.
How many squabs a year will a pair of pigeons raise? 890.
What was the first animal domesticated by man? 538.
How may dogs become civilized? 539.
What are the chief races of dogs? 539.
What is one of the best sheep dogs? 539.
What dogs are expert swimmers? 539.
How did Robert Bruce escape from bloodhounds? 539.
What is the Great Dane? 539.
What is the common badger-dog? 539.
What hounds have almost lost the power of scent? 539.

What is the most brutal of the dogs? 539.
 What is one of the oldest dogs in Great Britain? 539.
 In what country is a dog the poor man's horse? 539.
 What dog is an irredeemable thief of food? 539.
 What are the members of the cat family? 347.
 What is the American wild cat called? 348.
 What are the best known domestic cats? 348.
 What kind of a cat has no tail? 348.
 What was said of the black cat in the Middle Ages? 348.
 What is the difference between a rabbit and a hare? 1577.
 Where were 25,000,000 rabbits killed in a year? 1577.
 What is the origin of the name hare-lip? 837.
 What are the natural enemies of rabbits and hares? 837.
 What immense injury results from the absence of natural enemies? 837.
 What curious mistake is made about guinea pigs? 812.
 What is the turtle dove? 1489.
 How did Darwin use pigeons? 1490.
 Is the carrier pigeon the one that carries messages? 1490, 341.
 Are doves distinct from pigeons? 1490.

BIRDS.

How can bird houses be made cat proof? 1321.
 How are birds unlike all other animals? 217.
 Did birds ever have teeth? 217.
 How many kinds of birds are there in the world? 217.
 What is the best way to observe birds? 217.
 Name some of the water birds? 217.
 To what class do most of the song birds belong? 217.
 What kind of a bird is a common chicken? 217.
 What are the running birds? 217.
 How do the mining birds build their nests? 217.
 What bird lays its eggs on the bare ground? 217.
 What are the mound building birds? 217.
 What bird builds its nest like a baker's oven? 217.
 How does the carpenter bird build its nest? 217.
 What bird is locked up in its nest while hatching? 218.
 What are summer and winter birds of passage? 218.
 What man first saw birds of paradise in their native homes? 218.
 Does the male or the female have the beautiful feathers? 218.
 How many kinds of birds of paradise are there? 218.
 What birds are never seen in flocks? 687.
 What birds catch insects on the wing? 687.
 What bird is unjustly accused of killing many honey bees? 1004.
 What bird sings *pewit-phoebe*? 1473.
 What bird has a dreamy note of *pee-a-wee*? 1463.
 Where does the horned lark live? 1031.
 What member of the blackbird family is called a lark? 1194.
 Where do 40,000 crows assemble at one time? 482.
 What birds does the jay imitate? 966.
 Where is the red-winged blackbird found? 222.
 What bird is called a locust bird and the ax-bird? 1813.
 Are the orioles of the U. S. the same as those of Europe? 1394.
 What bird is shot for the table as reed birds? 232.
 Where is this bird called the rice bird? 232.
 What is the "gladdest bird that sings"? 233.
 What bird rides on a cow's back? 469.
 What bird has three broods a year? 1791.
 What is the American representative of the European kestrel? 1792.
 What is the bluest bird that flies in North America? 923.
 What bird is called the thistle bird and yellow bird? 778.
 What bird feeds largely upon rice? 807.
 What is the typical bird of the air? 1852.
 What bird protects the negro's chicken yard? 1179.
 What bird is called a swallow, but is more closely related to the humming bird? 1855.
 How does the catbird sing? 349.

- What is the most common bird of the South? 1244.
 What bird makes a sound like the squeak of a hurt chicken? 1245.
 What bird uses its tail in climbing? 476.
 What bird can walk on a limb head downward? 1365.
 What bird says: "Yank! Yank! Hank! Hank!?" 1366.
 How many broods do the bluebirds raise a summer? 231.
 What bird devours the eggs and young of other birds? 231.
 Is the robin in America the same as in England? 1620.
 Where does the robin-redbreast live? 1505.
 Can the humming bird be tamed? 898.
 Why is the shrike called the butcher bird? 1748.
 What birds are included among poultry? 1540.
 Why are fowls allowed in the vineyards of France? 1541.
 What are the members of the duck family? 557.
 What was the parent of our common domestic duck? 557.
 Where does she get the down to line her nest? 557.
 What duck is called the greenhead? 1152.
 What is the difference between the redhead and canvasback? 328.
 What is the favorite food of the canvasback? 328.
 Where does the duckbill live? 557.
 Why is the turkey buzzard protected by law in the South? 297.
 What bird robs the osprey? 678.
 What bird can put a whole fish in its mouth? 1442.
 What bird do the Chinese train for fishing? 456.
 What bird can fly 150 miles an hour? 647.
 What is a noble hawk? 647.
 How did the sandpiper get its name? 1647.
 How many kinds of snipe visit the U. S.? 1773.
 Where is that famous war eagle *Old Abe*? 572.
 Which of the owls should be protected? 1403.
 What owl steals all kinds of poultry? 1404.
 What bird is called the raincrow? 485.
 What birds were supposed to breed in the halcyon days? 1004.
 How fast can an ostrich run? 1398.
 How many pounds of feathers are taken from an ostrich? 1398.
 How big is an ostrich egg? 1398.
 How much is a pair of ostriches worth? 1398.
 What is the best food for an ostrich? 1398.
 What large bird carries a helmet on its head? 347.
 What bird is also called the loon? 536.
 What birds have been killed in immense numbers to trim ladies' hats? 814.
 What birds are called sea swallows? 814.
 What is one of the handsomest of all birds? 1853.
 What birds do the Esquimaux use for clothing? 138.
 What bird never gets plump, no matter how much it eats? 868.
 What wonderfully beautiful bird has been a victim of woman's vanity? 869.
 What was the sacred ibis? 908.
 What is a bird of good omen? 1833.
 How long is the windpipe of the whooping crane? 473.
 What bird can swallow a kitten? 14.
 How do the toes of the coot differ from those of the rail? 1581.
 What is the proper name of the mudhen and crowduck? 451.
 What has happened to the golden plover? 1505.
 What is the best talking parrot? 1426.
 What parrots make the best pets? 1425.
 What is the cockatoo? 417.
 What parrot in New Zealand will kill a sheep? 1425.
 What two different birds are called partridges in the North and the South? 1426.
 What is the most common June bird in California? 1426.
 What bird is called pheasant in the South? 807.
 What bird puts on "snow shoes" in the winter? 807.
 What bird is the prairie chicken? 808.
 What bird is called the fool hen? 808.

NATURE STUDY

What is the family name of the wild turkey? 1465.
What bird seems to walk in the water? 1462.
What birds do sailors call Mother Cary's chickens? 1462.
What bird can outswim fish? 1444.
What large bird eats snakes? 1716.
How do the weaver birds protect their nests from snakes? 2061.
What is the largest of all song birds? 1128.
How was the lodo exterminated? 538.
What bird can fly 1,000 miles in 24 hours? 388.
What bird calls "teacher, teacher, teacher"? 1402.
What immense loss did Audubon suffer by rats? 136.
What splendid work is being done by the Audubon societies? 136.
What is the Pelican Island? 136.
When did the use of wild birds' plumage stop? 136.
How much was bird life reduced from 1888 to 1903? 136.
What government officer has a salary of \$1.00 per month? 136.

INSECTS.

How many legs has an insect? 928.
Is a spider an insect? 928.
How do insects breathe? 928.
How is an insect bottle made? 928.
How should insects be mounted? 928.
How are fields of grain protected from them? 109.
What insects look like flaxseeds? 870.
What is the 17-year locust? 397.
Where does the 13-year locust live? 397.
What are the dogday harvest flies? 398.
What are the locusts of the Bible? 796.
How do crickets make that chirping sound? 477.
Can you tell a katydid from a grasshopper? 993.
When do cockroaches come out to feast? 418.
What animal is both a worm and an insect? 1453.
What is a bee doing when it runs around over a flower? 191.
What kind of bees make the most honey? 192.
Do bees help the fruit raiser? 192.
What does the queen bumblebee do in winter? 192.
What insect makes its nest of paper? 2050.
What insects are fed by a nurse? 76.
What insect has a home sometimes 12 ft. high? 77.
What insect digs a pit for others to fall into and then eats them? 81.
What insect shoots a strong liquid at its enemies? 194.
What is a good protection against fleas? 682.
Are the fly and the apple worm relatives? 687.
Does the common house fly bite? 687.
Is it the male or female mosquito that stings? 1269.
Why is the tomato worm called the jughandle? 350.
Are caterpillars worms? 349.
Do the moths fly by day or by night? 296.
What butterfly comes from the cabbage worm? 297.
Where does the electric light bug live? 600.
Can the darning-needle or dragon-fly hurt a person? 548.

FISHES.

How are codfish caught? 419.
How can you tell a haddock from a codfish? 821.
What fish is called the pumpkin seed? 1849.
What is one of the finest game fish in the world? 179.
What fishes prepare nests to hatch their eggs in? 1827, 179.
Does the wall-eyed pike belong to the pike family? 1451.
Is there any difference between pickerel and pike? 1490.
What is the muskallunge? 1490.
How is the trout related to the salmon? 1945.
What fish can leap 6 or 8 feet out of the water? 1666.
How are mackerel caught? 1138.
From what fish do we get isinglass? 1842.

What fish is called Albany beef? 1841.
 Is the sea dogfish the same as the fresh water dogfish? 540.
 What different names has the mudfish? 1274.
 From what fishes does shagreen come? 1732.
 What fish skin was formerly used as sandpaper? 1735.
 How long is the man-eating shark? 1734.
 What are mermaid-purses? 678.
 Describe the stickleback's nest? 1827.
 What is the largest family of fishes? 339.
 Where are the blind fishes found? 228.
 What is the color of the original goldfish? 778.
 When did fish hatching begin in the U. S.? 677.
 What was the first fish to be protected? 1731, 677.
 How is the whitefish related to the fresh water herring? 869.
 Where do herrings come down in showers? 1748.
 How are fish eggs artificially fertilized? 677.

ANIMALS.

Did the Romans eat oysters? 1406.
 What is commonly served in shrimp salad? 1748.
 How does the lobster swim backward? 1105.
 Why is the shell of a dead clam always open? 403.
 What is a decapod, or ten-footed animal? 471.
 What animal introduces us to zoölogy? 474.
 What mammal lays eggs? 557.
 What kind of a crab eats birds and rabbits? 472.
 What is a mammal? 1154.
 Is the starfish an animal or a fish? 1812.
 What wonderful power do starfish possess? 1812.
 What is Aristotle's lantern? 578.
 How does the ink of the cuttlefish protect it? 491.
 What other native of the sea makes an inky fluid? 1713.
 How does the squid swim backward? 1806, 491.
 Will the devilfish attack man? 1371.
 What is trepang? 1713.
 What sea creature lived in captivity from 1828 to 1887? 1713.
 What is the sand dollar? 1673.
 What animal is only one-half inch long when born? 1387.
 Is the "coon" related to the bear? 1577.
 Can a kangaroo climb a tree? 988.
 What animal is covered with a coat of armor? 104.
 How does the anteater catch insects? 77.
 What food is recommended for white mice? 1273.
 Is a dormouse the same as a white mouse? 545.
 What rat is like a little kangaroo? 1588.
 Where did rats come from? 1588.
 What is the shape of a muskrat's tail? 1291.
 How long can a beaver remain under water? 188.
 How do the beavers cut down a tree? 188.
 Describe the beaver's houses? 188.
 What trick does the badger play to protect himself? 156.
 How does the hedgehog differ from the porcupine? 857.
 Can porcupines shoot their quills? 1529.
 What little field animal has no neck? 1247.
 Why is the bat a "night policeman"? 180.
 Are bats blind? 180.
 Are bats gentle and friendly? 180.
 What is probably the largest animal that ever lived? 2073.
 Does the whale really spout water? 2073.
 Is the dolphin a fish? 541.
 What is done with the skin of the porpoise? 1529.
 How big is the sea cow? 1155.
 How much do elephants' tusks sell for? 604.
 What extinct animal furnishes ivory? 1155.
 How many toes has a horse? 886.
 What horses came from Arabian stock? 836.

- What was the trotting record in 1818? 886.
 How do the stripes of the zebra and quagga differ? 1570.
 What is asses' milk valuable for? 122.
 What is a boar, a sow, a pig, a shoat? 1856.
 What is a valuable English hog? 1857.
 What are the bristles of the wild boar used for? 232.
 How does the Bactrian camel differ from the dromedary? 314.
 What are the humps of the camel used for? 314.
 How many days can they go without drinking? 314.
 Are there any wild camels in the U. S.? 314.
 Where does alpaca come from? 54.
 What animal will lie down and refuse to move when overloaded? 1105.
 How do the horns of the deer differ from those of the antelope and oxen? 513.
 What is the fleetest four-footed animal? 78.
 What is a stag? 514.
 How high were the antlers of the Irish elk? 514.
 What is the eland? 78.
 What is *shammy* skin? 365.
 What is the name of the American elk? 514.
 How long does it take an elk or deer to grow a pair of antlers? 608, 513.
 What animal fills the place of the horse, cow, goat and sheep? 1600.
 What is the caribou? 514.
 What animal can see on all sides at one time? 768.
 What ox-like animal refuses to eat corn? 2119.
 What savages make shields of buffalo hide? 285.
 What is the American buffalo? 285.
 How many buffaloes in the U. S. and Canada now? 220.
 How did the buffalo get relief from insects? 220.
 What is the name of the "horned horse"? 775.
 Where do mohair and cashmere come from? 776.
 What is the ibex? 908.
 What animal is like both an ox and a sheep? 1291.
 What bear marks a "keep off" sign on a tree in his hunting ground? 186.
 What bear grows as large as an ox? 186.
 What animal has a great sense of humor? 185.
 What animal enjoys coasting in winter? 1400.
 What is the value of a sea otter's skin? 1401.
 Does the weasel visit hen yards? 2060.
 Is the polecat the same as the skunk? 1764, 1516.
 What was the skin of the ermine formerly used for? 625.
 What little animal is a famous nest robber? 1235.
 Where does Alaska sable come from? 1765.
 What is the value of the silver fox skin? 703.
 What is the laughing hyena? 905.
 What is the American wild cat's right name? 348.
 What terrifying animal is really a coward? 1127.
 What is the lion's only enemy? 1078.
 Can a tiger defeat a lion in combat? 1911.
 What animal is called catamount, American panther and American lion? 1560.
 Are panthers different from leopards? 1056, 1417.
 What is the tiger of the New World? 955.
 Are there any wolves in South America? 2103.
 What is the jackal? 952.
 How is the walrus known? 2038.
 Does sealskin fur come from the seal or the sea lion? 1714.
 How do the hind legs of a seal differ from those of a sea lion? 1714.
 What animal's name means a ghost? 1053.
 What are the howling monkeys? 1252.
 What is the name of the smallest monkeys? 1252.
 What is the chimpanzee? 388.
 What ape can travel six miles an hour among the tree branches? 1389.
 Are there many gorillas in captivity? 783.
 What is the largest and fiercest of the baboons? 152.

TREES.

- Where do trees grow to be 500 ft. high? 1940.
 From what tree is the word "book" derived? 192.
 What tree is believed never to be struck by lightning? 193.
 What is one of our most valued timber-trees? 1367.
 What is the character of red oakwood? 1367.
 Which of the oaks is a valued ornamental tree? 1367.
 Which is the strongest of oak trees? 1367.
 What oak wood is used in cooperage? 1367.
 What oak has evergreen leaves, and is used in shipbuilding? 1367.
 How many pounds of sugar will a maple tree yield? 1166.
 What is bird's-eye maple? 1166.
 What is one of the first trees to bloom in the spring? 1167.
 How is boxelder related to maples? 1166.
 What is black ash used for? 118.
 To what family does the elder tree belong? 594.
 Why is the white elm famous in history? 609.
 Is the pecan a hickory nut? 872.
 Does white poplar come from the poplar tree? 1528.
 What is the aspen tree? 1528.
 What is the sweet bay tree? 1147.
 What tree produces turpentine, rosin and tar? 1492.
 What tree prevents the banks of streams from being worn away? 2090.
 What chestnut tree produces only one nut? 379.
 What wood is used in making artificial limbs? 282.
 What is the horse chestnut? 887.
 What wood was used for Egyptian mummy cases? 1858.
 When are butternuts used for pickles? 297.
 What is the plane tree mentioned in the Bible? 1858.
 What tree does red cedar come from? 354.
 What tree is the white cedar? 492.
 What is the cedar of Lebanon? 354.
 What is the enemy of the locust tree? 1107.
 What are the gum trees? 631.
 What leaves does the German maid use on her wedding day? 1294.
 What wood is used for tool handles? 541.
 What is the national flower of Flanders? 149.
 How does hemlock compare with pine wood? 860.
 What is spruce-beer made from? 675.
 What is Mexican honey water? 26.
 What plant is called by mistake century plant? 25.
 On what tree does the cocoanut grow? 1412.
 What tree produces sago? 1412.
 Where does vegetable ivory come from? 950, 1412.
 What is a common food article of the Arabs? 505.
 Where are Smyrna figs grown? 660.
 Describe the pomegranate fruit. 1523.
 Where are olives grown? 1379.
 How many bunches does a banana plant produce? 165.
 How is lemon extract obtained? 1052.
 Where is citron grown? 402.
 Why is the apple called the king of fruits? 85.
 To what family of plants does the apple belong? 85.
 What is the greatest apple country in the world? 85.
 Where does the apple thrive best? 85.
 For what is the common apple tree rightly valued? 85.
 Of what country is the peach a native? 1434.
 What fruits are related to the peach? 1434.
 What is the nectarine? 1434.
 How are peaches trained in England? 1434.
 In what months should peach trees be gone over? 1434.
 What two fruits are related to the pear? 1435.
 What place does the pear hold among orchard fruits? 1435.
 What is a pome? 1523.
 What plum is splashed with spots of red? 1506.

What kind of cherries are cultivated for canning? 377.
 What is cherry blossom time in Japan? 377.
 What is the choke cherry? 377.
 What cherry tree is valuable for timber? 377.
 What are prunes? 1555.

FRUITS AND PLANTS.

How many species of grapes are there? 794.
 How many kinds of wild grapes are found in the U. S.? 794.
 What are the two principal products of grapes? 794.
 To what family does the grape fruit belong? 795.
 What is the pomelo and shaddock? 795.
 How does the blackberry differ from the raspberry? 222.
 What is the parent of the black raspberries? 1587.
 What black raspberries have purple flowers one and two inches in diameter? 1588.
 How are dewberries related to raspberries? 1588.
 What must house plants contend with? 890.
 Why is the kitchen a good place for plants? 890.
 When should plants be potted? 890.
 What is the best soil for most house plants? 890.
 What plants grow best in north windows? 890.
 What are the easiest plants to manage? 891.
 What is the most popular foliage plant? 891.
 What is the best time to plant hyacinths? 891.
 What is the most popular of flowers? 1633.
 What does horticulture include? 887.
 What is the general rule for pruning? 1555.
 What are dry fruits and fleshy fruits? 721.
 What city ships 5,000 carloads of raisins every year? 309.

PHILOSOPHY

What is called the mother of sciences? 1471-2.
 What is the aim which philosophy always has in view? 1472.
 With whom is the history of philosophy said to commence? 1472.
 Into what three periods is the history of philosophy divided? 1472.
 What names mark the three periods of ancient philosophy? 1472.
 What is mediæval philosophy? 1472.
 Who are the founders of modern philosophy? 1472.
 Who was the greatest of all Greek philosophers? 97.
 What philosopher taught that pleasure is the chief good? 621.
 What philosopher, condemned to death, spent his last day discoursing on immortality? 1777.
 What philosopher left no written accounts of his teachings? 1777.
 What are the distinctive principles of the teaching of Socrates? 1502.
 What is Plato's theory of knowledge? 1503.
 What is education, according to Plato? 1503.
 What was Plato's highest idea in his view of philosophy? 1503.
 What are the four cardinal virtues? 1503.
 Who was the founder of the Italic school of philosophy? 1567.
 Who first assumed the title "philosopher"? 1567.

PHYSICS

What does the science of physics deal with? 1481.
 What properties of matter are excluded in a narrow sense? 1482.
 When do we know a truth scientifically? 1706.
 What are the only two things in nature that have an objective existence? 692.
 What is the *moment of force* of a body? 692.
 How is the word force much abused in popular usage? 693.
 What is the study of *applied sciences*? 1482.
 What are the different branches of engineering? 614.
 What qualities are necessary for success in engineering? 615.

DYNAMICS.

- What is the aim of the science of dynamics? 566.
- What is required in order to locate a particle? 566.
- What do we use to describe the change of position of bodies? 566.
- How is the velocity of a particle defined? 566.
- How is the unit of time measured? 1913.
- What is acceleration? 566.
- What is the science of motion called? 566.
- What is meant by *mass*? 566.
- What is the distinction between *mass* and *weight*? 1184.
- What is meant by *inertia*? 566.
- How is inertia measured? 925.
- What are the three fundamental concepts of dynamics? 566.
- What experimental facts are at the foundation of dynamics? 566.
- What is the linear momentum of a body? 566.
- What is force? 566.
- What is the distinction between kinetics and statics? 1814.
- What is meant by graphical statics? 1814.
- What are Newton's laws of motion? 566.
- What is the conservation of matter as stated by Lavoisier? 567.
- What are *work* and *energy*? 567.
- What is the unit of power? 1541.
- What is the principle of the conservation of energy? 567.
- What simple method is used to treat rotation and translation? 567.
- What are the two groups of energy? 567.
- What is the definition of potential? 1537.
- Does the potential energy of any system tend to increase or to decrease? 567.
- What is elasticity? 593.
- What is meant by *stress* and *strain*? 594.
- Why is perpetual motion impossible? 1454.
- How is density defined? 521.
- What is specific gravity? 521.
- What is the hydrometer? 903.
- What is the science of hydraulics? 903.
- Under what pressure do hydraulic engines work? 903.
- How is the possible work of a water-wheel determined? 2053.
- What two kinds of water-wheels are used today? 2054.
- Where are the most powerful turbines ever built? 2054.
- What is the available water power of the United States? 2054.
- What horse power is developed at Niagara Falls? 1346.
- What two systems of waterworks are now in use? 2055.
- What is the daily consumption of water per person in American cities? 2055.
- How many times greater is this than the consumption of European cities? 2055.
- What is the temperature of boiling water? 1815, 237.
- Do pressure and temperature increase equally in a closed boiler? 1815.
- What are the two general types of boilers? 236.
- What is the Babcock and Wilcox boiler? 237.
- How is the horse-power of a boiler stated? 237.
- What percentage of carbon does coal contain? 413.
- What power was used to work the first piston engine? 1815.
- What lazy boy is said to have invented the valve gear? 1815.
- How did James Watt improve the steam engine? 1815.
- What is Watt's engine-governor? 788.
- What governor is used on modern high speed engines? 788.
- What variation in speed is allowed for electric light engines? 788.
- What is an indicator? 922.
- What information is given by indicator cards? 922.
- What is the difference between indicated horse-power and brake horse-power? 923.
- What is a prony brake? 570.
- What is meant by one horse-power? 569.
- Upon what does the efficiency of a steam engine depend? 1816.

- How does a condensing engine differ from a non-condensing engine? 1817.
- How does the Parson's turbine engine differ from De Laval's? 1953.
- Which of them makes 15,000 revolutions per minute? 1953.
- In what two ways only may the efficiency of a turbine engine be increased? 1953.
- Who invented the link motion used on locomotives? 1817.
- What locomotive showed a speed of 30 miles an hour in 1829? 1817.
- What is the steam-hammer? 1818.
- When and by whom was the screw propeller introduced? 1818.
- Who made a successful experimental boat in 1801 using a screw propeller? 1711.
- What ocean steamship uses 570 tons of coal per day? 1819.
- What study treats of the properties of gases? 1508.
- How was the first gas engine operated? 739.
- How does the gas engine compare with the steam engine in efficiency? 740.
- What gas motor has given the highest efficiency of any form of heat engine? 740.
- What is the pressure of the atmosphere? 33.
- What is the height of the atmosphere? 34.
- Who showed that "nature abhors a vacuum *because* the air has weight"? 174.
- What is the aneroid barometer? 174.
- How does a force pump differ from a vacuum pump? 34.
- What vacuum pump can reduce the pressure of a closed vessel to the one hundred millionth of an atmosphere? 35.
- What degree of vacuum can be produced with an ordinary air pump? 1997.
- At what temperature and what pressure will air become a liquid? 438.
- What two fluids result from liquefied air? 1078.
- What enormous pressure can liquid air exert during evaporation? 1079.
- What is the manometer used for? 1161.
- What fact is known as Boyle's law? 255.
- What fact is described by the law of Charles? 370.

ACOUSTICS.

- What subject is studied under acoustics? 8.
- What two things are essential to the production of sound? 8.
- How is the pitch of a string determined? 8.
- What is the *frequency* of a note? 1495.
- What evidence have we that sound is a wave motion in the air? 8.
- What is a wave motion? 2058.
- How did Newton use the echo to determine the speed of sound in air? 579.
- How may two sounds produce silence? 8.
- Does the pitch of a sound affect its speed? 8.
- How fast does sound travel in air? 8.
- How does sound help to determine the number of atoms in a molecule of gas? 8.
- What is the manometer flame used for? 1162.
- How does a "musical tone" differ from a "noise"? 8.
- What determines the *loudness*, the *pitch* and the *quality* of a musical tone? 9.
- What is a musical interval? 9.
- When are two notes in unison? 9.
- What is an octave? 9.
- What is a remarkable fact about the ears of all western nations? 9.
- What is the musical scale made up of? 9.

HEAT.

- What are the two fundamental questions regarding a thermal condition? 854.
- How does Maxwell define temperature? 855.
- When are bodies said to have equal temperatures? 1886.
- What are the essential features of a good thermometer? 1901.

What peculiar advantages has mercury for use in thermometers? 1901.
 How do the Fahrenheit and Centigrade thermometers differ? 1901.
 What other thermometer is also used? 1592.
 What is a pyrometer? 1567.
 Describe the two pyrometers now in use? 1567.
 What are the only two methods known for the transfer of heat? 855.
 Upon what four things does the flow of heat through a solid body depend? 855.
 How does *convection* differ from *conduction*? 855.
 What remarkable similarity exists between light and radiant heat? 855.
 What is radiant energy? 1579.
 How does heat differ from radiant energy? 1579.
 What instrument detects the radiation from a candle two miles away from it? 1580.
 What are the three most important effects of heat? 855.
 What is the coefficient of linear expansion? 855.
 How much does the volume of a solid change when heated? 855.
 What was the term caloric formerly used for? 311.
 How do ice and water use up heat in melting and evaporating? 856.
 How is the unit of heat defined? 856.
 What is the *specific heat* of a substance? 856.
 What is the *heat of fusion*? 856.
 What is meant by the vapor-tension of any substance? 636.
 What is sublimation? 636.
 How may the boiling point be defined? 636.
 What is distillation? 535.

LIGHT.

When does light travel in straight lines? 1067.
 What is the phenomenon of reflection? 1067.
 When is a ray of light said to be refracted? 1067.
 What is the index of refraction? 1067.
 Does light travel at the same rate of speed in all kinds of matter? 1068.
 When are two rays of light said to "interfere"? 1068.
 What did Newton prove regarding the composition of a ray of white light? 1068.
 If a ray of light is passed through a crystal of Iceland spar, what is the result? 1065.
 Why do we believe light to be a wave motion of the ether? 1068.

GRAVITATION.

What is gravitation? 796.
 When and by whom was this law discovered? 796.
 What are the three principal facts known concerning gravitation? 797.
 What is the name given to the summary of these laws? 797.
 What important inferences may be drawn from this law? 797.

ELASTICITY.

What is elasticity? 593.
 When are forces said to be in equilibrium? 593.
 What is the meaning of the terms "stress" and "strain"? 593.
 How is the elasticity of length measured? 593.
 How is the elasticity of volume computed? 594.
 How is the elasticity of shape found? 594.
 Which of these kinds of elasticity is employed in dividing bodies into solids and fluids? 594.
 When are bodies said to be rigid? 594.

ELECTRICITY.

How did the word "electricity" originate? 596.
 In 600 B. C. what facts were known concerning electricity? 596.
 During the next two thousand years, was any advance made in the science? 596.
 What is the science of electrostatics? 596.
 What is the first law of electrostatics? 596.
 What is a "conductor"? 596.
 What is a "non-conductor"? 596.
 What are the two kinds of electrification called? 596.

- When do bodies attract and when do bodies repel each other? 596.
 What was the fourth great discovery in electricity? 596.
 What is the phenomenon of electrostatic induction? 597.
 When is a wire said to have an electric current running through it? 597.
 What is a galvanometer? 597.
 What is a voltaic cell? 597.
 What two features distinguish the storage cell from other voltaic cells? 597.
 What is an induced current? 598.
 What is a thermo-electric current? 598.
 What is an ampere? 598.
 What is an ohm? 598.
 What is Ohm's law? 598-9.
 What is a volt? 599.

MAGNETISM.

- What remarkable property has a magnet? 1145.
 What are the magnetic poles of a magnet? 1145.
 What is the fundamental principle of the compass? 1145.
 What is the magnetic declination? 1145.
 What important discovery did Bianco note in regard to this? 1145-6.
 What is the magnetic dip? 1146.
 Who was the first profound student of magnetism? 1146.
 What led him to believe that the earth is a magnet? 1146.
 When iron is heated red hot what is the effect on its magnetism? 1146.
 What is magnetic induction? 1146.
 What sort of combination is called an electromagnet? 1146.
 Of what important scientific instruments is this a fundamental part? 1146.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

- How is the term "physiography" used in England? 1482.
 How is the term used in America? 1482.
 What is its meaning when considered as the correlative of meteorology and of oceanography? 1482-3.
 How does it differ then from physical geography? 182.
 How is it related to geology? 1483.
 How does physiography come to include meteorology and oceanography? 1482.
 What are the three classes of processes that work on the earth's surface? 1483.
 What does diastrophism include? 1483.
 What does vulcanism include? 1483.
 What does gradation include? 1483.
 Where are the centers of these three activities? 1483.
 The transfer of material is usually between what levels? 1483.
 What are the greatest features of the earth's crust — both elevations and depressions? 1483.
 Is it known how these features originated? 1483.
 What is the continental shelf? 1483.
 What are some horizontal irregularities of the land? 1483.
 Of the ocean? 1483.
 In what different ways have these originated by diastrophism? 1483.
 By gradation? 1484.
 By vulcanism? 1484.
 What are the three great relief types of land? 1484.
 How do plateaus and plains differ from each other? 1484.
 What is implied by the term mountain? 1484.
 How did plains originate? 1484.
 How have their surfaces been modified? 1484.
 Of what are plateaus the result? 1484.
 Have they been similarly modified? 1485.
 What are the various ways in which mountains originated? 1485.
 What of their modification? 1485.
 How are valleys made, leaving hills? 1485.

- What are buttes? 1485.
 What are mesas? 1485.
 What are alluvial and lacustrine plains? 1485.
 When are slopes called cliffs? 1485.
 When may basins give rise to lakes and ponds? 1485.
 What areas of the sea bottom are comparable to certain areas of the land? 1485.
 Are volcanic peaks notable features of the ocean bottom? 1485.
 Why is it that the most notable secondary features of land surfaces are not found on the ocean bed? 1486.
 What formations are built up by waves, currents and coral polyps? 1486.
 What is the most mountainous country on the globe? 1857.
 What boundary line runs through the center of the largest body of fresh water on the globe? 1850.
 What produces the sand of the great Sahara desert? 1654.
 What is the highest point on the earth? 636.
 What is the greatest sea depth recorded? 1712.
 At what depth of the sea is life most abundant? 1713.
 How does the temperature of the waters of the sea vary? 1712.
 What causes earthquakes? 574.
 What earthquake was the most destructive ever known? 575.
 How do earthquakes affect the surface of the earth? 575.
 What is the highest volcano in the world? 464.
 What volcano is nearest to the south pole? 623.
 What two volcanoes have risen from a level plain within the memory of man? 951.
 What are the highest mountains in the world? 119.
 What is the highest tableland in the world? 119.
 What is the highest mountain peak of the western hemisphere? 61.
 What mountain system measures 1,000 miles at its greatest width? 1622.
 What tableland is the second highest in the world? 1457.
 What tableland is called the roof of the world? 1954.
 What is the largest river in the world? 57.
 What is the second largest river in the world? 442.
 What river has waters that are inky black? 1616-7.
 What country is noted for its underground rivers? 38.
 What river has a natural wave five or six feet high? 1728.
 What is the greatest canon in the world? 429.
 What river has the largest lock in the world? 1218.
 What hills form one of the most wonderful deposits of iron in the world? 939.
 In what country can one find all degrees of temperature in a day's journey? 1214.
 What is the largest continent of the globe? 119.
 In what country does lumber never rot and meat never spoil? 1909.
 What are the largest bodies of fresh water on the globe? 1022.
 What is the most northerly large body of fresh water? 798.
 What is the largest enclosed sea in the world? 1198.
 What body of water contains eight times as much salt as the ocean? 510.
 What lake is shaped like a cross with a crumpled foot? 1122.
 What makes the navigation of Lake Erie difficult? 624.
 What is the average depth of the Atlantic Ocean? 132.
 What is the average depth of the Pacific Ocean? 1407.
 In what inlet does the current run east on one side and west on the other? 1762.
 What is the maelstrom? 1143.
 What is the largest island in the world? 142.
 What is the second largest island in the world? 1325.
 What rocking stone is so well poised as to crack a walnut? 1622.
 Where are the Pontine marshes? 1526.
 Where is the Great Basin? 798.

What causes the Gulf Stream? 813.
 What place has the largest rainfall in the world? 199.
 Where is the heaviest rainfall in the United States? 1582.
 What produces quicksand? 1574.
 Where is the Ignis Fatuus seen? 915.
 What causes geysers? 762.

RELIGION

When and where was the Red Cross Society organized? 1595.
 To whom does the society of King's Daughters owe its origin? 826.
 From what does the society of Ursulines take the name? 1992.
 Who were the Knights of Malta? 1153.
 What was the origin of Mormonism? 1263.
 What was the League of Schmalkald? 1689.
 When and where was the Y. M. C. A. organized? 2088, 2126.
 What pope opened the Vatican archives for historical investigation? 1055.
 Was Chautauqua founded to instruct Sunday school teachers? 374.
 What is the theory of pessimism? 1458.
 From whom did Mohammed claim descent? 945.
 How long has Buddhism existed? 284.
 What pope first undertook to introduce Christianity in England? 804.
 What is the name of thirteen of the Roman Catholic popes? 1054.
 To whom is the Catholic Church indebted for her ritual and chants? 804.
 What are the duties of the pontiffs? 1526.
 What noted cathedral was begun in 1270 and completed in 1880? 425.
 When and by whom was the pope proclaimed infallible? 1527.
 Of what island was the entire population Christianized in twenty years and under whose labors? 1429.
 What sect will eat nothing cooked by a person of another religion? 1426.
 What is serpent worship? 1725.
 Who was the first apostle to baptize a Gentile convert? 1461.
 What was the difference between Pharisees and Sadducees? 1464.
 What religious sect invaded the British territory in India in 1845? 1756.
 What theological seminary has sent forth three thousand ministers? 70.
 Under what Roman emperor was Christianity established as the religion of the state? 1627.
 Why is Polycarp's life especially important? 1521.
 How many churches in London, England? 1110.
 What city in South America contains over seventy sacred buildings? 1071.
 Who was the first bishop of the M. E. Church ordained in America? 116.
 Who first preached Methodism in America? 1683.
 What sect claimed to have a revelation that Christ would soon appear in the form of a woman? 1732.
 What famous preacher never received a college education? 1806.
 Who first established the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See? 1450.
 Whose influence caused the separation of the Latin and Greek churches? 1475.
 What church is called the Mother and the Head of all the Churches of the city and of the world, in Rome? 1034.
 In what kingdom are all the natives required to enter the priesthood for a time? 1749.
 From what did the term Protestantism come? 1553.
 What priest gave his life to work among the lepers? 499.
 What saint was called John the Almoner, and was the greatest orator of the ancient church? 396.
 What ended pagan religion in Sweden? 1854.
 Who founded the modern system of Sunday schools? 1848.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES

What is meant by the Urim and Thummim? 1992.
Who was the successor of Henry Ward Beecher? 1.
Who was called the Father of the Faithful? 4.
Where and when was the name Christian first given to the disciples of Christ? 80-81.
What did Christianity do for Rome? 1627.
Who introduced Christianity into Scotland and when? 1708.
What title is given to the head of the Greek church? 1429.
From what did the Greek church arise? 1429.
Who were the Dominicans? 543.
Who were the Druids? 554.
When and by whom was the organization of Jesuits formed? 1122.
Who was the founder of the Shakers? 1045.
Who was the founder of the Protestant missions in China? 1266.
What president was instrumental in securing religious liberty to the people of Virginia? 1142.
Where did John Wesley first preach to the colonists? 1683.
When did the Saxons accept Christianity? 1686.
Who was the founder of the Karen mission? 232.
What led to the formation of the American Baptist Missionary Union? 981.
Who was the founder of the first Sunday school? 1848.
What was the beginning of the Swedenborg movement? 1855.
When and by whom was the Society of Quakers formed? 1570.
What led to the formation of the American Board of Missions? 981.
What is the first account of the Greek religion we have? 801.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES

When was the linen mill first introduced in England? 1077.
Where and when was point lace first known? 1017.
Of what is macaroni made? 1129.
What is linseed oil made from? 1077.
How is indigo produced? 923.
From what are natural gas and petroleum said to be produced? 1306.
Where does port wine come from? 1534.
How is oleomargarine made? 1379.
What is the most important manufactory in Worcester, England? 2109.
How are bottles made? 773.
How is ice manufactured? 911.
How many white lead factories in the United States? 2079.
What is the first gold, lead and silver state? 428.
What is the extent of the sugar beet raising in France? 705.
What is celluloid, and when and where was it invented? 357.
What is the difference between chocolate and cocoa? 418.
When and where was the first rolling-mill established? 939.
What city is the world's greatest milling center? 685.
What class originated the making of whiskey and for what purpose? 2076.
When were shells first used as projectiles? 1738.
When and where was the first printing press used in the United States? 1549.
What staple product of South Carolina is considered the best in the market? 1784.
How early was wire drawing begun in the colonies? 1185.
What port is next to New York in its foreign trade? 249.
Which state stands foremost in manufactures? 1332.
What state yearly ships out about 10,000 carloads of peaches? 516.
What country produces nearly half the steel of the world? 1820.
How many barrels of beer are made yearly by the Pabst Brewery of Milwaukee? 1229.
How many laborers in this country is it estimated there are whose yearly income does not exceed \$475? 1015.
In what city are 20,000,000 steel pens made every week? 219.
Where are the largest starch factories in the world? 1812.

ZOOLOGY

- What country leads in the output of paper? 1417.
What is the principal silk-making country? 1757.
How long has beer been in use? 193.
When was coal first tried in furnaces, and when did it come into general use? 939.
Which is the greatest sugar-producing state in the Union? 1844.
How many square miles of coal fields in the United States? 414.
When and where was the first glass manufactured in the United States? 773.
Where is the largest factory of mathematical instruments in the United States? 1946.
Where was the first cotton factory in the United States established? 1432.
When was the first paper mill built in the United States? 1417.
Where is the largest leaf tobacco market in the world? 1120.
Where is the center of the largest manufacturing district in the world? 1156.
Where is the largest silver smelting works in the world? 1381.
What is vegetable parchment? 1420.
What is peat? 1436.
How is shot made? 1747.
Who was the greatest of all violin makers? 2022.
What country uses corn husks for cigarettes? 457.
Which is the oldest cotton-producing country? 464.
For what was India rubber first used? 920.
When did matches first come into general use, and how are they made? 1188.
How are pins made? 1493.
Where is the largest silver plate manufactory in the world? 1207.
How is felt made? 654.
Where is the largest and oldest watch factory in the world? 1185.
What city is the greatest railroad center in the world? 380.

ZOOLOGY

- What is zoölogy? 2133.
Zoölogy comes into direct relation with what other scientific studies? 2133.
What is the better kind of knowledge that has replaced zoölogy of the past? 2133.
A generation ago, where was the emphasis placed? 1600.
Do fields, forests and streams figure to-day more prominently than the laboratory? 2133-6.
What is the aim of zoölogy? 2133-6.
What is the first period of knowledge regarding animal life? 2133-6.
At that time whose work showed the highest development of zoölogical study? 2133-6.
Who was the Father of Natural History? 2133-6.
Was Pliny's work an advance or retrogression? 2133-6.
What was the attitude of the priesthood toward inquiry into nature? 2133-6.
Who led the intellectual movement in the sixteenth century? 2133-6.
Why was the work of Vesalius helpful to zoölogy? 2133-6.
At the revival of learning, where was the influence of Aristotle felt? 2133-6.
Who were the encyclopædists? 2133-6.
Whose work characterized the period of natural history? 2133-6.
Whose name is probably more widely known than that of any other naturalist? 2133-6.
What was the *Systema Naturæ*? 2133-6.
What was the character of Buffon's work? 2133-6.
How did comparative morphology arise? 2133-6.
What was the difference between the work of Cuvier and of Bichat? 2133-6.
What was the work of Schwann? 2133-6.

- What was the work of Max Schultze? 2133-6.
 How is embryology the key to understanding animal structures? 2133-6.
 What struggle did Wolff have in establishing his view? 524.
 Why is Von Baer called the father of modern embryology? 525.
 What did he show concerning the arrangement of the numerous cells? 525.
 What does the outer germ-layer give rise to in all animals? 525.
 What does the middle germ-layer give rise to in all animals? 525.
 What is formed from the inner germ-layer? 525.
 What was the work of Kowalevsky? 525.
 Who published the first work on comparative embryology? 525.
 What does development show concerning the history of animals? 525.
 What is involved in the fact that, in the course of their development, animals repeat to a certain extent the story of their past? 525.
 What line of study is called physiology? 2134.
 What two men were prominent in this line? 2134.
 Until 1860, what three lines of study made up zoölogy? 2134.
 What doctrine was advanced in 1859 that has since dominated the study of zoölogy? 2134.
 What are the four divisions of structural zoölogy? 2134.
 What is the study of microscopic anatomy called? 2134.
 What is the distinction between systematic zoölogy and taxonomy? 2134.
 What branch of study has given rise to philosophical zoölogy? 2134.
 What line of study has opened the field of experimental morphology? 2134.
 What did the study of the mental powers and phenomena in animals lead to? 2134.
 What group of insects has 50,000 species? 637.
 What destructive insect lays as many as 80,000 eggs? 77.
 What animal wears a coat of jointed armor? 104.
 What shelled animal develops into a lower instead of higher plane of life? 173-4.
 What mammal was formerly classed with birds? 180.
 What bear is peculiar to North America? 186.
 What animals gnaw down trees nine feet in circumference and dig canals for floating them? 188.
 How do bees make wax and honey? 191.
 How many pounds of honey does it take to make one pound of wax? 191.
 To what other group of vertebrates is the class of birds closely related? 217.
 How did the birds of paradise get their name? 218.
 What birds make their nests in the sand, digging galleries several feet long? 217.
 What birds dig flask-shaped nests against the sides of cliffs? 217.
 What birds build oven-shaped nests? 217.
 What birds bore holes in trees to form their nests? 218.
 How do the weavers and tailor birds make their nests? 218.
 What sea birds often follow vessels for many days? 39.
 How do alligators hatch their eggs? 52.
 What animals are intermediate between fishes and land animals? 65.
 What snakes swallow small animals whole? 231.
 What dainty insects live through the winter, coming out on warm days? 297.
 How can you tell a moth from a butterfly? 1270.
 In what three ways is the camel adapted to desert travel? 314.
 From what animal is our domestic cat descended? 348.
 How are caterpillars protected from their enemies? 350.
 What animal's hide is so tough that it cannot be penetrated by lead bullets? 1606.

- Of what extinct animal have the remains been found perfectly preserved in northern Asia? 1155.
- What bird enters the mouths of crocodiles in search of food? 480.
- What fish is able to give electric shocks? 1924.
- What fish used to be so abundant that servants made it a condition not to be fed upon it more than three times a week? 1708.
- What insects sometimes causes the death of large herds of cattle? 1910.
- What insect exists in one hundred thousand varieties? 194.
- In what way are flies useful? 687.
- What insect lay its eggs on other insects and, when hatched, leaves its host dying or dead? 912.
- What little animal keeps the earth from getting cold or hard? 575.
- From what do the young of all animals take their beginning? 588.
- What produces frogs? 719.
- What male insect lives on flowers while the female lives on animals? 1269.
- How do you distinguish an Indian from an African elephant? 604.
- What is the weight of an elephant's tusks? 604.
- What insect buries the dead bodies of animals? 194.
- What are Plankton animals? 1713.
- What animal has more than 14,000 teeth? 1773.
- What bird was worshiped by the Egyptians? 908.
- What kind of teeth have fish? 1880.
- What is the earliest instance we know of a dog being trained to scent game? 1727.
- When and where was the Gordon setter first found? 1727.
- What insect has thirty joints in its toes symbolizing the days of the month? 1687.
- How does the chameleon change its color? 364.
- What animal is reddish brown in the summer and white in the winter? 625.
- Where is the first established zoölogical garden in the United States? 1466.
- What fish is sold in large numbers for fertilizing? 1203.
- What is a scallop? 1687.
- What bird uses the nests of other birds for its own eggs? 469.
- What bird shares the burrows of the prairie dog? 1404.
- Are hawks an advantage to farmers? 850.
- Where do wild geese breed? 780.
- What is the largest egg we know of? 589.
- What bird is called by the sailors "boatswain bird"? 1944.
- What bird is famous for its habit of drumming? 807.
- What eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun? 589.
- What is the name of the lowest form of animal life? 509.

ANALYTICAL INDEX.

The purpose of the editors in the preparation of *The New Student's Reference Work* has been twofold—to give an accurate, up-to-date, and interesting treatment of all subjects of value to teachers, students, and general readers and to make readily available all such information. To complete the work so well begun in the choice and treatment of subjects and in the general arrangement of facts in the various articles, a complete analytical index has been prepared and will be found at the close of Volume V. The advantage of this Index may be briefly stated as follows:

(1) The selection of the subjects, which should be treated in separate articles, is the first task in the making of a reference work. Where a subject is not treated separately, however, information concerning it may be included in an article on another subject. At once it will be seen that without some means of locating such information much that is of value would be lost to the reader. Here the analytical index comes to his aid. An illustration of this point is found in the subject "Mosques" on Page 2477 of the Index. Here is a word of which the full meaning can be determined from any good dictionary. It is not, therefore, necessary to use space for that. There are, however, some important Mosques, the location of which is of value to the reader. These are all mentioned in other articles. By simply grouping in the Index the pages on which reference to "Mosques" is made all the information desired is obtained, needless repetition avoided, and space economized.

(2) There is a saving of time and needless annoyance by the use of the Index in being able to find the subject desired, irrespective of the title under which it is treated. For example, one may desire the biography of an author, but is only familiar with the pen name. Take for illustration "Marion Harland." In the text on Page 1892 the biography is given under the real name, "Mary Virginia Terhune." The Index, however, gives both names and proper page reference as follows:

Page 2455 of the index, *Harland, Marion*, (Mary Virginia Terhune): 1892.

Page 2505 of the index, Terhune, Mary Virginia (*Marion Harland*): 1892.

Thus one knowing the author under either the pseudonym or real name could find the biography as readily as though both names were known.

(3) An important feature is suggested by the references to "Agriculture," on Page 2414 of the Index. By use of this analytical arrangement one may quickly and with wonderful accuracy formulate a "brief" or an outline of any far-reaching subject such as this, and be fully prepared to take it before the school, to prepare a paper or talk, or to follow a course of reading as the occasion may require. To use "Agriculture" as an example: One would wish to consider first the "History of agriculture," and in that connection "Hebrew agriculture," "Medieval agriculture," "Modern agriculture," the development of the science in all the various countries named, "experiment stations," "colleges and schools," etc. Next would come soils, and in this connection "alluvium," "capilarity of soils," "chemistry," "distribution of crops," "rotation of crops," "nitro-gathering crops," etc. Next, one would probably want to classify the different branches of farming, as fruit raising referred to in "apples," "grafting," "spraying mixtures," etc.; and stock raising, "poultry," "stock breeding," "stock raising," "stock feeding," "veterinary science," and dairying, "butter," "creamery," "cream separator," "Babcock test," etc. The application of this principle to other subjects may be noted, as in the subject "Art," on Page 2418 of the Index.

(4) Noting carefully the foregoing, another advantage is brought into prominence, the ability on the part of the editors, through use of the Index, to condense their work, to eliminate repetition of facts and so classify subjects on which a great diversity of information is given, as to provide space for a number of highly important special articles and make the volumes a compact, convenient and usable library of reference. It may be stated that, in the opinion of the publishers, no such successful work in this line has ever before been undertaken.

It is the urgent advice of the publishers that reference be always made *first* to the Index. Even in finding subjects treated under familiar headings this is good counsel, for with the page in mind one may find the article in a fraction of the time needed to locate it by use of the alphabetical arrangement. When it is remembered that in some cases the subjects will be found not specifically treated in a separate article, in some treated under a title unfamiliar to the reader, and in many cases much added information of value on the subject will be found indicated in additional references, one can appreciate not only the Index as a feature of *The New Student's Reference Work*, but the wisdom of the advice here given.

INDEX

A

- A: 1
 Aachen or Aix-La-Chapelle: 35
 Aardvak: 1
 Aaron: 1
 Abacus: 1
 Abalone: 1
 Abana Canal, Damascus: 498
 Abbas Hilmi of Egypt: 592, 909
 Abattoir: 2
 Abbé de Montigny (F. X. Laval-Montmorency): 1036
 Ab-Beth-Din: 1675
 Abbey, Edwin Austin: 1
 Abbot Female Seminary: 70
 Abbot, J. J. C.: 1
 Abbott, Lyman: 1
 Abbotsford: 2
 Abbreviations: 2
 Abdallah: 1652
 Abd-el-Kadir: 3
 Abdul Aziz: 1001
 Abdul Hamid II: 3, 1956
 Abdur Rahman: 22, 1739
 A Becket, Thomas: 189
 Abel: 3
 Abelard, Pierre: 3
 Abercrombie, James: 4, 715
 Aberdeen, Earl of: 4
 Aberdeen, Scotland: 4
 Abimelech: 194
 Abitibi Lakes: 4
 Abitibi River: 4
 Abolition of Slavery: 1766
 Abolition Societies: New York 1766; Pennsylvania 1766
 Abolitionists: 275, 738, 765, 1471, 1834, 1847
 Abomey, Dahomé: 496
 Aborigines, American: 921
 Aboukir or Battle of the Nile: 1351
 Abraham: 4, 194, 971
 Abraham, Plains of: 4
 Abruzzi, Duke of: 5
 Absalom: 5
 Absaroka Mountains: 2122
 Absinthe: 5
 Absorption: 5
 Abstinence, Total: 1926
 Absyrtus: 96
 Abt, Franz: 5
 Abu Bekr: 1246
 Abydos, Asia Minor: 5, 503
 Abyssinia: 6, 1202-3
 Acacia: 1109
 Academy, The French: 6
 Acadia (Nova Scotia): 1362
 Acadians, Expulsion of: 715
 Acajutla, Salvador: 1668
 Acapulco, Mexico: 1214
 Accad or Akkad: 486
 Accordion: 6
 Acetic Acid: 7
 Acetylene: 6
 Achæan League: 6
 Achaia: 7
 Acheron (myth.): 7
 Achilles (myth.): 7, 25, 857, 1082, 1294
 1945
 Acid: 7, 50; acetic 7, 2022; carbonic 332; citric 7, 1071; nitric 1352, 1512; prussic 7, 1512; sulphuric 7, 1846, 1512; tartaric 7, 1512, 1517, 1872
 Aconcagua, Mount: 7, 61
 Aconite: 1252, 1512
 Acorn: 7
 Acoustics: 7
 Acre, Syria: 9
 Acropolis: 130, 1667, 1779, 1792
 Actinism: 9
 Actinomorphic Flowers: 9
 Actium, Acarnania: 9
 Act of Faith or *Auto da Fé*: 147
 Act of Union: 1709
 Adam: 9
 Adam, Graeme M.: 9
 Adami, John George: 10
 Adams, Charles Francis: 10
 Adams, Charles Kendall: 10
 Adams, Henry: 10, 1095
 Adams, Herbert Baxter: 10
 Adams, John: 11
 Adams, John Quincy: 11
 Adams, Maude: 11
 Adams, Samuel: 12, 1093
 Adams, William T.: 12
 Adams, Mass: 12
 Addams, Jane: 12, 1775
 Adder or Viper: 2022
 Adder's Tongue or Dog-Tooth Violet: 12, 2022
 Addison, Joseph: 12, 1090
 Addition: 98
 Address, Forms of: 12
 Ade, George: 13
 Adelaide, South Australia: 13
 Adelbert College: 409
 Aden, Arabia: 13
 Adimantus: 1664

- Adirondacks: 13, 1332
 Adjective: 13
 Adjutant: 14
 Adler, Felix: 14
 Admiralty: 1661
 Adolescence: 14
 Adolphustown: 15
 Adonis (myth.): 16
 Adrar, Spanish Africa: 1789
 Adrian IV (pope): 16
 Adrian, Mich: 16
 Adrianople, Turkey: 16
 Adriatic Sea: 16
 Adullam. Cave of: 507
 Adulteration of Foods: 16
 Advertising: 1343
 Adverb: 16
Æcidium (in plants): 17
Æcidium (in plants): 17
 Ægean Sea: 17
 Æneas (myth.): 17
Æneid, The: 1521, 1945
 Æolian Harp: 18
 Æolian or Lipari Islands: 1078
 Æolopile (steam-engine): 1815
 Æolus: 18, 1762, 1965
 Æration: 18
 Ærolites: 1212
 Æronautics or Ærial Navigation: 18, 1677
 Ærotropism: 20
 Æschines: 20
 Æschylus: 20, 1082
 Æsculapius: 21
 Æsop: 21, 1463
 Æsthetics: 21
 Ætius: 135
 Ætna or Etna: 629
 Afghanistan: 21, 1586, 1619
 Africa: 22, 2002; explorations 158, 176, 557, 716, 1103, 1351, 1423, 1795, 1810; missions 1245, 1103; races 889, 1318, 1578; slavetrade 1103, 1765
 Africanus, Scipio: 1707
 Afrikander: 25, 234
 Aga, The: 960
 Agamemnon (myth?): 25, 7, 134
 Aganippe, Fountain of: 1284
 Agaricus: 25
 Agasias: 25, 83
 Agassiz, Alexander: 25
 Agassiz, Louis Jean R: 25
 Agate: 25, 362, 1571, 1832
 Agave: 25
 Agesander of Rhodes: 1029 (Λαόκοον)
 Agesilaus: 26
 Agincourt, Battle of: 26, 704, 862, 1356
 Aglaia (myth.): 789
 Agra, India: 26
 Agricola: 26, 543, 1863
 Agriculture: 26; acreage in the U. S. 30, 1971; alluvium 83; America 27-8, 38, 1971-3; apples 85; Argentina 95; Australia 143-4; Austria 145; Babcock test 151; balanced ration 159; barley 172; Belgium 195; blight 227; Bordeaux mixture 246; buckwheat 283; budding 789; butter 296; Canada 39, 270, 316; Cape Colony 328; capillarity of soils 330; cattle 352; chemistry 31, 374; codlin-moth 419; colleges and schools 29, 32, 1691; corn 457; cotton 464; crops 29; cowpeas 470; creamery 475; cream-separator 475; dairying 496; Denmark 520; distribution of crops 29; drainage 549; eggs 1540; Egypt 590; England 27, 615, 798; experiment-stations 32; exports 29; feeding-stuffs 651; fertilizers 657; flour 685; France 705; fruit 721; Germany 756; grafting 789; Greece 801; hay 1971; Hebrew agriculture 27; history of agriculture 26; horse 886; hotbed 888; humus 898; Hungary 145; India 920; inventions and implements 29, 457, 933, 1133, 1907; Ireland 937; irrigation 940; Italy 947; layering 1040; maize 457; manures 1165; medieval agriculture 27; Mexico 1215; modern agriculture 27; mulch 1275; nitrogen-gathering crops 1353; Norway 1361; peas 470, 1432; plant-breeding 1500; Portugal 1534; potato 1537, 1855; potato-bug 1537; poultry 1540; propagation 1552; reaper 1591; reclamation 1592; rice 1610; rotation of crops 1636; Russia 1646; rye 1650; Scotland 1708; seed-dispersal 1717; seeds 1718; seed-selection 31; Siberia 1750; silos 30; soils 1778; Spain 1788; spraying-mixtures 1804; stockbreeding 31, 1828; stock feeding 31, 1828; subsoils 1842; Sweden 1854; Switzerland 1857; transplanting 1936; transportation 29; Turkey 1956; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 1353, 1971, 1985; values of crops 30; veterinary science 31; wheat 2073; outline 2292, 2297
 Agriculture in U. S.: 27
 Agricultural Experiment-Station: 32
 Agricultural Schools and Colleges: 32, 28, 1691
 Agrippina: 406
 Aguilar, Grace: 33
 Aguinaldo, Emilio: 33, 1469
 Ahasuerus: 627, 2118
 Ahaziah: 130
 Ahriman: 2136
 Ahmed Shah: 22
 Aidan, Bishop: 1076
 Aikins, J. C.: 33
 Aino or Ainu: 33, 961
 Air: 33, 1212, 1353, 1603
 Air-Brake: 259
 Air-Gun: 34
 Air-Plant: 34
 Air-Pump: 34
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia: 35
 Ajax (myth.): 35
 Akbar: 35, 920
 A Kempis, Thomas: 996
 Akene: 35
 Akenside, Mark: 35
 Akkad, Babylonia: 486, 1722
 Akkas: 565
 Akron, Ohio: 35
 Alabama: 35

- Alabama Claims*: 36, 1688
Alabama River: 36
Alabaster or Gypsum: 819
Aladdin (myth.): 36
Alafi, New Caledonia: 1324
Alameda, Cal: 36
Alamo, Fort or The: 36, 479, 1896
Alaric: 37, 605, 785, 1827
Alaska: 37, 724, 1730; *government* 1975
Albani, Madame: 38
Albania: 38, 1687
Albano, Lake: 38
Albany Congress: 39
Albany, N. Y.: 38
Albateni: 1084
Albatross: 39
Albemarle, George Monk, Duke of: 1252
Albemarle Sound: 39
Alberta, Can: 39
Albert, Count of Hapsburg: 836
Albert, Prince Consort: 40, 2019
Albert I of Austria: 1858, 1886
Albert Edward (Edward VII): 587
Albert Edward Nyanza: 40
Alberti: 1084
Albert Nyanza: 40
Alborton Falls, Fort Francis, Ont: 698
Albigenses: 40, 543
Albino: 40
Alboni, Marietta: 40
Albumen: 41
Albuquerque, N. M.: 41
Alcamenes: 41
Alcazar, Seville: 1729
Alcestis (myth.): 41
Alchemy: 41, 374-6
Alcibiades: 41
Alcinoüs (myth.): 41
Alcohol: 42
Alcott, Amos Bronson: 42
Alcott, Louisa May: 42
Alcyn: 42
Alden, John: 42
Alder: 42
Alderman, Edwin Anderson: 43
Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth: 43
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey: 43
Ale: 193
Alecto (myth.): 725
Alemanni: 43
Alembert, J. le R. d': 1085
Aleppo, Syria: 43
Aleutian Islands, Alaska: 37
Alewite or Herring: 869
Alexander, Va: 707
Alexander VI (pope): 45, 1684
Alexander the Great: 44, 152, 519, 578, 591, 745, 801, 920, 972, 988, 1135, 1491, 1852, 1862, 1899
Alexander I of Bulgaria: 182, 287
Alexander I of Russia: 44, 993, 1351, 1648
Alexander II of Russia: 44, 1648
Alexander III of Russia: 44, 1648
Alexander II of Scotland: 1708
Alexander Severus: 1728
Alexander, W. J.: 45
Alexandra Trust, The: 1078
Alexandra, Queen: 45
Alexandria, Egypt: 45, 46, 591
Alexandria, Ind: 45
Alexandria, Va: 45
Alexandrian Library: 46, 591
Alexiev, Admiral E. S.: 46
Alexis of Russia: 1648
Alfalfa or Purple Medic: 46
Alfama, Lisbon: 1079
Alfieri, Count Vittorio: 47, 550, 1084
Alfonso: 47
Alfonso I of Portugal: 47, 1079, 1789
Alfonso III of Leon: 1789
Alfonso V of Aragon: 47, 1679
Alfonso VI of Leon and Castile: 47
Alfonso X of Leon and Castile: 47
Alfonso XII of Spain: 944, 1789
Alfonso XIII: 47, 1789
Alfred the Great, King of England: 47, 616, 618, 1111, 1743
Alfred, Prince: 1684
Algæ: 48, 392, 491, 1065
Algebra: 48
Algeciras International Congress: 49
Alger, Russell Alexander: 49
Algeria: 49, 1365; *piracy* 512; *slavery* 1765
Algiers, Algeria: 50, 170
Algoma, Can: 50
Algonquins: 50, 223, 379, 517, 1001, 1186, 1217, 1247, 1303, 1334, 1400, 1538, 1652, 1725, 1736
Algonquin National Park: 50
Alhambra: 50
Alien and Sedition Laws: 1814
Alicante, Spain: 50
Alice, Princess: 182
Alix, Princess: 1348
Alison, Sir Archibald: 50
Alkalies: 50; *ammonia* 64; *soda* 1777
Alkaline Earths: 50; *lime* 1071; *magnesia* 1145
Alkaloids: 50
All Fools' Day: 86
Allah: 1011
Allahabad, India: 51
Allan, Geo. W.: 51
Allan, Sir Hugh: 51
Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains: 21, 1968
Allegheny, Pa: 51, 1496
Allegheny River: 51
Allen, Charles Grant: 51
Allen, Ethan: 52, 2013
Allen, James Lane: 52, 1097
Allentown, Pa: 52
Alliance, Ohio: 52
Alligator: 52
Allison, William B.: 52
Alliteration: 53
Allotropy: 53
Allouez, Claude: 2099
Alloy: 53, 56, 260, 452; *in coin* 1237
All Saints, Festival of: 828
Allston, Washington: 53
Alluvium: 53
Alma, Battle of: 53
Almagro, Diego d': 54, 387, 1498

- Almanacs: 54
 Almanzor, Mosque of: 1577
 Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence: 54
 Almond: 54
 Alpaca Goat: 54
 Alpena, Mich.: 54
 Alphabet: Phœnician 1081; Gothic 1965; 1, 151, 300, 495, 571, 645, 728, 820, 908, 952, 979, 1015, 1129, 1298, 1367, 1407, 1569, 1577, 1651, 1863, 1964, 1997, 2032, 2116, 2119, 2128
 Alphonso or Alfonso: 47, 944, 1079, 1679, 1789
 Alp-Arslan: 1721
 Alps: 55, 632, 769, 1206, 1857; Brenner Pass 1963; Chamouni 365; Jungfrau 982; Matterhorn 1189; St. Bernard Pass 1655; St. Gothard Pass 1657; Stelvio Pass 1821
 Alsace-Lorraine: 55, 635
 Altai Mountains: 55
 Alternation of Generations: 55
Althing: 911
 Alton, Illinois: 55
 Altoona, Pa.: 55
 Alum: 56
 Aluminum or Aluminium: 56
 Alva, Duke of: 56, 81, 590
 Alvarado, Pedro de: 462, 1668
 Amadeus Family: 56
 Amadeus V: 56
 Amadeus VIII: 56
Amadis de Gaul (romance): 56, 1086
 Amagat, Emile Hilaire: 56
 Amalgam: 57, 53
 Amalgamation (in mining): 1211
 Amaranth: 57
 Amarillo, Tex.: 57
 Amasis: 591, 1521
 Amazon River: 57, 2035; delta 53
 Amazons (myth.): 57, 1681
 Amazon Stone: 653
 Ambassador: 57, 533
 Amber: 58
 Ambergris: 2073
 Amboise, Peace of: 895
 Amboyna, Moluccas: 1249
 Ambrose, Saint: 58
 Ambulance: 58
 Ament and Amentum: 58
 America: 58, 1142; explorations 157, 159, 301, 343, 365, 430, 462, 523, 713, 803, 861, 977, 1033, 1060, 1142, 1144, 1175, 1203, 1525, 2016, 2088; name 2016; races 921, 1216, 1578
 America, Central: 60
 America, North: 58
 America, South: 61
America (song): 62
 American Colonization Society: 1063
 America Cup: 62
 American Federation of Labor: 1016
 American Indians: 921
 American Institution: 63
 American Lion or Puma: 1560
 American Literature: 1092-8
 American Party: 1519
 American School at Athens: 63
 American School at Rome: 63
 American University, Harriman, Tenn.: 63
 Americus Vesputius: 63
 Ames, Fisher: 63, 1093
 Amesbury, Mass.: 63
 Amethyst: 63
 Amherst College: 63
 Amherst, Mass.: 63
 Amherst, General Jeffry: 715
 Ami, Henry M.: 64
 Amiens, France: 64
 Ammen, Rear-Admiral Daniel: 64, 65
 Ammon (myth.): 64
 Ammonia: 64
 Amoeba: 64
 Amoor or Amur River: 65, 1750
 Amos: 65
 Amos Tuck School, Hanover, N. H.: 836
 Ampère: 65
 Ampère, André Marie: 65
 Amphibia: 65
 Amphictyonic Council: 518
 Amphion (myth.): 1352
 Ampitheater or Colosseum: 429
 Amritsar, India: 1756
 Amsterdam, Holland: 65, 879
 Amsterdam Canal: 65
 Amsterdam, N. Y.: 65
 Amundsen, Roald: 66
 Anaconda: 66
 Anaconda, Montana: 66
 Anæsthetic: 66
 Anam, Cochín-China: 67, 74, 417, 923, 1748
 Anarchism: 67, 434, 1775
 Anatomy: 67; artery 113; blood 228; bone 242; brain 257; ear 572; eye 643; foot 690; gristle 806; hair 824; hand 833; heart 853; liver 1102; lymph 1126; muscle 1283; nerves 1320; respiration, organs of 1603; saliva 1665; scalp 1687; skeleton 1763; skin 1764; skull 1764; stomach 1831, teeth 1880; tongue 1922; [outline 2274, 2302
 Anaxagoras: 69, 632
 Anaximander: 1165
 Anchises (myth.): 69
 Anchovy: 69
Ancient Mariner, The Rime of the: 69
 Ancona, Italy: 69
 Andalusia, Spain: 69
 Andersen, Hans Christian: 69, 1087
 Anderson, Indiana: 70
 Anderson, Mary: 70
 Anderson, Robert: 70, 698
 Andersonville, Georgia: 70
 Andes: 61
 Andorra, Spain: 632
 Andover, Mass.: 70
 Andover, Theological Seminary: 70
 Andrassy, Count Julius: 70
 André, John: 70, 110, 1806, 2071
 Andrew the Apostle: 83
 Andrew, John Albion: 71
 Andrews, Elisha Benjamin: 71
 Andromache (myth.): 71
 Andromeda (myth.): 71, 955
 Andromeda (astron.): 1316

Andros, Sir Edmund: 71
 Androscoggin River: 71
 Androsphinx: 1797
 Anemometer: 71
 Anemone: 72
 Aneroid Barometer: 174
 Angelico da Fiesole, Fra Giovanni: 72
 Angell, James Burrill: 72, 652
 Angelo, Michael: 72, 1712
 Angiosperms: 73
 Angles: 616, 1685
 Anglin, T. W: 73
 Anglo-Saxon: 73
 Angola, Africa: 73
 Angora Cat: 347
 Angora Goat: 775
 Angus, Richard B: 73
 Aniline: 73
 Animalcula: 1554
 Animal Kingdom: 74, 1713
 Animal Worship: 913
 Anjou: 74, 965, 1300
 Annapolis, Maryland: 74, 1311
 Annapolis, Nova Scotia: 74
 Ann Arbor, Mich: 75
 Anne Boleyn: 350, 863, 1035, 2104
 Anne of Brittany: 1299, 1656
 Anne of Cleves: 863
 Anne of England: 75, 617, 1111, 1173, 1838
 Annealing: 75
 Anniston, Ala: 75
 Annals: 75
 Annulus: 75
 Anselm: 75
 Ansgar of Denmark: 520
 Ansonia, Conn: 75
 Ant: 75, 82
 Antæus (myth.): 77
 Antananarivo or Tananarivo: 1141
 Antarctic: 77
 Antarctic Circle: 77
 Antarctic Ocean: 77
 Antarctic Exploration: 77, 449, 1635
 Ant-Eater: 77
 Antelope: 78
 Anther: 78
 Antheridium: 78
 Antherozoid: 78
 Anthoceros: 78
 Anthony the Hermit, Saint: 868
 Anthony, Henry Bowen: 78
 Anthony, Susan Brownwell: 78
 Anthracite or Coal: 413-5
 Anthropology: 79
 Anthropometry: 79
 Anticosti: 80
 Anticyclone: 492
 Antietam, Battle of: 80, 1047, 1131, 1839
 Anti-Federalists: 1519, 1980
 Antigo, Wis: 80
 Antigua: 80
 Antigone: 80
 Antigonus: 1720
 Antilles: 80; Cuba 484; Haiti 825; Jamaica 956; Lesser 808, 1048 1179, 2025
 Anti-Libanus, Mount: 498
 Anti-Masonic Party: 1520

Antimony: 80
 Antinöus (myth.): 80
 Antioch, Syria: 80, 1720, 1842
 Antiochus: 972, 1680, 1706, 1720
 Antipater of Idumea: 972, 584
 Antipodal Cells: 81
 Antislavery Movement: 1766, 1981; leaders 275, 738, 765, 1471, 1834, 1847, 2081; societies 738, 1766
 Antitoxin: 1726
 Ant-Lion: 81
 Antonelli, Cardinal Giacomo: 81
 Antoninus Pius: 81, 1725
 Antony, Mark: 81, 9, 46, 137, 398, 409
 Antrim, Ireland: 81
 Antwerp, Belgium: 81, 255; fortifications 700
 Apaches: 81
 Ape: 81
 Apelles: 82
 Apennines: 82, 632
 Apetalous Flowers: 82
 Aphides: 82
 Aphrodite (myth.): 82
 Api (volcano): 1249
 Apia, Samoa: 1669
 Apiary: 82
 Apocarpous Flowers: 83
 Apogamy: 83
 Apollo (myth.): 83, 1473
 Apollo Belvedere: 83, 670
 Apospory: 83
 Apostles: 83, 172, 975, 981, 1173, 1189, 1430, 1461
 Apothecium: 83
 Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains: 51
 Apperception: 83, 1438
 Appian Way: 85
 Appian Claudius: 85, 512
 Apple: 85
 Appleseed, Johnny (nickname of Jonathan Chapman): 86
 Appleton, Wis: 86
 Appomattox Court-House: 86
 Apricot: 86
 April: 86
 April Fool's Day: 86
 Aquarium: 86
 Aquarius or Ganymede (myth.): 736
 Aqueduct: 87
 Aquinas, Thomas: 87
 Arabi Pasha: 88, 592
 Arabia: 87
 Arabian Gulf: 1596, 88
 Arabian Literature: 1083-4
 Arabian Nights' Entertainments, The: 172, 1084
 Arabian Sea: 88
 Arabs: 304, 1679
 Aracan Pagoda, Mandalay, Burma: 1157
 Arachnida: 88
 Arago, François Jean Dominique: 88
 Aragon, Spain: 89, 1789
 Araguay River: 89
 Aral, Sea of: 89
 Aram, Eugene: 89
 Arapahoes: 89

- Ararat, Mount: 89
 Araucania: 89
 Arbela, Battle of: 44
 Arbitration: 89, 1933
 Arbor Day: 90
 Arbutus: 90
 Arcadia: 90
Arc de l'Étoile, Paris: 1421
Arc de Triomphe, Paris: 91
 Arc-Lamp: 599
 Archæology: 91
 Archangel, Russia: 91
 Archean Era (geology): 748
 Archegonium: 91
 Archelaus of Macedon: 632
 Archesporium: 91
 Archibald, A. G.: 91
 Archimedes: 92
 Archons: 547-8
 Architecture: 92; Arabic or Saracen 1678; Assyrian 668; Byzantine 671; Chicago construction 380; dome 541; Eastern Romanesque 671; *Maison Carrée* 1352; Mogul 1866; vault 2006; Venetian 672; Western Romanesque 671
 Arch: Augustus 91; Constantine 91; Titus 91; Trajan 91; *Triomphe* 91
 Arcot, India: 93, 411
 Arctic Circle: 94
 Arctic Ocean: 94; explorations 1513, 518, 709, 719, 803, 852, 988, 1354, 1429, 1580, 1635
 Arctinus: 7
 Arcturus (astron.): 1813
 Ardmore, Okla.: 94
 Areopagus: 94
 Arequipa, Peru: 94
 Arfvedson: 1101
 Argall, Sir Samuel: 959
 Argand: 1069
 Argentine Republic: 94
Argo (myth.): 965
 Argobastes: 1900
 Argon: 95, 1585
 Argonauts (myth.): 95, 778, 965, 1762
 Argos: 96
 Argus (myth.): 934
 Argyle, George Douglas Campbell, Duke of: 96
 Argyle, John Douglas Campbell, Duke of: 96
 Ariadne (myth.): 1901
 Aries (astron.): 96
 Arion (myth.): 96
 Ariosto, Ludovico: 98, 1084
 Aristides: 97, 1899
 Aristophanes: 97, 550, 1082
 Aristotle: 97, 1109, 1082, 1900
 Arithmetic: 97
 Arizona: 100
 Ark of the Covenant: 1860, 1863
 Arkansas: 100
 Arkansas City: 102
 Arkansas River: 102
 Arkwright, Sir Richard: 102, 1765
 Arlberg Tunnel: 55, 1951
 Arlington, Mass.: 103
 Armada, Spanish: 103, 607, 1313, 1341, 1468
 Armadillo: 104
 Armature: 104, 569
 Armenia: 104; massacres 1957; uprisings 1957
 Armies: ancient 107; medieval 107; modern 108
 Arminius: 104, 759
 Armor: 105
 Armor-Plate: 105
 Armour Institute: 106
 Armour, J. D.: 106
 Armour, Philip D.: 106
 Arms: 106; airgun 34; artillery 115; cannon 814; catapult 349; gun 814; revolver 1604; rifles 1614
 Armstrong, Samuel Chapman: 107
 Army: 107, 1975; ambulance 58; legion 1049; phalanx 1464; Sepoy 1724; Uhlans 1964; Zouaves 2137
 Army-Worm: 109
 Arndt, Ernst Moritz: 109
 Arnim, Bettina von: 109, 777
 Arno River: 109
 Arnold, Benedict: 109, 71, 1679, 2071
 Arnold, Sir Edwin: 110
 Arnold, Matthew: 110
 Arnold, Thomas: 110
 Aroania, Mount: 800
 Aroids: 110
 Arpad: 111
 Aroostook War: 110
 Arrhenius, Svante: 111
 Arrian: 621
 Arrowroot: 111
 Arsenal: 111
 Arsenic: 1512
 Art: 112, 663, 664; Alhambra 50; American 674; Arabic 1678; architecture 92, 668, 670, 671; Arundel marbles 116; Assyrian 125, 152, 668, 1210; Athenian 130; Aztec 150, 1216; Babylonian 152; Bolognese 239; British 674; Buddhist 666; Byzantine 671; catacombs 348; Chinese 667; color-prints 666; composition 436; drawing 551; Dutch 674; Egyptian 591, 668; Elgin marbles 605; engraving 618, 2106, 2131; Etruscan 630; Flemish 674; Florentine 683; French 674; galleries (*see* ART-GALLERIES); Genoan 744; German 673; Gothic 670; Greek 130; history of art 664; Indian 922, 1559; Italian 672; Japanese 665, 961; majolica 1151, 1618; Mexican 150, 1216; mezzotint 1644; Milanese 1223; Mogul 517, 1732, 1866; Moorish 1260; Norman 1356; oriental 1665; painting 665, 667, 669, 671; photography 1476; Pisan 1494; porcelain 1539; pottery 665, 669, 670, 1539; pre-raphælitism 1544; pyramids 1565; Roman 1629; Romanesque 93, 671, 672, 673; rugs 1642; Russian 673; Saracen 1678; Scandinavian 674; sculpture 665; 669, 670, 671; Siennese 1753; tapestry 185, 1870; theory of art 112, 663; vases 2005; Venetian 672, 2009; wood-carving 2106
 Artaxerxes: 493, 972, 1899
 Artemis or Diana: 527

- Artery: 113
 Artesian Wells: 113
 Artevelde, Jacob Van: 113
 Art-Galleries: Berlin 204; Bologna 239; Corcoran 2047; Dresden 553; Louvre 1422; Milan 1223; Munich 1277; Pitti Palace 683; Vatican 2006; Versailles 2015; Vienna 2020; Windsor 2094
 Artevelde, Philip von: 114
 Arthropoda: 114, 74
 Arthur, King of Britain: 114, 790, 913, 914, 1638
 Arthur, Chester Allan: 114
 Arthurian Legends: 1153, 1891
 Arthur's Seat: 115, 581
 Articles of Confederation: 115, 1978, 1979
 Articles of Smalkald: 1690
 Artillery: 115; U. S. School of 115
 Artists: Abbey 1; Allston 53; Angelico 72; Angelo 72; Apelles 82; Baryé 177; Blake 225; Botticelli 251; Bouguereau 251; Breton 264; Brunelleschi 278; Burne-Jones 293; Canova 326; Carpaccio 339; Cimabue 399; Constable 446; Copley 451; Corot 459; Crawford 475; Daubigny 505; Detaille 523; Domenichino 541; Donatello 543; Duccio of Siena 556; van Dyck 2002; Eyck 643; Fortuny 700; Franceschi 706; Frere 717; Gainsborough 728; Giorgione 767; Giotto 767; Hogarth 878; Holbein 878; Hunt 899; Inness 927; Jarvis 965; Lafarge 1020; Landseer 1025; Leslie 1057; Leutze 1058; Masaccio 1182; Matsys 1189; Meissonier 1199; Millais 1226; Millet 1227; Morris 1265; Murillo 1281; Nast 1304; Palissy 1412; Parrish 1425; Pennell 1446; Perugino 1458; Pheidias 1465; Pinturicchio 1493; Powers 1542; Praxiteles 1544; Puvis de Chavannes 1565; Pyle 1565; Raphael 1587; Rembrandt 1600; Reni 1601; Robbia 1618; Rodin 1623; Rossetti 1635; Rubens 1640; Ruskin 1644; Saint Gaudens 1656; Sargent 1681; Sarto 1681; Stuart 1838; Thayer 1898; Tintoretto 1915; Titian 1916; Turner 1957; Vanderlyn 2002; Vasari 2004; Vedder 2007; Velasquez 2007; Verestchagin 674, 2011; Vinci 1055, 2021; Whistler 2077; Wyant 2114
 Artois, Comte de: 369
 Arundel Marbles: 116
 Aryans: 116, 801, 923; invasion of India 919; language 1028
 Asa: 116
 Asaph: 116
 Asaphul-Dowlah: 195 (BEGUMS)
 Asbestos: 116; 658
 Asbury, Bishop Francis: 116, 1849
 Ascalon, Syria: 117; battle of 776
 Ascanius (myth.): 18
 Ascension Island: 117
 Ascension, Right: 117
 Ascham, Roger: 117, 607, 1089
 Ascomycetes: 117
 Ascospore: 117
 Ascus: 117
 Asexual Spore: 117
 Asgard (myth.): 1372, 1357
 Ash: 117
 Ashantee: 118
 Ashburton Treaty: 111
 Asheville, N. C.: 118
 Ashkelon: 117, 776
 Ashland, Ky.: 118
 Ashland, Wis.: 118
 Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, England: 1405
 Ashtabula, Ohio: 118
 Ash Wednesday: 118
 Asia: 119. Asia Minor: 120; Lydia 1126; Phrygia: 1479; Pisidia: 1494; Pontus 1526
 Asmara, Eritrea: 624
 Asp: 121
 Asparagus: 121
 Aspen: 121
 Asphalt: 121
 Aspinwall or Colon: 427
 Asquith, Herbert Henry: 122
 Ass: 122
 Assam: 122
 Assaye, India, Battle of: 2067
 Assaying: 122
 Assimilation: 123
 Assiniboia: 123
 Assiniboine: 123
 Assisi, Saint Francis of: 123
 Associated Press, The: 123
 Association of Ideas: 123
 Assuan Dam, Egypt: 125
 Assurbanipal: 1063, 126, 1081, 1680
 Assyria: 125, 152, 1210, 1862; capital 1352; conquest of Israel 972; cuneiform writing 486; Median conquest 1197
 Assyrian Art: 668
 Assyrian Literature: 1080-1
 Astarte (myth.): 126, 945
 Aster: 126
 Asteroids: 126
 Astor, John Jacob: 126
 Astor Library: 127, 1338
 Astoria, Oregon: 127
 Astrakhan, Russia: 127
 Astrology: 127
 Astronomy: 127; asteroids 126; beginnings 451, 1000; earth 573; eclipse 579; equinox 622; meteors 1212; moon 1259; observatory 1369; planets 1499; stars 1813; sun 1848; telescope 1885; transit of Venus 1935; zodiac 2132; outline 2228, 2306
Astrophel and Stella (poem): 1752
 Astrophysics: 128
 Asuncion, Paraguay: 1419
As You Like It (drama): 129
 Atacama Desert: 129
 Atahualpa: 129
 Atalanta (myth.): 121
 Atchafalaya River: 129
 Atchison, Kansas: 129
 Athabasca District, Canada: 130
 Athabasca Lake: 130
 Athabasca River: 1137
 Athaliah: 130
 Athelstan, King of England: 713, 1706, 1708, 2034
 Athenae or Minerva: 1232, 670, 1020

- Athens, Ga: 131
 Athens, Greece: 130, 134, 519, 801, 1765;
 ecclesia 578; Draco's code 547; law of
 Pericles 1453; laws of Solon 1779; Par-
 thenon 1426; Piræus 1494; struggle with
 Macedonia 519; taxes 1874; theaters
 1808; under Pericles 1453
 Atherton, Gertrude Franklin (*née* Horn):
 1097
 Athletics: 131
 Athos, Mount, Greece: 132
 Atlanta, Ga: 132, 1742
 Atlanta University: 132
 Atlantic Cable: 659, 799
 Atlantic City, N. J.: 132
 Atlantic Ocean: 132; Gulf Stream 813, 1370
 Atlantic Slope: 1968
 Atlantis (myth.): 133
 Atlas (myth.): 133
 Atlas Mountains: 133
 Atmosphere: 33, 1931, 2094
 Atoll: 133
 Atom: 133; in chemistry 376
 Atomic Theory: 376
 Atrato River, Colombia: 426
 Atreus (myth.): 134
 Atropos (myth.): 650
 Attar of Roses: 134
 Atterbom, P. D. A.: 1087
 Attica: 134, 1765
 Attila: 134, 808, 1087, 1432
 Attleboro, Mass: 135
 Atures Cascades: 1393
 Auburn, Maine: 135
 Auburn, N. Y.: 135
 Auckland, New Zealand: 1340
 Audubon, John James: 135
 Audubon Society: 136
 Auerbach, Berthold: 136
 Augamos, Battle of Cape: 387
 Augsburg Confession: 1199
 Augsburg, Germany: 136
 Augur (in religion): 136
 August: 137
 Augusta, Ga: 137
 Augusta, Maine: 137
 Augustan Age: 138, 1083
 Augustine, Saint: 137, 638
 Augustus Cæsar: 137, 9, 81, 105, 885, 1056,
 1104, 1542, 1627, 1788, 1908
 Augustus II of Poland: 1855
 Augustus II of Saxony: 1685
 Augustus III of Saxony: 146
 Auk: 138
 Auld Lang Syne (song): 138
 Auld Robin Gray (song): 138
 Aumale, Duc d': 138
 Aurelian, Lucius Domitius: 138, 1629, 2131
 Aurelius, Marcus: 139, 1830
 Aurora (myth.): 140
 Aurora, Illinois: 140
 Aurora, Mo: 140
 Aurora, N. Y.: 2067
Aurora Borealis: 140
 Aurengzeb: 140, 1732
 Ausari: 1081
 Austen, Jane: 140, 1770
 Austen, Lady: 470
 Austerlitz, Battle of: 141, 1301, 1782
 Austin, Alfred: 141, 1092
 Austin, Minn: 141
 Austin, Stephen Fuller: 141
 Austin, Texas: 141
 Australasia: 141
 Australia: 142, 745, 1331, 2018, 2069
 Australian Ballot: 144
 Australian Current: 1370
 Austria-Hungary: 144, 632, 655, 758, 993,
 1301, 1612, 1726; alliances 1569; Bohemia
 236; Bosnia 248; Dalmatia 498; debt
 1306; Hapsburg 836; Poland 1512; rail-
 roads 1582; struggle for Silesia 1756;
 Transylvania 1938; wars 711, 758, 1170,
 1686
Austrian Hymn: 146
 Austrian Netherlands: 681
 Austrian Succession, War of the: 146,
 1170
Auto-da-Fé: 147
 Automobile: 147, 1271
 Autumn Coloration: 147
 Auvergne Mountains: 148
 Auxanometer: 148
 Avalanche: 148
Avatar (myth.): 2026
 Avebury, Lord (Sir John Lubbock): 1122
 Averell, William Woods: 148
 Averno: 1084
 Avernus, Lake: 148
 Avicenna: 1084
 Avignon, France: 149, 947, 1467
 Avon Lagoon, Dahomé: 496
 Avon River, England: 149
 Axil: 149
 Ayacucho, Peru, Battle of: 1458
 Ayesha: 1246
 Aylesworth, Allan B.: 149
 Aylmer, Matthew: 149
 Ayuthia, Siam: 1749
 Azalea: 149
 Azariah: 149
 Azores: 149; discovery of 864
 Azov, Sea of: 150
 Aztecs: 150, 1216

B

- B: 151
 Baal: 151; temple of 152
 Baasha: 116
 Baba Nanak: 1756
 Babcock Test: 151
 Babæus, Bishop: 1322
 Babel, Tower of: 152
 Babington, Anthony: 1181
 Baboon: 152
 Babylon: 152; 1210 hanging gardens 152, 631, 1722, 1727; wall 152, 700
 Babylonia: 152; cuneiform writings 486; literature 1080
 Bacchus (myth.): 153
 Bach, Johann Sebastian: 153, 593
 Bache, Alexander Dallas: 153
 Bacheller, Irving: 1097
 Bacillus: 153
 Bacon, Francis (Baron Verulam and Viscount Saint Albans): 154, 1080, 1089, 1109, 1655
 Bacon, Leonard: 154
 Bacon, Nathaniel: 154, 959
 Bacon, Roger: 154
 Bacon's Rebellion: 154, 959
 Bacteria: 154
 Bad-Ems or Ems, Germany: 613
 Baden, Germany: 155
 Baden-Baden (City), Germany: 155
 Baden-Powell, Robert S. S.: 155
 Badger: 154
 Bad Lands, South Dakota: 1786
 Baer, Karl Ernst von: 156, 525
 Baffin, William: 156
 Baffin's Bay: 156
 Bafulabé, West Africa: 1724
 Bagdad or Baghdad, Asiatic Turkey: 156
 Bagehot, Walter: 157
 Baggesen, Jens: 1087
 Bagpipe: 157
 Bahamas: 157, 2070
 Bahia, Brazil: 157
 Baijima, West Africa: 1754
 Baikal, Lake: 157
 Bainbridge, William: 157
 Baird, Spencer Fullerton: 158, 677
 Baireuth or Bayreuth: 158
 Bajazet, Sultan: 1720, 1914
 Baker, Alfred M.A.: 158
 Baker, Edward Dickinson: 158, 162
 Baker, Sir Samuel White: 158, 40, 1351
 Baker, Mount: 344
 Baking-Powder: 159
 Baku, Transcaucasia: 159
 Balaam: 159
 Bala-Hissar Fortress: 986
 Balaklava, Battle of: 159, 781
 Balanced Ration: 159
 Balance of Power: 800
 Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de: 159, 1407
 Balder (myth.): 160
 Baldwin, Jas. Mark: 160, 1776. Baldwin, R.: 160
 Baldwin I of Flanders: 681
 Baldwin V of Flanders: 681
 Bâle, Switzerland: 178
 Balearic Isles: 160, 1151, 1237, 1788
 Balfe, Michael William: 160
 Balfour, Arthur James: 160
 Balfour, Francis Maitland: 161
 Balfour, Gerald: 161
 Balize or Belize: 196
 Balkan Mountains: 161, 632; Peninsula: 161
 Balkan War: 161
 Ball, Sir Robert S.: 161
 Ballad: 161; *minnesinger* 1236, 1087; trou-
badours 1085
 Ballarat, Victoria: 162
 Balliol College: 162
 Balliol, Edward: 586
 Balliol, John, King of Scotland: 161, 586, 1405
 Balloon: 18
 Ballot: 144, 2030
 Ball's Bluff, Battle of: 162
 Balmaceda, José Manuel: 387
 Balm of Gilead: 1958
 Balmoral Castle: 162
 Balsam: 1602
 Baltic, Battle of the: 162
 Baltic Sea: 162
 Baltimore, Md.: 162
 Baltimore, Lord: 164
 Baltimore Oriole: 164
 Baluchistan: 164
 Balzac, Honoré de: 165, 1085
 Bamboo: 165
 Banana: 165, 421
 Bancroft, George: 165, 1094, 1311
 Bancroft, Hubert Howe: 166
 Banda, Moluccas: 1249
 Banff, Canada: 166
 Bangalore, India: 166
 Bangkok, Siam: 166, 1749
 Bangor, Maine: 166
 Bangs, John Kendrick: 166
 Bangweolo Lake: 442, 1104
 Banks: 166; Bank of England 1111; Bank of France 1301; national 168; Bank of North America 167; savings 167; Bank of the U. S. 167
 Bankrupt: 169
 Bankruptcy: 169
 Banks, Nathaniel Prentiss: 170
 Banks of Newfoundland: 170
 Bannockburn, Battle of: 170, 1708
 Banshee (myth.): 646
 Banstead Downs, Epsom, England: 622
 Banyan or Banian: 170
 Baptists: 1976
 Barada River, Damascus: 498
 Barak and Deborah: 512
 Barbados: 170
 Barbarossa (Frederick I of the Holy Roman Empire): 711
 Barbarossa the Corsair: 170
 Barbary States: 171, 1765; Algeria 49; Barca 171; Fezzan 658; Morocco 1263; Tripoli 1943; Tunis 1950

- Barca or Benghazi: 171
 Barca, Hamilcar: 830, 834
 Barcelona, Spain: 171
 Barebone's Parliament: 171
 Bar Harbor, Maine: 171
 Bark: 172
 Barker, Lewellyn Frankin: 172
 Barley: 172
 Barlow, Joel: 1093
 Barmecides' Feast: 172
 Barmen, Prussia: 172
 Barnabas: 172
 Barnacle: 172
 Barnard College: 173, 430, 1333
 Barnard, E. E.: 128
 Barnard, Frederick A. P.: 173
 Barnard, Lady: 138
 Barneveldt, John van Olden: 173
 Barney, Joshua: 173
 Barnum, Phineas Taylor: 173, 1076
 Baroda, India: 174
 Barometer: 174; mercurial 1206
 Barr, Amelia Edith (*née* Huddleston): 174
 Barras, Paul François, Comte de: 175, 533
 Barré, Vt: 175
 Barrie, James Matthew: 175
 Barrie, Ontario: 175
 Barrier Range: 1331
 Barrows, John Henry: 175
 Barry, Commodore John: 176
 Barry, William Farquhar: 176
 Barth, Heinrich: 176
 Bartholdi, Frederic Auguste: 176
 Bartholemew Fair: 176, 1771
 Bartholomew, Massacre of Saint: 176, 350, 422, 813, 864, 895
 Bartolini, Lorenzo: 176
 Bartolinus: 1068
 Barton, Clara: 177
 Barton, Edmund: 177
 Barye (in physics): 177
 Baryé, Antoine Louis: 177
 Basalt: 177
 Bascom, John: 177
 Baseball: 177
 Basedow: 735
 Basel (Bâle), Switzerland: 178, 1858
 Basidiomycetes: 178
 Basidiospore: 179
 Basidium: 179
 Basilisk: 1104
 Basketball: 179
 Basketry: 179
 Basques: 179
 Bas-Relief: 1711 (SCULPTURE)
 Bass: 179, 1694
 Basswood or Whitewood: 1076
 Bast: 179
 Bastian, Adolf: 1776
 Bastiat, Frederick: 179
 Bastille: 180; fall 717
 Basutoland: 180
 Bat: 180; 20 (flight)
 Batangas: 181
 Batavia, Java: 181
 Batavia, N. Y.: 181
 Batavian Republic (Holland): 879, 564
 Bateman, Newton: 181
 Bates, Arlo: 181
 Bates College: 1061
 Bath, England: 181
 Bath, Me: 182
 Bathometer: 1753
 Bathsheba: 182
 Bathurst, New South Wales: 1331
 Baton Rouge, La: 182
 Battenberg, House of: 182
 Battering-Ram: 182
 Battersea, England: 182
 Battery of Artillery: 115
 Battery (electric): 182
 Battle Creek, Mich: 182
 Battleford, Saskatchewan: 183
Battle-Hymn of the Republic: 183
 Batwas: 565
 Bauer, Bruno: 183
 Baur, Friedrich Christian: 183
 Bauxite: 183
 Bavaria: 183
 Baxter, Richard: 184, 968
 Bayard, James Asheton: 184
 Bayard, Pierre du Terrail: 184
 Bayard, Thomas Francis: 184
 Bay City, Mich: 184
 Bay-de-Verde: 184
 Bayeux Cathedral: 184
 Bayeux Tapestry: 185, 1870
 Bayly, Ada Ellen (*Edna Lyall*): 1125
 Baynes, P. S.: 1771
 Bayonne, N. J.: 185
Bay Psalm-Book: 606, 1092
 Bayreuth or Baireuth: 158
 Bay-Rum: 185
 Bay-Tree: 185
 Bazaine, François Achille: 185
 Beaconsfield, Lord (Disraeli, Benj.): 534
 Bear: 185
 Bear, Greater and Lesser: 186
 Beard, Thomas: 1746
 Beard, William Holbrook: 186
 Beaton, Cardinal David: 1655
 Beatrice (*Commedia Divina*): 501
 Beatrice, Neb: 186
 Beaubois: 921
 Beauharnais, A.: 1301
 Beauharnais, Eugène de: 187
 Beaulieu, Peace of: 895
 Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron de: 187
 Beaumont, Texas: 187
 Beaumont, Francis: 187
 Beaumont, William: 187
 Beauregard, Pierre Gustave: 187
Beaustant (banner of the Templars): 1887
 Beaver: 188
 Beaver Falls, Pa: 189
 Bebel, Ferdinand A.: 189
 Bechuanaland: 189
 Bechuanaland Protectorate: 189
 Becket, Thomas à: 189
 Becquerel Rays: 190
 Bedawin or Bedouin: 190, 88, 1760
 Bede or Beda: 190
 Bedford, Ind: 190

- Bedford, Admiral Sir Frederick: 190
 Bedford, Duke of: 973
 Bedivere, Sir (myth.): 640
 Bedloe's Island: 190
 Bedouin: 190, 88, 1760
 Bee: 190, 191, 192
 Bee, General: 954
 Beech: 192
 Beecher, Henry Ward: 193, 1834
 Beecher, Lyman: 193, 1834
 Beer: 193, 1663
 Beersheba, Palestine: 194
 Beeswax: 2059
 Beethoven, Ludwig von: 194
 Beetle: 194; 20 (flight); scarabæus 1687
 Beet Sugar: 1845
 Begging Friars: 543
 Begonia: 195
Begums, Princesses of Oude, The: 195
 Behistun Inscription, The: 487
 Behring Sea: 203
 Beirut or Beyrut, Syria: 208
 Bel or Belteshazzar: 501
 Belfast, Ireland: 195
 Belgium: 195, 632
 Belgrade, Servia: 186; storming of 900
 Belisarius: 196, 298, 984, 1300, 1751, 2002
 Belize: 196
 Belknap: George Eugene: 196
 Bell: 196
 Bell, Alexander Graham: 197
 Bell, Henry: 177, 1818
 Bell, Henry Haywood: 197
 Bell, John: 197
 Bell, Robert: 197
 Belladonna: 1351
 Bellaire, Ohio: 198
 Bellamy, Edward: 198
 Bellefontaine, Ohio: 198
 Belle Isle, Straits of: 1659
 Bellerophon (myth.): 57
 Belleville, Ill: 198
 Belleville, Ont: 198
 Bellevue, Ky: 198
 Bellicent (myth.): 198
 Bellingham, Wash: 198
 Bellini, Vincenzo: 198, 1916
 Belmont, Battle of: 1108
 Beloit, Wis: 198
 Belshazzar: 153
 Belt of Calms: 199
 Belt of Heat: 199
 Beluchistan or Baluchistan: 164
 Belvidere, Ill: 199
 Benares, India: 199
 Benedict XV: 199
Beneficencia, Havana: 848
 Benevento, Battle of: 1157
 Bengal, India: 199
 Bengali: 199
 Benghazi or Barca: 171
 Benguela: 200
 Benjamin: 200; Benjamin, Judah P.: 200
 Benjamin, Tribe of: 972
 Ben Lomond, Mt: 1110
 Bennett, James Gordon: 200
 Ben Nevis: 200, 1708
 Bennington, Vt: 200
 Bennington, Battle of: 200, 1812
 Benson, Edward White: 201
 Benson, Maj.-Gen Frederick William: 201
 Bentinck, Lord William: 1852
 Benton, Thomas Hart: 201
 Benton Harbor, Mich: 201
 Bentonville, Battle of: 1109
Beowulf (poem): 201
 Benzine: 1300
 Benzoline: 1300
 Béranger, Pierre Jean de: 201
 Berbera, Somaliland: 1780
 Berbers: 202, 1365
 Berea College: 202
 Berenice, St: 2015
 Beresford, Lord Charles: 202
 Beresina Canal, Dwina River: 565
 Bergamot, Oil of: 202
 Bergen, Norway: 202
 Bergerac, Cyrano de: 202
 Bergh, Henry: 202
 Bering or Behring Sea: 203
 Bering Strait: 203, 1750
 Berkeley, Cal: 203
 Berkeley, George: 203
 Berkeley, Sir William: 203, 154
 Berkshire Hills: 1185
 Berlin, N. H: 204
 Berlin, Ont: 204
 Berlin, Prussia: 204, 760
 Berlin, Treaty of: 205
 Berlin, University of: 760
 Berliner, Émile: 791 (GRAMOPHONE)
 Berlioz, Hector: 205
 Bermecide Gahya: 841
 Bermudas (Somers' Islands), The: 205
 Bern or Berne, Switzerland: 205
 Bernadino de Betto Bagio (PINTURICCHIO):
 1493
 Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste: 206, 1855
 Bernard, St: 483
 Bernard, Great and Little Saint: 206, 1655
 Bernhard of Weimar: 1904
 Bernhardt, Rosine (Sarah): 206
 Bernice, Lake: 1322
 Bernouille, D: 1711
 Berri, Duchess of: 1299
 Bertha of Rosenberg: 2079
 Bertillon System: 206
 Beryl: 207
 Berzelius, J. J: 1719
 Besançon, France: 207
 Besant, Sir Walter: 207
 Bessemer, Ala: 207
 Bessemer Process: 995 (Kelley), 1820
 Bessemer, Sir Henry: 207
 Betelnut: 1748
 Bethany, Palestine: 207
 Bethesda, Pool of: 207
 Bethlehem, Palestine: 207
 Bethlehem, Pa: 208
 Bethsaida, Palestine: 208
 Beust, Count Friedrich F. von: 208
 Bevan, Theodore F: 208
 Beveridge, A. J: 208
 Beverly, Mass: 208

- Beirut, Syria: 208
 Bhagirathi or Ganges River: 735
 Bhutan: 209
 Biafra, Bight of: 22
 Bianca Sforza: 1731
 Bias of Priene: 1727
 Bible: 209, 1862
 Bibliography for American History: 876,
 1083
Bibliothèque Nationale: 1064
 Bichat, Marie François Xavier: 210, 68,
 2135
 Bicycle: 210
 Biddeford, Me: 210
 Biennials: 210
 Bienville, Jean Baptiste, Sieur de: 210
 Bierstadt, Albert: 211
 Big Black River: 210
 Big Horn River: 211
 Big Sandy River: 211
 Bigelow, John: 211
Biglow Papers (poems): 1094, 1121
 Bilde, dijk, Willem: 1086
 Billiards: 211
 Billings, Mont: 211
Billings, Josh (Henry W. Shaw): 1735
 Bill of Rights: 212
 Billingsgate Market, London: 1111
 Bimetallism: 212
 Bingen, Germany: 212
 Binghamton, N. Y.: 212
 Biology: 212, 2312
 Biot, Jean Baptiste: 89
 Birch: 216
 Bird-Day: 216
 Bird Protection: 217
 Bird-Woman (Indian Guide): 1061
 Birds: 217; eggs 217, 589; nests 217, 390;
 Flight see AERONAUTICS
 Birds-of-Paradise: 218
 Birds-of-Passage: 218
 Birger, Jarl: 1828
 Birkenhead, England: 218
 Birmingham, Ala.: 218
 Birmingham, England: 219
 Bisbee, Arizona: 219
 Biscay, Bay of: 219
 Bishop's Bridge: 1362
 Bishop's Castle: 1655
 Bismarck Archipelago: 219
 Bismarck, N. D.: 219
 Bismarck, 219, 220, 759
 Bismuth: 220
 Bison: 220, 285, 459
 Bitolia or Monastir, Macedonia: 1250
 Bittern: 221
 Bittersweet: 1351
 Bitumen: 221
 Bituminous Coal: 413
 Bizen Ware (JAPANESE POTTERY): 665, 965
 Björnson, Björnstjerne: 221, 1087
 Black, Jeremiah Sullivan: 221
 Black, William: 221
 Blackader, Alex. D.: 222
 Blackberry: 222
 Blackbird: 222
 Blackburn, England: 222
 Black Death: 587
 Blackfeet: 222
 Black Forest: 222
 Black Friars: 543
 Black Gate, Newcastle, Eng: 1341
Black George (George Czerny): 494
 Black Hawk: 223
 Black Hawk War: 976
 Blackheath, England: 223
 Black Hills: 223
 Black Hole, Calcutta: 306
 Black Lead or Graphite: 795
 Blackmore, Richard Doddridge: 223
 Black Mosque, Delhi, India: 585
 Black Mountain: 223
 Black Prince, Edward the: 586
 Black Sea or Euxine: 223
 Black Snake: 223
 Black Stone, The: 1196
 Blackstone, Sir William: 223
 Blackwell, Elizabeth: 224
 Blackwell, Henry B.: 1832
 Blackwell's Island: 224
 Blaine, James Gillespie: 224
 Blair, Andrew George: 224
 Blair, Francis Preston: 224
 Blair, Jr., Francis Preston: 224
 Blair, Montgomery: 225
 Blake, Edward: 225
 Blake, Robert: 225
 Blake, William: 225
 Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis: 226
 Blanc, Mont: 55, 704
 Blanco, Cape: 864
 Blarney Stone: 226
 Blast-Furnace: 226
 Blasting: 226
 Blavatsky, Madame Helena Petrovna: 226
 Bleaching: 226
Bleak House (novel): 226
 Blenheim, Battle of: 227
 Blennerhassett, Harman: 227
 Blight: 227
 Blind Fishes: 228
 Block-and-Tackle: 228
 Block-System: 228
 Blockade: 228
 Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony: 228
 Blood: 228
 Bloodhound: 539
 Bloodroot: 229
 Bloody Assize, The: 957, 968
 Bloody Brook Massacre: 515
 Bloomfield, N. J.: 229
 Bloodstone or Heliotrope: 839
 Bloomington, Ill.: 229
 Bloomington, Ind.: 229
 Blouet, Paul (*Max O'Rell*): 230
 Blowing-Machine: 230
 Blowpipe: 230
 Blücher, Gebhard von: 230, 1302
 Blueberry: 230
 Bluebird: 231
 Blue-Book or Parliamentary Papers: 231
 Bluefish: 231
 Blue-Grass Region: 998
 Bluejay: 231

- Blue Laws: 231
 Blue Mountains, Jamaica: 956
 Blue Mountains, New South Wales: 1331
 Blue Ridge, United States: 231, 1968
 Bluetailed Skink: 1104
 Blue Warbler or Bluebird: 231
 Boa: 231
 Boadicea: 232, 1111
 Boar: 232
 Board of Health: 232
 Board of Trade: 232
 Boardman, George Dana: 232
 Boat: canoe 325; ferry 657; galley 730; gunboat 815; lifeboat 1066; monitor 1251; ram 1584; ship 1742; steamboat or steamship 1818; torpedo-boat 1924; trireme 1943; yacht 2119
 Boaz and Ruth: 1649
 Bobolink: 232
 Bobcat: 1127
 Bob White: 233
 Boccaccio, Giovanni: 223, 501, 1084
 Bodleian Library: 233
 Bœotia: 233
 Boerhaave, Hermann: 234
 Boers: 234, 1304
 Boer War: 234, 1619
 Bogota, Colombia: 235
 Bohemia: 236
 Bohnenberger: 819
 Boileau, Nicholas: 236
 Boiler: 236
 Boiling-Point: 237
 Boiardo, M. M.: 1084
 Bois de Boulogne: 252, 1421
 Boise City, Idaho: 237
 Boker, George Henry: 237
 Bokhara, Russian Central Asia: 237
 Bojador, Cape: 864
Boldrewood, Rolf (Thomas Alexander Browne): 276
 Boleyn, Anne: 238, 863
 Bolingbroke, Viscount Henry St. John: 238
 Bolivar, Simon: 238
 Bolivia: 238, 239
 Boll-Weevil: 465
 Bologna, Italy: 239
 Bolometer: 1026
 Bolton, England: 239
 Bomb: 726, 1738
 Bombard: 814
 Bombay, India: 240
 Bonaparte, Charles J.: 240
 Bonaparte, Elizabeth Patterson: 240
 Bonaparte, Jerome: 240
 Bonaparte, Joseph: 240, 1301, 1789, 1807
 Bonaparte, Louis: 241
 Bonaparte, Lucien: 241
 Bonaparte, Napoleon: *See* NAPOLEON I and NAPOLEON III
 Bond: 241
 Bond, Robert: 241
 Bone: 242
 Bone-Black: 367
 Bone-Naphtha: 1300
 Bonheur, Rosalie: 242
Bon Homme Richard, The (ship): 978
 Boniface VIII (pope): 242
 Boniface, Saint: 242
 Bonifacio Strait: 1680
 Bonn, Prussia: 243
 Bonn, University of: 243
 Bonython, Sir John Langdon: 243
 Book: 243
 Bookkeeping: 243
Book of the Dead, The: 1082
 Books about American History: 876, 1983
 Boomerang: 244
 Boone, Iowa: 244
 Boone, Daniel: 244, 1060
 Boonsboro, Battle of: 1787
 Booth, Ballington: 1669
 Booth, Edwin Thomas: 245
 Booth, John Wilkes: 245, 1075
 Booth, Junius Brutus: 246
 Booth, William: 246
 Boothia Felix: 1635
 Boothby, Guy Newell: 246
 Boots and Shoes: 246
 Bora, Katharina von: 1124
 Borax: 246, 1778
 Bordeaux, France: 246; Mixture: 246
 Borden, Robert L.: 247
 Bore: 247
 Boreas (myth.): 247
 Borgia, Cæsar: 247
 Borgia, Lucretia: 247
 Borneo: 247
 Borodino, Battle of: 1302
 Bosnia: 248, 632
 Bosporus or Bosphorus: 248
 Bossuet, Jacques: 1953, 654
 Boston, Mass.: 248
 Boston University: 249
 Boswell, James: 249
 Bosworth, Battle of: 249, 616
 Bosworth, England: 249
 Botany: 249; outline 2266, 2313
 Botany Bay, Australia: 250
 Botha, Louis: 250
 Bothnia, Gulf of: 250
 Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of: 1181
 Botta, Paul Émile: 1352
 Botticelli, Sandro: 251
 Bottle-Glass: 773
 Boucicault, Dion: 251
 Boudinot, Elias: 251
 Bougainville, Louis Antoine de: 1669
 Bouguereau, Adolphe Guillaume: 251
 Bouillon, Godfrey de: 117
 Boulanger, General: 252
 Boulogne, France: 252, 1302
 Bourbon (family): 252
 Bourbon, Charles: 252
 Bourbon, Île de: 1604
 Bourget, Paul: 252
 Bourinot, John George: 253
 Boutwell, George Sewall: 253
 Bouvines, Battle of: 1467
 Bowdoin College: 253
 Bowdoin, James: 253
 Bowell, Mackenzie: 253
 Bowen, Francis: 253
 Bowling: 253

- Bowling Green, Ky: 253
 Boxer Rising at Peking: 254
 Boxwood: 2106
 Boycotting: 254
 Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth: 254
 Boyle's Law: 255
 Boyle, Robert: 255, 904
 Boyne River, Battle of the: 255, 937
 Boy Scouts: 254
 Bozzaris, Marco: 255, 1845
 Brabant: 255
 Brace, Charles Loring: 255
 Bract: 255
 Braddock, Edward: 256, 715
 Braddock, Pa: 256
 Bradford, England: 256; Bradford, Pa: 256
 Bradford, William: 256, 1303
 Bradley, James: 128
 Bradley, Joseph P: 256
 Braganza House of: 256
 Bragg, Braxton: 256
 Bragg, Edward Stuyvesant: 256, 373, 383
 Brahe, Tycho: 256
 Brahma and Brahmanism: 736
 Brahmaputra River: 257
 Brahms, Johannes: 257
 Brain: 257
 Brainerd, David: 259
 Brainerd, Minn: 259
 Brake (fern): 656; (in mechanics): 259
 Bramah Lock, The: 1106
 Branching: 259
 Brande, William Thomas: 1101
 Brandeis, Louis D.: 259
 Brandenburg: 259, 1686, 1789
 Brandes, Georg Morris Cohen: 260
 Brandon, Manitoba: 260
 Brandy: 260
 Brandywine, Battle of the: 260
 Brant (bird): 781
 Brant, Chief: 260
 Brantford, Ont: 260
 Bras d' Or Inlet: 328
 Brass: 260
 Brassey, Lady Anne: 261
 Brassey, Lord Thomas: 261
 Brattleboro, Vt: 261
 Brazil, Ind: 261
 Brazil, United States of: 261
 Brazilian Current: 1370
 Brazos River: 262
 Brazza-Savorgnani, P. P. F. C. di: 716
 Bread: 262
 Breadfruit-Tree: 263
 Breakwater: 263
 Breathing: 1603
 Breckenridge, John Cabell: 263
 Breda, Holland: 1799
 Breeching, James: 1067
 Breed's or Bunker's Hill, Battle of: 289
 Bremen, Germany: 263
 Breitman, Hans: 1052
 Bremer, Frederika: 263
 Bremer Pass: 1963
 Breslau, Silesia: 264, 1756
 Breslau, Treaty of: 711
 Brest, France: 264
 Breton, Cape: 328
 Breton, Jules Adolphe: 264
 Brett: 569
 Brewer, David Josiah: 264
 Brewing: 264
 Brewster, Sir David: 265; 986
 Brewster, William: 265
Brian-de-Bois-Guilbert: 949
 Briareus (myth.): 265
 Brick: 265
 Bridal-Veil Falls: 2124
Bride of Lammermoor, The (novel): 265
 Bridewell Inn, Norwich: 1362
 Bridge: 266; of Sighs: 267, 540
 Bridgeport, Conn.: 267
 Bridges, Robert: 267
 Bridgeton N. J: 267
 Bridgman, Laura: 267
 Brig: 1655, 1743
 Brigantes: 2123
 Brigantine: 1655, 730
 Bright, John: 268
 Brighton, England: 268
 Brimstone: 1846
 Brinton, Daniel Garrison: 268
 Brisbane, Queensland: 268
 Briseis (myth.): 7
 Brissot, Adam: 2087
 Bristol Channel: 268
 Bristol, England: 268
 Bristol, R. I: 268
 Bristol, Tenn. and Va: 269
 Britain: 615-7, 798-9, 1707-9, 2034-5
Britannica, Encyclopedia: 613
 Britannicus: 1320
 British America: 269
 British Colonies: *see* GREAT BRITAIN
 British Columbia: 269
 British Guiana: 811
 British East Africa: 271
 British East Africa Protectorate: 271, 24, 1964
 British East India Company: 820
 British Honduras: 196
 British Museum: 271, 1064, 1077, 1111
 British New Guinea: 272, 1325
 British South Africa: 328
 Brittany: 272
 Brobdingnag: 272
 Brock, Sir Isaac: 272
 Brocken, The: 2038
 Brockton, Mass: 272
 Brockville, Ont: 272
 Brok or Brock (myth.): 272
 Brontë, Charlotte: 272
 Bronze: 273
 Bronze, Age of: 273, 1832
 Brook Farm: 1617
 Brook, Lord: 444
 Brookline, Mass: 273
 Brooklyn, N. Y: 1334-8
 Brooks, Charles: 1356
 Brooks, Phillips: 273
 Broom: 273
 Broom-Corn: 273
 Brocher, Jonathan: 1946
 Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip: 273
 Brotherhood of St. Andrew: 274

- Brougham, Lord Henry:** 274
Broughton, Rhoda: 274
Brown, Charles Brockden: 274
Brown, Elmer E: 274
Brown, George: 274
Brown, Henry Billings: 275
Brown, General Jacob: 1124
Brown, John: 275
Brown, Dr. John (author): 275
Brown, Joseph Emerson: 275
Brown, Mount: 1622
Brown University: 276
Brown-Sequard, Charles Eduard: 276
Browne, Charles Farrar (*Artemus Ward*): 276
Browne, Sir Thomas: 2102
Browne, Thomas; Alexander: 276
Brownie (myth.): 646
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett: 276
Browning, Robert: 276
Brownsville, Texas: 277
Bruce, James: 277
Bruce, Robert: 278, 170, 1838
Bruchesi, The Rev. L. P. N.: 278
Bruges, Belgium: 278
Brunaire the Eighteenth: 278
Brunel, M. J.: 1746
Brunelleschi, Filippo: 278
Brunhilde (myth.): 1347, 1756
Brünn, Austria: 277
Bruno, Giordano: 279, 451
Brunswick, Ga: 279
Brunswick, Germany: 279
Brunswick, Maine: 279
Brussels, Belgium: 279
***Brut, The* (poem):** 618
Brutus, Lucius Junius: 280
Brutus, Marcus Junius: 280, 137, 770, 1830
Bryan, William Jennings: 280
Bryant, William Cullen: 280, 1093, 1095
Bryce, George: 281
Bryce, James: 281
Bryophytes: 281
Buccaneers: 281, 825
Bucephalus: 44
Buchanan, Franklin: 1311
Buchanan, James: 281
Buchanan, Robert: 282
Bucharest, Rumania: 282
Buck, Dudley: 282
Buckeye: 282
Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of: 283, 957
Buckingham, William A: 444
Buckland, William: 283
Buckner, Simon Bolivar: 283
Buckwheat: 283
Bud: 283
Budapest, Hungary: 283
Buddha, Gautama Siddartha the: 284
Buddhas of Nara and Kamakura (art): 665
Buell, Don Carlos: 284
Buddhistic School of Painting: 665
Buena Vista, Battle of: 284, 1675
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic: 285
Buffalo: 285, 220, 459
Buffalo, N. Y.: 285; exposition 642
Buffalo-Berry: 285
Buffalo Bill (Cody, Wm. Frederick): 419
Buffalo-Fish: 285
Buffalo-Gnat: 286
Buffalo-Grass: 286
Buffalo-Moth or Carpet-Beetle: 340
Buffon, Count Georges Louis Leclerc: 286, 640
Building-Material: 286, 747-8
Bulb: 286
Bulbel: 286
Bulblet: 286
Bulgaria: 286, 632
Bull, Ole Bornemann: 287
Bullbat: 1349
Bullbay: 1147
Bulldog: 287, 539
Buller, Sir Redvers: 287, 980
Bullfight: 287
Bullfinch, Thomas: 288
Bull Run, Battle of: 288, 954, 976, 1131, 1741, 1767, 1839
Bülow, Prince Bernhard von: 288, 759
Bülow, Hans Guido von: 288
Bulwer, Henry: 1304
Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Edward: 288
Bumstead, Horace: 132
Bunker Hill, Battle of: 289, 1812, 1978
Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm: 289, 762, 1794
Bunsen's Battery: 289
Bunting: 289
Bunyan, John: 290, 1089, 1490
Burbank, Luther: 290
Burchardt-Luger Revolver: 814
Burdett-Coutts, Lady: 290
Burgoyne, John: 290, 1679, 1978
Burgundy: 291; wine 2095
Burgundy (Charles the Bold)
 Duke of: 370
Buriats: 1251
Burke, Edmund: 291
Burleigh, William Cecil, Lord: 616
Burlesque: 291
Burlingame, Anson: 292
Burlingame Treaty: 292
Burlington, Iowa: 292
Burlington, N. J.: 292
Burlington, Vt.: 292
Burma, India: 292
Burmans or Burmese: 292, 1749
Burne-Jones, Edward: 293
Burnett, Frances Hodgson: 293, 1097
Burnham, Sherburne Wesley: 293
Burns, Robert: 294, 1090
Burnside, Ambrose Everett: 294
Burr, Aaron: 294
Burroughs, John: 295
Burwash, N.: 295
Bushmen: 565
Business-College: 295
***Bustan* (poem):** 1652
Butcher-Bird or Shrike: 1748
Butler, Benjamin Franklin: 295
Butler, Nicholas Murray: 295
Butler, Pa.: 295
Butte City, Montana: 296
Butter: 296
Buttercup: 296

Butterfly: 296
 Butternut: 297
 Butworth, Hezekiah: 297
 Buttons: 297
 Buttonwood: 1858

Buzzard: 297
 Byron, George Gordon, Lord: 298
 Byzantine Art: 671
 Byzantine Empire: 298
 Byzantium: 298, 477

C

C: 300
 Cabal: 300
 Cabeza de Vaca: 1303
 Cabinet: 300
 Cabinet-Organ: 1393
 Cable, George Washington: 300, 1097
 Cable-Road: 300
 Cables, Electric: 301
 Cabot, John: 301, 6, 1341
 Cabot, Sebastian: 301, 6, 1149
 Cabrera, Manuel Estrado: 810
 Cabul or Kabul: 986
 Cacao: 418
 Caceres, Ramon: 1677
 Cactus: 301
 Cade, Jack: 302
 Cadillac, Mich: 302
 Cadiz, Spain: 302
 Cadmus (myth.): 302
 Cædmon: 302, 618
 Cære, Italy: 630
 Cæsar, Augustus: 137
 Cæsar, Gaius Julius: 303, 46, 55, 770, 1083, 1666
 Cæsarea, Syria: 303
 Cæsarea Philippi, Palestine: 303
 Cagliari, Gulf of: 1680
 Cain: 303
 Caine, Thomas Henry Hall: 304
 Cairo, Egypt: 304
 Cairo, Ill: 304
 Caisson: 304
 Cajetan, Cardinal: 1124
 Calabria, Italy: 575
 Calais, France: 305, 863
 Calchas (myth.): 936
 Calcium: 305
 Calculating Machine: 305
 Calculus: 305
 Calcutta, India: 305
 Calderon de la Barca, Pedro: 306, 550, 1086
 Caledonia (Scotland): 306, 1708
 Caledonian Canal: 321
 Calendar: 306
 Calgary, Canada: 307
 Calhoun, John C: 307
 Calicut, India: 733
 Calico: 308
 California: 308; mammoth trees 1724; wines 2095
 California, Gulf of: 310
 California, Lower or Old: 310
 Caligula, Gaius Cæsar: 310, 972, 1062, 1723
 Callao, Peru: 575
 Calliope (myth.): 1284
 Caloric: 311

Calvary: 311
 Calvé, Emma de Roquer: 311
 Calvert, Cecil, Lord Baltimore: 311
 Calvert, Leonard: 164, 403
 Calvin, John: 311
 Calypso (myth.): 311
 Calyptra: 312
 Calyx (in plants): 312
 Cam, Diego: 442
 Cambium: 312
 Cambodia: 312
 Cambon, Jules Martin: 312
 Cambrai, League of: 982, 948
 Cambridge, Mass: 312
 Cambridge, Ohio: 313
 Cambridge, Ada (Mrs George Frederick Cross): 482
 Cambridge University, England: 313
 Cambyses: 313, 591, 620
 Camden, N. J: 313
 Camel: 313
 Camelopard or Giraffe: 768
 Camelot or Caerleon: 314
 Cameo: 314
 Camera: 315
 Cameron, Simon: 315
 Cameroon or Kamerun: 987
 Camdens, Luis de: 315, 1086
Campagna di Roma: 1630
Campanile, Florence: 768
 Campania: 315
 Campbell, Alexander: 316
 Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry: 316
 Campbell, Sir Colin (Lord Clyde): 848, 1123
 Campbell, Thomas: 316; Campbellites: 316
 Camp Fire Girls: 315
 Camphor: 1452
 Campos, Martinez: 1789
Campus Martius, Rome: 1629
 Cana, Palestine: 720
 Canaanites: 342, 1411, 1722
 Canada: 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 1134, 1383, 1571
 Canadian Northern Railway: 320
 Canadian Pacific Railway: 320
 Canal: 320, 321, 1383, 1973, 2065; Beresina 565; Bridgewater 1103, 1156; Cape Cod 1185; Chesapeake and Delaware 517; Delaware and Hudson 516; Des Moines Rapids 999; Erie 321, 1106; Finow 756; German 756; locks 1106; Lachine 1018; Ludwig 756; Manchester 1156; Miami 1217; Morris and Essex 516; Nicaragua 1347; Panama 1058, 1415; Portage 2099; St. Clair 1218; St. Mary's 1218, 1661, 1683; Siam 1749; Soulanges 1782; Suez 1058

- Canary (bird): 321, 890
 Canary Islands: 322
 Canby, Edward Richard: 322
 Cancer, Tropic of: 574, 1944, 2133
 Candace of Ethiopia, The: 629
 Candahar or Kandahar, Afghanistan: 987
 Candy-Making: 322
 Canister: 1747
 Cankerworm: 322
 Cannæ, Battle of: 323
 Cannel-Coal: 413
 Canning (industry): 323
 Canning, George: 323
 Canning, Sir Stratford (Stratford de Redcliffe): 1836
 Cannon: 323, 324, 495, 496, 627, 814, 1013, 1426, 1623; artillery 115; catapult 349; shell 1738; shot 1747
 Cannon, Joseph G: 325
 Canoe: 325; proa 1551
 Cañon: 325; Grand 428; Missouri 1241
 Canonicus: 1303
 Canossa, Italy: 326
 Canova, Antonio: 326, 1712
 Canrobert, François Certain: 326
 Canteen, The Army: 326
 Canterbury, England: 326, 1340
Canterbury Tales: 373, 1088
 Cantilever: 267
 Canton, China: 327
 Canton, Ohio: 327
 Canute or Cnut: 327, 521, 616, 1665
 Canvasback Duck: 328
 Caoutchouc: 1034, 1300
 Cape: *See proper name*; as BLANCO, CAPE
 Cape Colony: 328, 329
 Cape Town: 330, 1305
 Cape-to-Cairo Railway: 330
 Cape Verd Islands: 330
 Capernaum, Palestine: 330, 729
 Capet, Hugh: 704
 Capet, Louis: 1116-8
 Capet, Widow (Marie Antoinette): 1170
 Capillarity in Soils: 330
 Capital and Labor: 1517
 Capitol, The, Washington, D C: 2046
 Capitoline Hill, Rome: 331
 Caprera, Italy: 737
 Capricorn, Tropic of: 574, 1944, 2133
 Caprivi, Georg Leo von: 331, 759
 Capsule: 331
 Capua, Italy: 331
 Capuchins: 331, 707
 Car, Pullman: 1560
 Carácas, Venezuela: 331, 575
 Caracci or Carracci Family: 332
 Caracci, Annibale: 332
 Caracci, Ludovico: 332
 Caravans: 332
 Carbohydrates: 332
 Carbon: 332; coal 414; diamond 527; dioxide 34, 1764; electric 599; monoxide 34
 Carbonate: lime 454, 1071; soda 1777
 Carbondale, Pa: 332
 Carbonic Acid: 332, 1777
 Carboniferous Age: 414, 748
 Carbuilding: 333
 Cardan, Jerome: 510
 Cardenas, Cuba: 333
 Cardiff, Wales: 333
 Cardigan, Lord: 159
 Cardinal-Bird: 334
 Carey, Henry Charles: 334
 Carey, William: 334
 Cargados Islands: 334
 Caribbean Sea: 334, 1725
 Cariboo and Cassian: 334
 Caribou: 514, 1342, 1599
 Carl XII of Sweden: 1855
 Carleton, Guy: 334
 Carleton, Will: 334
 Carlisle, John Griffin: 334
 Carlisle, Pa: 335
 Carlisle Institute: 335
 Carlists: 335
 Carlos, Don: 335, 1300, 1789
 Carlos I of Portugal: 335
 Carolingians: 335, 704, 947
 Carlsbad, Bohemia: 335
 Carlyle, Thomas: 336
 Carman, Albert: 336
 Carman, Bliss: 336
 Carmelites: 190
 Carmel, Mount: 336, 626
 Carmichael, James: 336
 Carnation: 337
 Carnegie, Andrew: 337
 Carnegie Institution: 337
 Carnegie Libraries: 337
 Carnival: 338; Mardi Gras 1169; Saturnalia 1683
 Carnivora: 1154
 Carnivorous Plants: 338
 Carnot, Marie François Sadi: 338
 Carnot, Nicholas Leonard Sadi: 338, 750
 Carob: 339
 Carol I of Rumania: 339
 Caroline Islands: 339
 Caroline of Brunswick: 339
 Carols, Christmas: 395
 Carp: 339
 Carpaccio, Vittore: 339
 Carpathian Gate of the Danube: 502
 Carpathian Mountains: 340, 632
 Carpel: 340
 Carpenter-Ant: 76
 Carpenter, William Benjamin: 340
 Carpet: 340, 654, 827, 1121, 1679
 Carpet-Baggers: 340
 Carpet-Beetle: 340
 Carpet-Sweeper: 340
 Carpogonium (in plants): 341
 Carrara: 341, 947
 Carrera, Rafael: 810
 Carriage: 341
 Carrington, Richard: 1848
 Carrier, Common: 341
 Carrier-Pigeon: 341
 Carroll of Carrollton, Charles: 341
Carroll, Lewis (C. L. Dodgson): 538
 Carson, Christopher: 342
 Carson City, Nev: 342
 Cartagena, Spain: 342
 Carter, James G: 1356

- Carteret, George: 342
 Carthage, Africa: 342, 1313, 1680, 1707, 1778, 1780, 1951, 1963, 1995, 2002; Hamilcar 830; Hannibal 834; Hasdrubal 846; Punic Wars 1627; Regulus 1599; Scipio 1706; Vandals 744, 2002
 Carthage, Mo: 343
 Cartier, George Etienne: 343
 Cartier, Jacques: 343
 Cartilage or Gristle: 806
 Cartwright, Edmund: 343
 Cartwright, Peter: 344
 Cartwright, Richard John: 344
 Caruso, Enrico: 344
 Carving: 2106
 Cary, Alice and Phoebe: 344
 Casas, Bartolomé de las: 344
 Cascade Range: 344
 Casault, Louis E. N.: 345
 Casein: 1225
 Cashmere Goat: 776
 Cashmere Shawl: 1735
 Cashmere, Vale of: 345
 Cash-Register: 345
 Casimir-Perier, Jean Paul Pierre: 345
 Caspian Sea: 346
 Cass, Godfrey: 1756
 Cass, Lewis: 346
 Cassander: 1667
 Cassandra (myth.): 346
 Cassava: 346
 Cassiopeia (star): 346, 71
 Cassius, Gaius: 137, 280, 1607
 Cassowary: 346
 Cast: 347
 Castalia, Fountain of: 1425
 Caste: 910
 Castelar, Emilio: 347
 Castile, Spain: 47, 1788
 Castle Rock, Edinburgh: 581
 Castor-Oil: 347
 Castor and Pollux (myth.): 347, 96, 858
 Castriot, George: 1687
 Cat: 347, 889
 Catacombs: 348
 Catalani, Angelica: 348
 Catalonia, Spain: 348
 Catalpa: 348
 Catamount: 1127
 Catania, Sicily: 349, 629, 1752
 Catapult: 349
 Cataract or Waterfall: 2052
 Catawbas (Indians): 349
 Catbird: 349
 Caterpillar: 349, 350
 Catesby, Robert: 816
 Catfish: 350
 Cathedrals. Amiens 64; Assisi 123; Antwerp 81; Bayeux 184; Bruges 278; Canterbury 326; Cologne 425; Copenhagen 451; Cordova 455; Durham 563; Ely 610; Erfurt 623; Exeter 641; Florence 683; Glasgow 772; Gloucester 774; Haarlem 820; Havana 847; Lateran 1034; Lima 1071; Lincoln 1073; Mexico 1214; Milan 1223; Modena 1245; Montreal 1258; Moscow 1268; Norwich 1362; Notre Dame 149, 1422; Orleans 1394; Palermo 1410; Pavia 1431; Pisa 1494; Rheims 1605; St. Bartholomew 708; St. Bavon 763; St. Lorenzo 744; St. Mark's 1660; St. Martin's 1122; St. Patrick's 556; St. Paul's 1110; St. Peter's 1630; St. Sergius 672; St. Sophia 93, 447; Salerno 1665; Salisbury 1665; Santa Croce 541, 683; Seville 1729; Siena 1753; Strassburg 1835; Toledo 1921; Verona 2014; Westminster 1110, 2070; Worcester 2109; York 2124; Zaragoza 1679; Zurich 2137; Winchester 2093
 Catherine dei Medici: 350, 176 (BARTHOLOMEW), 895, 1656
 Catherine of Aragon: 350, 863
 Catherine I of Russia: 1460
 Catherine II of Russia: 351, 1011, 1012
 Catherine Howard: 863
 Catherine Parr: 863
 Cathay or China: 350, 389
 Catherwood, Mary Hartwell: 1096
 Cathode-Rays: 351
 Catholic Church, Roman: 1976; Begging Friars 543; Capuchins 331; Dominicans 543; fasts 650; Franciscans 707; Jesuits 714, 1122, 1598, 1858, 2117; missions 1175, 2117; Nicæan Councils 1347; pope 1527; Sisters of Charity 367; Ursulines 1992; Vatican Council 1498, 2006
 Catholic University of America: 351
 Catiline, Lucius Sergius: 351
 Catkin: 351
 Cato, Marcus Porcius, The Censor: 351, 1083, 1830
 Cato, Marcus Porcius, The Younger: 352
 Cats, Jacob: 1086
 Catskill Mountains: 352
 Cattle: 352
 Catullus, Gaius Valerius: 532, 1083
 Caucasian Race: 352
 Caucasus Mountains: 353, 632
 Caucus: 353
 Caulicle: 353
 Cavalier: 353
 Cavalry: 108
 Cave-Men: 353
 Cavendish, Henry: 353, 596
 Cavite, P. I.: 353
 Cavour, Camillo Benso, Count di: 353, 948, 1194
 Cawnpore, India: 354
 Caxton, William: 354
 Cayenne: 811, 1798
 Cayuga Lake: 354
 Cebu, Islands: 1469
 Cecil Lord William: 616
 Cecrops (myth.): 130
 Cedar: 354
 Cedar Creek, Battle of: 481, 1739
 Cedar Mountain, Battle of: 354
 Cedar Rapid or The Cedars: 355
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa: 355
 Cedar Run, Battle of: 954
 Celebes: 355
 Cell: 355, 2135; egg 214; in plants 355; theory 214, 355, 2135
 Cell-Doctrine: 355, 356

Cellini, Benvenuto: 357
 Celluloid: 357
 Cellulose: 357
 Celsius, Anders: 357
 Celts or Kelts: 357; in Europe 633
 Cement: 357
 Cemetery: 358
 Cenci, Beatrice: 358
 Cenis, Mont: 1951, 55
 Cenozoic Era (geol.): 748
 Census: 359
 Centaurs (myth.): 359
 Centennial Exposition: 642
 Centigrade Scale (Celsius): 357
 Centiped: 359
 Central Africa Protectorate: 359, 1366
 Central America: 60
 Central Falls, R. I.: 360
 Central Park, New York City: 360
 Centralia, Ill.: 360
 Centrifugal Force: 360
 Century Plant or Agave: 25
 Cepheus (myth.): 71
 Ceramics: 360
 Cerberus (myth.): 360
 Cereals: barley 172; corn 457; oats 1368
 rice 1610; rye 1650; wheat 2073
 Ceres (myth.): 126, 361
 Cerro Gordo, Battle of: 361, 1675
 Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de: 361, 1086,
 1765
 Cervera, Pascual: 361, 1676, 1790
 Cervin, Mont (Matterhorn): 1189, 55
 Cetacea: 1154
 Cetewayo: 361, 1304
 Cevennes Mountains: 148, 703
 Ceylon: 361; pearl-fishery 1435
 Chaboneau: 1060
 Chad or Tsad, Lake: 1948
 Chadbourne, Paul Ansel: 362
 Chæroneæ, Battle of: 1468. *See* DEMOS-
 THENES
 Chaffee, Major-General Adna R: 362
 Chafra or Chaphren: 1566
 Chagos Islands: 362
 Chaillu, Paul Du: 557
 Chair (Sedan): 1717
 Chaka or Tshaka: 1304
 Chalazogamy: 362
 Chalcedony: 25, 362, 1571, 1757
 Chaldaea: 125, 152
 Chaleurs, Bay of: 362
 Chalk: 363; French 1866
 Chalmers, Thomas: 363
 Chalons, Battle of: 785, 899
 Chamberlain, Joseph: 363
 Chambers, B. J.: 1015
 Chambers, Ephraim: 613
 Chambers, Robert: 363
 Chambers, William: 363
 Chambersburg, Pa.: 364
 Chambord, Henri Charles, Comte de: 364
 Chameleon: 364
 Chamois: 364; skin 1043
 Chamouni, Valley of: 365, 55
 Champagne: 365, 2095
 Champaign, Ill.: 365

Champ-de-Mars, Paris: 365
 Champlain, Lake: 365, 2012, 1334
 Champlain, Samuel de: 365, 901
Champs-Élysées, Paris: 366
 Chancellorsville, Battle of: 366, 954, 1047
 Chandler, Zachariah: 366
 Chang and Eng: 1749
 Chang-Choo-Fou: 366
 Change of Molecular State: 855
 Chanler, Mrs. J. Armstrong (Amélie Rives):
 1617
 Channel, English: 366
 Channel Islands: 366
 Channing, William Ellery: 367
 Chantilly, France: 367
 Chantrey, F. L.: 1712
 Champleau, Jos. A.: 367
 Chapultepec, Battle of: 367
 Characeæ (in plants): 367
 Charcoal: 367
 Charcoal-Drawing: 351
 Chares of Lindus: 430
 Chariloas, King: 1125
 Chariot: 341
 Charisi, Jehuda: 1081
 Charity, Sisters of: 367
 Charlemagne: 335, 368, 589, 634, 704, 758,
 829, 1054, 1110, 1625, 1686, 1813
 Charles, Cape: 377
 Charles of Anjou: 341, 1300, 1752
 Charles VI of Austria: 1186, 1752
 Charles of Bavaria: 146, 1193
 Charles I of England: 283, 368, 481, 581,
 617, 896, 1111, 1182, 1357, 1461, 1778,
 1644, 1835, 2083
 Charles II of England: 368, 617, 1111, 1341,
 1486
 Charles III of France: 1359
 Charles V of France: 1120, 1614
 Charles VI of France: 1467
 Charles VII of France: 369, 973, 1467
 Charles IX of France: 350, 369, 895
 Charles X of France: 369, 705, 1175
 Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire and
 of Spain: 369, 544, 563, 706, 758, 763,
 879, 1144, 1190, 1303, 1658, 1753, 1789
 Charles I of Rumania (Carol I): 339
 Charles I of Austria: 370, 707
 Charles II of Spain: 1117
 Charles IV of Spain: 1445
 Charles XI of Sweden: 1855
 Charles XII of Sweden: 369, 1460, 1855
 Charles XIII of Sweden: 1686, 1855
 Charles XIV of Sweden (Bernadotte): 205
 Charles the Bold, of Burgundy: 370, 1299
 Charles Edward (The Young Pretender):
 370, 958
 Charles, Law of: 370
 Charles Martel: 371, 1512
 Charleston, S. C.: 371; earthquake 575
 Charleston, W. Va.: 371
 Charlestown, Mass.: 371
 Charlotte, N. C.: 372
 Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany: 372
 Charlottessville, Va.: 372
 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Can:

- Charon (myth.): 7, 1842
 Charter, Great (*Magna Carta*): 616, 974, 1145
 Charter-House: 372
 Charter-Oak: 845. Charts of History 877
 Charybdis (myth.): 2076
 Chase Bill, The: 453
 Chase, Salmon P.: 372
 Chauteaubriand, Vicomte François de: 372
 Chateauguay, Quebec: 372
 Chatham, Earl of: 617
 Chatham, N. B.: 373
 Chatham, Ont.: 373
 Chattahoochee River: 373
 Chattanooga, Tenn.: 373
 Chattanooga, Battle of: 373
 Chaucer, Geoffrey: 373, 1088
 Chaudiere Falls: 374
 Chautauqua, N. Y.: 374
 Chebar River: 644
 Chedorlaomer: 1722
 Checkers: 374
 Cheese: 1226
 Cheewink or Towhee: 1929
 Cheke, Sir John: 607
 Chelmsford, Lord: 361
 Chelsea, England: 374
 Chelsea, Mass.: 374
 Cheltenham, England: 374
 Chemistry: 374; acid 7; alkalis 50; alloy 53; assaying 122; evaporation 636; fermentation 656; metallurgy 1211; salts 1668;
 Chemotaxis: 376 [outline 2278, 2313]
 Chemotropism: 376
 Cheops: 591, 1566
 Cherbourg Breakwater: 263
 Cherokees: 376
 Cherry: 377, 1511
 Cherubini, Maria: 377
 Cherusci: 105
 Chesapeake Bay: 377
Chesapeake, The (ship): 377
 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal: 516
 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: 378
 Chess: 378
 Chester, Pa.: 378
 Chesterfield, Philip, Lord: 378
 Chestnut: 378
 Chetham Library: 1156
 Chettle, Henry: 1733
 Cheviot Hills: 379, 1708
Chey Chase (ballad): 162
 Cheyenne, Wyo.: 379
 Cheyennes: 379
 Chicago, Ill.: 379; fire 380; Fort Dearborn 379; Library 380; Moody Mission 1258; river 329; Theological Seminary 382; University 1989; World's Fair 642
 Chicago Drainage Canal: 321, 380
 Chickadee: 382
 Chickahominy, Battle of: 383, 1752
 Chickamauga, Battle of: 383
 Chickasaw Buffs, Battle of: 383
 Chickasaws: 383
 Chickasha, Okla.: 383
 Chicopee, Mass.: 383
 Chignecto: 383
 Chi-hoang-ti: 384
 Chihuahua, Mexico: 384
 Child, Lydia Maria: 384
 Childeric: 1450
 Child-Study: 384, 1437
 Child-Labor Laws: 386
 Children's Aid Society: 255
 Children's Crusade: 483
 Children's Home: 1587
 Childs, George Williams: 386
 Chile: 386
 Chillicothe, Ohio: 388
 Chilkoot Pass: 388
 Chilon of Sparta: 1727
 Chimborazo, Mount: 388
 Chimera (myth.): 388
 Chimney-Swift: 388
 Chimpanzee: 388
 China: 389, 815, 960, 1743, 1757, 1973; art 667; debt 1306; Boxer rising 254; emigration 62,391; literature 1080; missions 1266; Mongolia 1251; porcelain 389, 1539; Shans 1734; silkmaking 1757; Tai-Pings 1865; Tartary 1954; wall 391; wax 2059; wood-engraving 2106.
 China Sea: 388
 Chinaware: 389
 Chincha Islands: 809
 Chinch-Bug: 389
 Chinese Fisherman (Cormorant): 456
 Chinese in Canada: 389
 Chinese Immigration: 391
 Chinese Republic. *See* CHINA
 Chinnereth, Sea of: 729
 Chinooks: 392
 Chipmunk: 392
 Chippewas or Ojibwas: 1376
 Chippewa Falls, Wis.: 392
 Chiron (myth.): 7
 Chippy: 1791
 Chiroptera: 1154
 Chivalry: 392; feudal system 658; tournaments 1928
 Choral: 392
 Chlorine: 392
 Chloride of Sodium: 1778
 Chloroforms: 392, 1760
 Chlorophyceæ: 392
 Chlorophyll: 393
 Chloroplast (in plants): 393
 Choate, Joseph Hodges: 393
 Choate, Rufus: 394
 Chocolate: 418
 Choctaws: 394
 Chopin, Frederic François: 394
 Chord: 839
 Chorus, Greek: 550
 Choshii, Japan: 1354
 Chosroes or Khosru: 1411
 Christian I of Denmark: 521
 Christian II of Denmark: 521, 1828
 Christian IV of Denmark: 521, 1903
 Christian IX of Denmark: 394, 521
 Christian Endeavor Society: 394
 Christian Era: 395
 Christian Festivals: 395, 576
 Christian Science: 581

- Christiana Deal or Fir: 675
 Christiania, Norway: 395
 Christina, Queen of Sweden: 395
 Christmas: 395, 650; carols 395; tree 395
Christmas Carol, A (story): 395
 Christmas Island: 1760
 Christopher, Saint: 395
 Christ's Hospital: 395
 Chromolithography: 1101
 Chronograph: 396
 Chronometer or Clock: 411
 Chrysalis: 349
 Chrysanthemum: 396
 Chryseis (myth.): 396, 7
 Chrysippus (myth.): 134, 1830
 Chrysolite: 1725
 Chrysostom, Saint: 396
 Chulalongkorn I of Siam: 1749
 Chuquisaca, Bolivia: 396
 Church, Frederick Edwin: 396
 Church-Councils: 396
 Churchill, Lord Randolph: 397
 Churchill River: 397
 Churchill, Winston: 397, 1096
 Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer: 397
 Church of St. Bartholomew The Great: 1110
 Churubusco, Battle of: 397
 Cicada: 397, 1106
 Cicero, Marcus Tullius: 351, 398, 1058, 1083, 1850
Cid, The (poem): 398, 1086
 Cider: 399
 Cienfuegos, Cuba: 399
 Cimabue, Giovanni: 399
 Cimbri: 399, 1172
 Simon: 399
 Cincinnati, Ohio: 399, 1859
 Cincinnati, Society of the: 400
 Cincinnati University: 400
 Cincinnatus, Lucius Quintius: 400
 Cinematograph: 400
 Cinnamon: 1798
 Cintra, Portugal: 1754
 Circae (in plants): 1351
 Circassians: 400
 Circe (myth.): 400
 Circuit-Court: 467
 Circulation of Blood: 400
Circus Maximus, Rome: 1630
 Circus, Roman: 401
 Cirrus-Clouds: 412
 Cities of the U. S.: 1976
 Citizenship: 401
 Citric Acid: 7, 1071
 Citron: 402
 Citrullus: 402
 Civet: 1452
 Civil Government. *See* U. S. DEPTS. of: 1984
 Civil Service: 402
 Civil War of England: 617
 Civil War of the U. S.: 441, 1982, 2024;
 Andersonville 70; Battles 80, 163, 288,
 354, 366, 373, 383, 421, 456, 646, 679,
 698, 708, 712, 728, 762, 954, 1046, 1108,
 1152, 1244, 1281, 1587, 1741, 1742, 1804,
 2018; cause 1766; forces engaged 2024.
 Cladophyll: 403
 Claiborne, William: 403
 Claiborne, William Charles Cole: 403
 Clairvoyance: 1884
 Clam: 403
 Clan: 403
 Clarendon, Constitutions of: 189
 Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of: 404
 Clarendon, George Villiers, Earl of: 404
 Claret: 2095
 Clarinet or Clarinet: 404
 Clark, Alvan: 404
 Clark, Francis E.: 404
 Clark, George Rogers: 404
 Clark, Capt. William: 1060, 1061
 Clark, Sir William Mortimer; William R.: 405
 Clark University: 405
 Clarke, James Freeman: 405
 Clarkson, Thomas: 2083
 Clarksville, Tenn.: 405
 Clary's Grove Boys: 1074
 Claude Lorrain: 405, 1299
 Claudian Aqueduct: 406
 Claudius I of Rome: 405, 1320, 1723
 Claudius, Rudolf Julius E.: 406
 Clay: 406; aluminum 56; brick 265; kaolin 653; pottery 1538; soil 1778
 Clay, Cassius Marcellus: 406
 Clay, Henry: 406, 1061, 1094, 1586, 1814
 Clayton Anti-Trust Law: 1948
 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty: 407
 Cleanthes: 1830
 Clearing-House: 169
 Cleary, James V.: 407
 Cleaveland, Benjamin: 1005
 Cleburne, Texas: 407
 Cleistogamous Flowers: 407
 Clematis: 407
 Clémenceau, Georges B. E.: 408
 Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (*Mark Twain*): 408, 1095
 Clement (popes): 408
 Clement III (pope): 408, 804
 Clement VI (pope): 408, 1614
 Clement VII (pope): 408, 1991
 Clement XI (pope): 408, 1992
 Clement XIV (pope): 408, 707
 Clementi, Muzio: 408
 Cleobulus: 1727
 Cleon: 1348
 Cleopatra: 81, 408, 591, 1435, 1963
 Cleopatra's Needle: 1368
 Clermont, Council of: 483
 Cleveland, Stephen Grover: 409
 Cleveland, Ohio: 409
 Cliff-Dwellers: 1559
 Climate: 1969
 Clingman, Thomas Lanier: 410
 Clinostat: 410
 Clinton, Fort: 411
 Clinton, Iowa: 410
 Clinton, Mass.: 410
 Clinton, De Witt: 410
 Clinton, George: 410
 Clinton, Sir Henry: 411, 1564
 Clio (myth.): 1284
 Clithenes: 130
 Clive, Lord Robert: 411, 94, 562, 1728

- Cloaca Maxima*: 630
 Clock: 411; pendulum 1444; sundial 526
 Clodius Albinus: 1728
 Close Pollination: 412
 Clotho (myth.): 650
 Clotilda, Queen of the Franks: 413
 Clouds: 412; fog 688; hail 824; rain 1582; snow 1723;
 Clover: 413
 Cloves: 1798
 Clovis, King of the Franks: 413, 704, 1512
 Clyde River: 413
 Clymer, George: 1549
 Clytemnestra (myth.): 134
 Cnut or Canute: 327
 Coal: 413; anthracite 414; bituminous 414; cannel 414; Alabama 36; Great Britain 798; Pennsylvania 1447; Silesia 1756; United States 1969; West Virginia 2071
 Coal-Fields: 414
 Coal-Gas: 676, 739, 1280
 Coal-Oil or Petroleum: 1462
 Coal-Tar: 1495, 1870
 Coast-Defense: 415
 Coast Range: 415
 Coasts of the U. S.: 1968
 Coast-Survey: 415
 Coat-of-Arms: 866
 Cobalt (mineral): 415
 Cobalt, Ont.: 416
 Cobb, Howell: 416
 Cobbe, Frances Power: 416
 Cobden, Richard: 416
 Cobham, Lord: 1584
 Coblenz, Prussia: 416
 Cobourg, Can.: 416
 Cobra-da-Capello: 417
 Cochin-China: 417
 Cochineal: 417
 Cockatoo: 417
 Cockrell, Francis Marion: 418
 Cockroach: 418
 Cocoa: 418; butter 1376
 Coconut: 418
 Cocoon: 349
 Cocos Islands: 1760
 Cod: 418, 1342
 Cod, Cape: 328, 418
 Codling-Moth: 419
 Cody, William Frederick (*Buffalo Bill*): 419
 Coelenterata: 419
 Coenocyte: 419
 Coffee: 419, 420
Coffee Republic (Costa Rica): 463
 Cofferdam: 420
 Cohoes, N. Y.: 420
 Coin and Coinage: 1237
 Coins, Value of, in American Money: 2110
 Coir Fiber: 659
 Coke: 420
 Colbert, Jean Baptiste: 420, 1717
 Colborne, Sir John: 420
 Colchis: 96. Cold-Frame. *See* HOT-BED
 Cold Harbor, Battle of: 421
 Cold Storage: 421, 1598
 Cold Wave: 421
 Coldewey, Captain: 1514
 Cole, Thomas: 421
 Coleridge, John Duke, Lord: 421
 Coleridge, Samuel Taylor: 421
 Colfax, Schuyler: 422
 Coligni, Gaspard de: 422, 176
Colin Clout's Come Home (poem): 1796
 College Entrance-Examination Board: 423
 College: athletics 423; expenses 422; press 423; degrees 1986
 Colleges, American: 28, 422
 College, Going to: 423
 College of the City of New York: 424
 Collenchyma: 425
 Collingwood, Ont.: 425
 Collins, William: 425
 Collins, William Wilkie: 425
 Collodion: 425
 Collyer, Robert: 425
 Cologne, Prussia: 425
 Colombia: 426, 1143
 Colombo, Ceylon: 426
 Colon, Panama: 427
 Colonial Congress: 442, 1808
 Colonial Literature: 1092
 Colonna, Vittoria: 427
 Colony: 427; American 1967, 1977; British 798; Dutch 678; French 703; German 756
 Color: 427; rainbow 1582; spectrum 1794
 Color-Photography: 1477
 Colorado: 428, 940
 Colorado River, Colo.: 429; Grand Canyon 100, 429.
 Colorado River, Tex.: 429
 Colorado, University of: 429
 Colorado Springs, Colo.: 429
 Colosseum: 429, 1630
 Colossus of Rhodes: 430, 1727
 Colt, Samuel: 1136, 1924
 Columba, Saint:
 Columbia, British: 269
 Columbia, District of: 535
 Columbia or Oregon River: 430
 Columbia, Pa.: 430; Columbia, S. C.: 430
 Columbia University: 430, 1333
 Columbian Exposition: 642
 Columbine: 430
 Columbus, Christopher: 430, 157, 944, 956, 1145, 1347, 1942
 Columbus, Ga.: 432
 Columbus, Ind.: 432
 Columbus, Ohio: 432
 Columella (in plants): 432
 Comanches: 432
 Commission Form of Government: 732
 Combustion, Spontaneous: 1802
 Comedy: 550
 Comets: 432, 433, 128
 Commander Islands: 1714
 Commandments, The Ten: 512
 Commerce: 433, 434, 1972
 Communes, Philippe de: 1084
 Commodus, G. Lucius or Verus Lucius: 139
 Commons, House of: 1424
 Commune of Paris: 434
 Communication: 1973
 Communists: 434, 1457
 Commutator: 434

- Como, Lake: 435
 Comoro Islands or Comores: 435
 Comox: 435
 Compass, Magnetic: 435, 1145
 Compass-Plants: 435
 Compositæ: 435
 Composition in Fine Arts: 436
 Compressed Air: 438
 Compromise of 1850: 438
 Comstock Lode: 438
 Comte, Auguste: 438, 1776
Comus (poem): 438
 Comyn, John: 586
 Concepcion, Chile: 387
 Conchology: 1737
 Conciergerie, Paris: 1422
 Concord, Mass: 439
 Concord, N. H.: 439
 Concordat, The: 439
 Concrete: 439
 Condé, Louis II of Bourbon, Prince of: 439, 895, 1904
 Condensed Milk: 1226
 Conder, Captain: 1314
 Condor: 440
 Conduction: 855, 2051
 Cone: 440
 Coney Island: 440
 Confederacy of Delos: 518
 Confederate States of America: 440, 1967
 Confederation, Canadian: 320, 563 (DURHAM)
 Confucius: 441, 1080
 Confucianism: 390
 Congo Free State: 441, 1766
 Congo, French: 716
 Congo River: 442
 Congregationalists: 534-5, 1976
 Congress of the U. S.: 442, 204, 1974;
 Continental 442, 864, 9681, 1978
 Congress of Westphalia: 533
 Congressional Library: 1064
 Conidia: 443
 Conifers: 443
 Conjugate Plants: 443
 Conjugation (in plants): 443
 Conkling, Roscoe: 443
 Connaught, Duke of: 443
 Connaught, Ireland: 937
 Connecticut: 443
 Connecticut River: 445
 Connective: 445
 Connellsville, Pa: 445
 Conrad III: 864
 Conrad, Timothy Abbott: 445
 Conservation of Energy: 445
 Constable, John: 446
 Constance, Lake: 446, 1858
 Constance of Castile: 974
 Constantine I, the Great: 446, 1347, 1708
 Constantine I. of Greece: 447, 751 (GEORGE)
 Constantinople, Turkey: 447, 1626, 1627, 1956
 Constantius Chlorus: 533 (DIOCLETIAN)
 Constellations: 186, 347, 1394, 2132
 Constitutional Unionists: 1520
 Constitution, U. S.: 1973
Constitution, The (ship): 896, 447
 Consul, Mercantile: 448
 Continental Congress: 442, 864, 968
 Consumers' League, The: 448
 Conti, Princess of: 1021
 Continuation-Schools: 448, 1696
 Contreras, Battle of: 397
 Conventions: 1015, 1362
 Conventuals: 707
 Convolvulus: 449
 Conway's Catal: 741
 Cook Islands: 449
 Cook, Captain James: 143, 250, 449, 718, 745, 848, 849, 905, 987, 1045, 1327, 1339, 1776
 Cooley, Thomas McIntyre: 449
 Coolin Hills: 1765
 Cooper, Sir Astley: 450
 Cooper, James Fenimore: 450, 1094
 Cooper, Peter: 450
 Cooper Union: 450
 Coot: 451
 Coote, Eyre: 902
 Cope, Edward Drinker: 451
 Copenhagen, Denmark: 451, 520
 Copernicus, Nicolaus: 451, 128, 930, 1000
 Copley, John Singleton: 451
 Copper: 452
Copperfield, David (novel): 452
 Copperhead (snake): 452
 Copts: 452
 Copyright: 453
 Coquelin, Benoit Constant: 453
 Coral: 454; islands 455
 Corcoran Gallery, Washington D. C.: 1771
 Corday, Charlotte: 1167
 Cordelia (myth.): 1004
 Cordeliers' Club: 502
 Cordilleras: 1347, 1754
 Cordova or Cordoba: 455, 634, 1788
 Corea or Korea: 1011, 960
 Corelli, Marie: 455
 Corfu: 455
 Corinth, Battle of: 455
 Corinth Canal: 321
 Corinth, Greece: 455; architecture 93, 1352, 1861
 Corinth, Gulf of: 1056
 Corinth, Isthmus of: 455
 Corinth, Miss: 456
 Coriolanus, Gaius Marcius: 456
 Cork: 456
 Cork, Ireland: 456
 Corm: 456
 Cormorant: 456
 Corn, Indian, or Maize: 457
 Corn-Harvester: 457
 Corn-Laws: 1441, 416, 2067
 Corneille, Pierre: 457, 550, 1085
 Cornelia, Mother of the Gracchi: 789, 1707
 Cornelius, Peter von: 457
 Cornell, Ezra: 458
 Cornell University: 458, 1333
 Cornet: 458
 Corning, N. Y.: 458
 Cornish, Lady: 1765
 Cornplanter: 458
 Cornplanter (chief): 940

- Cornstarch: 1812
 Cornu, Marie-Alfred: 458
 Cornwall. 1025, tin 1914
Cornwall, Barry (B. W. Procter): 1551
 Cornwall Canal: 458
 Cornwall, Ont: 458
 Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis: 458
 Corolla (in plants): 459
 Coronado, Francisco da: 459
 Corot, Jean Baptiste Camille: 459
 Corporations: 459
 Corpus Christi, Tex: 460
 Correggio, Antonio Allegri da: 460
 Corrigan, Michael Augustine: 460
 Correlation of Studies: 460
 Correspondence-Schools: 461
 Corrosive Sublimate: 1512
 Corsairs: 1765
 Corsica: 461, 704, 1319
 Corsicana, Texas: 461
 Cort, Henry: 939
 Cortelyou, George B.: 461
 Cortes, Hernando: 462, 810, 1217, 1257, 1303
 Cortes, Portuguese 1535; Spanish 1788
 Cortex: 462
 Cortland, N. Y.: 462
 Corundum: 1677
 Corunna, Spain. 1259, 1300
 Corwin, Thomas. 462
 Corymb: 463
 Coshocton, Ohio: 463
 Cossacks: 463, 1750
 Costa Rica. 463
 Côte-d'Or, Burgundy: 291
 Cotes, Mrs. Everard: 463
 Cotopaxi, Mount: 464
 Cotton: 464, 659, 1432, 1784; Galveston 732; Liverpool 1103
 Cotton-Boll Weevil: See Cotton, 465
 Cotton-Gin: 2080
 Cotton, John: 465
 Cottonspinning-Frame: 103
 Cottonworm: 465
 Cotyledon: 465
 Couch, Darius Nash: 465
 Coues, Elliott: 465
 Coulomb, C. A. de: 596
 Coulter, John Merle: 466
 Council Bluffs, Iowa: 466
 Country-Schools: 1697
 Courland, Duke of: 1685
 Court of Appeals: 467
 Court of Blood: 56
 Court of Claims: 467
 Court of the Hippodrome: 1667
 Court of the Lions: 50
 Court of St. James: 1657
 Courthope, William John: 466
 Courtney, Rev. F.: 466
 Courts of Justice: 466, 467, 468, 1974
 Courts-Martial: 468, 1178
 Cousin, Victor: 468
 Covenant, Solemn League and: 469
 Covenanters. The: 468, 469, 957
 Coventry, England: 469
 Coverdale, Miles: 469
 Coverly, Sir Roger de: 469, 1821
 Covington, Ky: 469
 Cow: 352
 Cowbird: 69
 Cowboy: 1586
 Cowley, Abraham: 469
 Cowpeas: 470
 Cowpens, Battle of: 470
 Cowper, William: 470
 Cowslip: 470
 Cox, Jacob Dolson: 471
 Cox, Kenyon: 471
 Cox, Palmer: 471
 Cox, Samuel Sullivan: 471
 Cox, Sir George William: 471
 Coyote: 2103
 Crab: 471, 589
 Crabbe, George: 472
Craddock, Charles Egbert (Miss Murfree). 1280
 Craigie, Pearl Mary: 472
 Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock: 472
 Crampton Gap: 1787
 Cranberry: 473
 Crane (bird): 473
 Crane (machine): 473
 Crane, Stephen: 473
 Crane, Walter: 473
 Cranebills or Geraniums: 755
 Cranium or Skull: 1764
 Crannon, Battle of. See DEMOSTHENES
 Cranmer, Thomas: 473
 Cranston, R. I.: 474
 Crassus (Dives), Marcus Licinius: 303, 1525
 Crater: 2027
 Crater Lake: 2028
 Crawfish: 474
 Crawford, Francis Marion: 474, 1097
 Crawford, Thomas: 475, 1712
 Crawford, Wm. Harris: 1520
 Crawfordsville, Ind: 475
 Crayfish or Crawfish: 474
 Creamery: 475
 Cream-Separator: 475
Creation, The (oratorio): 475
 Crécy, France: 476, 704, 587
 Creeks, 476: 952
 Creeper, Brown: 476
 Crees: 1016
 Creole: 1330
 Crerar, John: 381
 Crescent: 447
 Cress: 476
 Creston, Iowa: 476
 Crete. 477, 632; labyrinth 1017; minotaur 1237
 Crichton, James: 477
 Cricket: 477
 Cricket (game): 477
Cricket on the Hearth, The (story): 478
 Crime: 1491, 1550; convict-settlements 1331
 Crimea: 478
 Crimean War: 404, 478, 800, 1302, 1348, 1350, 1580, 1956; battles 53, 159, 927, 1716
 Crinoids: 578
 Criosphinx: 1798
 Cripple Creek, Colo: 478
 Crisp, Charles Frederick: 478

- Crispi, Francesco: 478
 Crittenden, John Jordan: 479
 Crittenden, Thomas Leonidas: 479
 Crockett, David: 479, 37
 Crockett, Samuel Rutherford: 479
 Crocodile: 479
 Crocus: 480
 Croesus: 480, 21, 1126, 1680, 1779
 Croly, Jane Cunningham: 480
 Cromer, Evelyn Baring, Lord: 480
 Crompton, Samuel: 481
 Cromwell, Oliver: 481, 561, 617, 937, 956, 1052, 1177, 1229, 2086
 Cromwell, Richard: 1112
 Cromwell, Thomas: 863
 Cronje, Piet: 481
 Cronstadt, Russia: 481, 1323
 Crook, George: 481
 Crookes, Sir William: 482
 Crops: acreage and value 30; distribution and development 29
 Croquet: 482
 Cross, Mrs. (George Eliot): 606
 Cross, Mrs. George Frederick: 482
 Cross-Pollination: 482
 Cross, Southern (astron.): 482
 Cross, Standard of the: 447
 Croton Aqueduct: 87
 Crow: 482
 Crown Point: 715
 Crows (Indians): 482, 379, 497
 Crozier, John B: 482
 Cruikshank, George: 482
 Crusades: 483, 970, 1007, 1116, 1459, 1610, 1663; knights 1008; capture of Constantinople 447
 Crustacea: 483
 Cryptogams: 484
 Cryptographs: 2074
 Crystal (mineral): 1231; snow 1723
 Crystal Palace: 1432, 1806
 Cuba: 484, 736, 1789
 Cuckoo: 485
 Cucumber (Cucumis): 485
 Cuenca, Ecuador: 580
 Cufic Script: 1678
 Culberson, Charles A: 485
 Culloden, Battle of: 485, 370
 Cullom, Shelby Moore: 485
 Culpeper or Colepeper, Lord Thomas: 486
 Culverin: 814
 Cumæan Grotto (Avernus): 148
 Cumberland, Duke of: 1685
 Cumberland, Md: 486
 Cumberland Mountains: 486
 Cumberland Plateau: 1889
 Cumberland River: 486
 Cumberland, R. I: 486
 Cumberland Road: 486
 Cumulus-clouds: 413
 Cuneiform: 486
 Cupel: 123
 Cupid (myth.): 487, 82
 Cupule: 487
 Curaçao: 487
 Curculio-weevil: 2064
 Curfew-bell: 196
 Curie, Pierre: 487
 Curling (game): 487
 Curran, John Philpot: 487
 Curran, Sarah and Robert Emmet: 613
 Currant: 488
 Currency Law: 488; Currency (coins) 2110
 Currents: electric 597; oceanic 813, 1369
 Curry, J. L. M.: 488
 Curtis, George Ticknor: 489
 Curtis, George William: 489
 Curtius, Ernst: 489
 Curwen, John: 489
 Curzon, George Nathaniel: 489
 Cush or Ethiopia: 629
 Cushing, Caleb: 489
 Cushing, William Barker: 490
 Cushman, Charlotte S: 490
 Custer, George Armstrong: 490, 573, 1761
 Custis, Martha: 2049
 Custis, Mary: 1047
 Customs-Duties: 1875
 Cuticle: 490
 Cutler, Manasseh: 490
 Cutter: 2119
 Cuttlefish: 491
 Cutworm: 491
 Cuvier, Georges: 491, 68, 640, 701, 929, 1657, 2135
 Cuyp, Aibert: 491
 Cyanide Process: 491
 Cyanophycæ: 491
 Cyaxares: 1197
 Cycads: 492
 Cyclades Islands: 518, 1425
 Cyclone: 492
 Cyclops (myth.): 1965
 Cylinder-Press: 1549
 Cymbals: 492
 Cyme: 492
 Cymraig: 2034
 Cymri: 2034
 Cynewulf the poet: 618
 Cynics: 2131
 Cypress: 492
 Cypress-Swamp: 493, 516
 Cyprus: 493
Cyrano de Bergerac (drama): 202
 Cyrus the Great: 493, 153, 480, 1680
 Cyrus the Younger: 493
 Cytoplasm: 493
 Czar: 493
 Czechs: 494
 Czernowitz, Austria: 494
 Czerny, George: 494, 1726
 Czogosz, Leon F: 1139

D

- D: 495
 Dacca, India: 495
 Dachshund: 539, 889
 Dacia: 495, 784, 1934
 Dædalus (myth.): 495
 Daffodil or Narcissus: 1302
 Dagga: 328
 Dagmar, Princess of Denmark: 44
 Dagobert: 495
 Dagon (myth.): 495
 Daguerre: 1476
 Daguerreotype: 1496
 Dahlgren Gun. *See* DAHLGREN
 Dahlgren, John Adolphe: 495
 Dahlia: 496
 Dahomé: 496
 Dairy. *See* DAIRY FACTORY, BUTTER and MILK
 Dairy-Factory: 496
 Dairy-Industry, The: 30
 Daisy: 496
 Dakota River: 497
 Dakota, North: 1358
 Dakota, South: 1786
 Dakotas: 497
 Dale, Sir Thomas: 959
 D'Alembert, Jean le Rond: 497
 Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun-Ramsey, Marquis of: 497
 Dallas, George Mifflin: 497
 Dallas, Texas: 497
 Dalles of Wisconsin: 498
 Dalmatia, Austria: 498
 Dalton, John: 498
 Dalzell, John: 498
 Damaraland: 760 (GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA)
 Damascus Blades. *See* SWORDS
 Damascus, Syria: 498, 1862
 Damask: 499
 Damien, Father Joseph: 499
 Damocles: 499
 Damon and Pythias: 499
 Damrosch, Leopold: 499
 Damrosch, Walter J: 499
 Danaäns or Achæans: 801
 Dana, Charles Anderson: 499
 Dana, James Dwight: 500
 Dana, Richard Henry; R. H. Jr.: 500
 Danaë (myth.): 500
 Danaides (myth.): 500
 Danbury, Conn: 500
 Dandelion: 500
 Dandolo: 501
 Dane, Nathan: 501
 Danes, The: 616, 48, 521
 Danes, England invaded by: 327, 615
 Daniel: 501
 Daniell, John Frederic: 501
 Danish Literature: 1087
 Danish West Indies: 1967, 2070
 Dante, Alighieri: 501, 1084, 1781
 Danton, George Jacques: 502
 Dantzic, Prussia: 502
 Dantzic Deal or Fir: 675
 Danube: 502, 632
 Danube Jetties, The: 971
 Danvers, Mass: 503
 Danville, Ill: 503
 Danville, Pa: 503
 Danville, Va: 503
 Daphne (myth.): 503
 Dardanelles. Edict of: 503
 Dardanelles, Strait of: 503
 Dare, Virginia: 503
 Darfur: 503, 1843
 Darien, Isthmus of. *See* PANAMA
 Darius: 503, 44
 Darius Nothus. *See* CYRUS THE YOUNGER
 Dark Ages: 1222
 Darley, Felix O. C: 504
 Darling, Grace: 504
 Darling Mountains: 2069
 Darling River: 504, 1331
 Darmstadt, Germany: 504
 Darning Needle: 548
 Darnley, Lord. *See* MARY STUART
 Darrah, Lydia: 504
 Dartmoor, Eng: 504
 Dartmouth College. *See* HANOVER, N. H.; also 1326
 Dartmouth College Case: 2062
 Darwin, Charles Robert: 505, 639
 Darwinism: 505
 Date: 505
 Date-Plum: 1456
 D'Aubigné, Jean Henri Merle: 505
 Daubigny, Charles François: 505
 Daudet, Alphonse: 506
 Daughters of American Revolution: 506
 Dauphin, The: 506
 Davenport, Iowa: 506
 Davenport, Rev. John: 444
 David: 506, 5, 970, 972, 1670, 1683
 David of Scotland: 1708, 1838
 David, Jacques Louis: 507
 Davies, Langdon: 1475
 Davila, Pedrarias: 160
 Davis, Cushman Kellogg: 507
 Davis, David: 507
 Davis, Henry Winter: 507
 Davis, Jefferson: 507
 Davis, John. *See* GREENLAND
 Davis, John Chandler Bancroft: 508
 Davis, Rebecca Harding: 508
 Davis, Richard Harding: 508
 Davis Strait: 508
 Davitt, Michael: 508
 Davy, Sir Humphrey: 509, 446, 599, 603, 1652
 Dawes, Henry Laurens: 509
 Dawson City, Yukon: 509, 1007
 Dawson, George Mercer: 509
 Dawson, Sir J. William: 509
 Day: 573, 622; of Atonement 650
 Dayton, Ohio: 509

- Dead-Letter Office: 510
 Dead Sea: 510
 Deadwood, S. D.: 510
 Deaf-mutes: 510
 Deák, Francis: 511
 Deakin, Alfred: 511
 Dearborn, Fort: 511
 Dearborn, Henry: 511
 Death-Rate: 1267 (MORTALITY)
 Death Valley, Cal.: 511
 Deborah: 512
 Debt, National: 1305
 Deb, Raja. *See* BHUTAN
 Decalogue: 512
Decameron, The (novel): 233
 Decapolis, Palestine: 512
 Decatur, Ill.: 512
 Decatur, Stephen: 512
 Deccan, The: 512
 December: 512
 Decernvirs: 512
 Deciduous Habit: 512
 Decius: 770, 1727
 Decapod: 471
 Declaration of Independence: 513; Mecklenburg: 1196
 Declaration Committee. *See* DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
 Declaration of Rights: 1020, 1754
 Declination of the Compass: 1145
 Decoration Day: 513
 De Cosmas, Amor.: 513
 Dee, River: 1708
 Deer: 513, 1599
 Deerfield, Mass.: 514
 Deery: 1112
 Defiance, Ohio: 575
 Definitive Nucleus: 515
 Defoe, Daniel: 515
 Degrees, University: 1986
 Dehiscence: 515
 Deiphobus (myth.): 858
 De Kalb, John, Baron: 515
 De Koven, Henry L. Reginald: 515
 Dejnef: 1750
 Delacroix, Eugene: 515
 Delagoa Bay: 515
 Deland, Margaret: 516
 Delaroche, Hippolyte: 516, 505
 Delaware and Hudson Canals: 516
 Delaware Bay: 516
 Delaware, Lord: 1770
 Delaware, Ohio: 516
 Delaware River: 516
 Delaware, State of: 516
 Delaware, Thomas West, Lord: 517, 959
 Delawares: 517
 Delaware Water-Gap: 516
 Delcassé, Theophile: 517
 Delft Porcelain: 1539
 Delhi: 517; mosque 1732
 Delilah: 1670
 De Long, George Washington: 518, 1200
 Delos: 518
 Delos, Confederacy of: 518
 Delphi: 518
 Delphi, Temple of: 518
 Delphinine: 1032
 Delta: 518
 Deluge: 518
 Demerara, British Guiana: 811
 Demeter (myth.): 1682
 De Mille, James: 518
 Democrats: 1520, 1517
 De Monts, Pierre du Guast: 519
 Demosthenes: 519, 131, 995
 Denarius: 519
 Denham Lagoon. *See* DAHOMÉ
 Denis, Saint: 520
 Denison, Texas: 520
 Denmark: 520, 632; flag 680; Farøe Islands 649; Greenland 803; Iceland 911; invasions of England 48, 327, 616; literature 1007; loss of Sweden 816
 Dennison, William: 521
 Density: 521
 Dentine: 1880
 Denver: 521
 Departments of Government, U. S.: 1973, 1984
 De Pauw University: 522
 De Quincey, Thomas: 522
 Derbend Pass. *See* CAUCASUS
 Derby, England: 522
 Derby Races: 622
 De Reszke, Jean: 522
 Dermatogen: 522
 Dermis: 1764
 De Rouville: 515
 Desaix, Joseph Marie: 1301
 Descartes, René: 522
 Deschanel, Émile Augustin: 522
 Deschner: 203
 Des Chutes River: 1380
 Deshima Island: 1298
 Deshneff: 203
 Desmids: 522
 Des Moines, Iowa: 523
 Des Moines Rapids: 999
 De Soto, Fernando: 523
 Despensier, Hugh le: 586
 De Stäel, Madame: 1592
 Detaille, Jean Baptist Edouard: 523
 De Tocqueville. *See* TOCQUEVILLE
 Detroit, Mich.: 523
 Detroit River: 524
 Deucalion (myth.): 524
 Development of Animal Life: 524, 525
 Devonian Age (geol.): 749
 Devonshire, Spencer Cavendish, Duke of: 525; Victor Cavendish: 526
 Dew: 526
 De Wet, Christian: 526
 Dewey, George: 526, 1790
 Dewey, John: 461, 653, 932
 De Witt, Jan: 526
 Dextrin. *See* STARCH
 Dextrose: 775
 Dharwin, Raja. *See* BHUTAN
 Dhawalaghiri Mountain: 526, 874
 Dial: 526
 Diamond: 527
 Diana (myth.): 527, 936, 1727
 Diana, Temple of. *See* EPHEBUS

- Diastase: 532, 620
 Diatoms: 527
 Diatonic Tonality: 839, 840
 Diaz, Bartolomeu: 528, 975
 Diaz, Juan: 1419
 Diaz, Porfirio: 528, 529
 Diaz, Rodrigo: 398
 Dice: 1126
 Dichogamy: 529
 Dichotomy: 529
 Dickens, Charles: 529, 1378, 1380, 1488
 Dickinson, Anna Elizabeth: 530
 Dickinson, Emily: 530
 Declinuous Flowers: 530
 Dicotyledons: 530
 Dictionary: 2063
 Diderot, Denis: 530, 614
 Didelphia. *See* MAMMALIA
 Dido (myth.): 530, 18
Dies Ira (hymn): 531
 Dieskau, Gen: 715
 Differential Pulley, The: 1686
 Diffraction: 531
 Diffraction-Grating: 531
Digest, The Justinian (law): 984
 Digestion: 532
 Digger Indians: 1007
 Dijon, France: 532
 Dike. *See* JETTY
 Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth: 532
 Dillon, John: 532
 Dilolo, Lake: 2128
 Dingenan: 1304
 Dinwiddie, Robert: 532, 714
 Diocletian (Valerius Diocletianus): 533, 1348, 1525, 1716
 Dicecious Plants: 533
 Diogenes: 533, 1721, 1683
 Dionæa or Venus Flytrap: 338
 Dione (myth.). *See* APHRODITE
 Dionysius the Elder: 533, 1722, 1751, 1898
 Dionysus: 153
 Dip, Magnetic: 1146
 Diplomatic Service: 533
 Dipper, The. *See* GREAT BEAR
Dra (myth.): 725
 Diré Dawa: 6
 Directory: 533
 Disciples of Christ (church): 316
 Discipline, Mental: 1203
Discobolus (art): 670 (FINE ARTS)
 Dismal Swamp, Great: 533
 Dispersion: 534
 Disraeli, Benjamin (Lord Beaconsfield): 534
 Dissenters, The: 534
 Distillation: 535
 District of Columbia: 535
 Diver: 536
Divine Comedy: 501
 Diving: 536
 Diving-Bell: 536
 Division: 99
 Dix, Dorothea Lynde: 536
 Dix, John Adams: 536
 Dix, Morgan: 537
 Dixie: 537
 Dnieper River: 537
 Dniester River: 537
 Docks: 537; (Liverpool) 1103
 Dodder. *See* CONVOLVULUS
 Doddridge, Philip: 537
 Dodge, Mary Abigail: 538
 Dodge, Mary Mapes: 538
 Dodge, William Earle: 538
 Dodge, William E. Jr: 538
 Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge (*Lewis Carroll*): 538
 Dodo: 538
 Dog: 538
 Dog-Days: 540
 Doge's Palace, The: 540
 Dogfennel: 497
 Dogfish: 540
 Dogstar or Sirius: 540
 Dogwood: 541
 Doldrums: 541
 Döllinger, Johann Joseph Ignaz: 541
 Dolores Mission: 1672
 Dolphin: 541
 Dolphin Inn: 1362
 Domatia: 541
 Dome: 541
 Döme. Mrs. Zoltan F: 1355
 Domenichino, Zampieri: 541
 Domesday Book: 542
 Domestic Art: 542
 Domestic Science: 542
 Dominic, Saint: 543
 Dominicans: 543
 Dominis, Antonio de: 1583
 Domitian: 543, 26
 Donatello or Donato: 543, 1753
 Donati's Comet: 433
 Don Carlos: 1300, 1419, 1468, 1752, 1789
 Don River: 543
 Donelson, Fort: 543, 1108
Don Giovanni (opera): 544
 Donizetti, Gaetano: 544
 Dooley, Mr. *See* DUNNE, F. P.
Don Juan (myth.): 544
 Don River: 632
 Donkey. *See* ASS
 Donna Marina: 462
Don Quixote (novel). *See* CERVANTES, SAAVEDRA
Dora d'Istria (Princess Koltsof-Masalski): 1010
 Dorcas: 544
 Doré, Paul Gustave: 544
 Doremus, Sarah Platt: 544
 Doria, Andrea: 544, 744
 Dorian Invasion: 801
 Dorians: 545
 Doric Order. *See* ARCHITECTURE
 Dorion, Sir Antoine Aimé: 545
 Dormouse: 545
 Dorr, Thomas Wilson: 545
 Dorsiventral Habit: 545
 Dort, Synod of: 1695
 Dortmund: 545
 Dost Mohammed Khan: 22
 Douglas, Archibald: 546, 1401
 Douglas, Arizona: 545
 Douglas Family: 546

- Douglas, James: 278
 Douglas, Stephen Arnold: 546
 Douglass, Frederick: 546
 Doukhobors: 559
 Douma: 559, 1348
 Douna Marina: 462
 Douro River: 546
 Douw or Dow, Gerhard: 546
 Dove: 547
 Dover, Del: 547
 Dover, England: 547
 Dover Castle. *See* DOVER, ENGLAND
 Dover, N. H.: 547
 Dover, Strait of: 547
 Dow, Neal: 547
 Dowden, Edward: 547
 Dowling, Rev. Thos. J.: 547
 Doyle, Arthur Conan: 547
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (story): 1826
 Draco: 547, 1779
 Draft-Riots: 548
 Drago Doctrine: 548
 Dragon: 548
 Dragon-Fly: 548
 Dragut the Corsair: 1658
 Drainage: 549
 Drainage Canal. *See* CANAL
 Drainage Systems of the U. S.: 1968
 Drake, Francis: 549
 Drake, Joseph Rodman: 550, 1093
 Drake University: 550
 Drakensberg Mountains: 1305
 Drama, The: 550; literature 1083, 1089, 1082; masques 1089; miracle-plays 1238, 1368; opera 1372; oratorio 1390; theater 1898; questions 2388
 Draper, Andrew Sloan: 551
 Draper, John William: 551
 Drawing: 551
 Dredging: 552
 Dred-Scott Decision: 1869
Dreibund or Triple Alliance: 552
 Dresden, Saxony: 552
 Drexel Institute: 1163
 Dreyfus, Alfred: 2133
 Dreyse, Johann Nicholas von: 553
 Drift: 553
 Dromedary. *See* CAMEL
 Drowning: 553
 Druidical Circles: 1832
 Druids: 554
 Drum: 554; ear 572
 Drummond, Lake. *See* GREAT DISMAL SWAMP
 Drummond, George: 555
 Drummond, Henry: 555
 Drummond, William Henry: 555
 Drummond Light: 555
 Drummondville: 555
 Drupe: 555
 Drupelet: 555
 Drury College: 1241, 1805
 Druses: 555
 Drusilla: 653
 Dryads (myth.): 555
 Dryburgh Abbey: 1710
 Dryden, John: 555, 1089
 Dry Tortugas: 556
 Dual Alliance. (*See* EUROPEAN WAR.)
 Duane, James C.: 1339
 Dualism: 1251 (MONISM)
 Dubienka, Assault on: 1011
 Dublin, Ireland: 556
 Dublin, University of: 937
 Dubois, W. E. B.: 556
 Dubois, Pa.: 556
 Dubuque, Iowa: 556
 Dubuque, Julian: 936
 Duccio di Buoninsegna: 556
 Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni: 557
 Duck: 557, 1152
 Duckbill or Duck Male: 557
 Duck-hawk: 647
 Ducking-Stool: 557
 Dudevant. *See* SAND, GEORGE
 Dudley, Duke of Northumberland: 587
 Dudley, Robert: 607. *See* LEICESTER
 Dueling: 557
 Dufay, Charles François: 558, 596
 Duff, Alexander: 558
 Dufferin, Frederick Temple, Marquis of: 558
 Dufferin, Lady. *See* DUFFERIN, MARQUIS OF
 Duffy, Charles Gavan: 558
 Duffy, John Gavan. *See* DUFFY, C. G.
 Duhamel, Joseph Thom: 559
 Duke of Anjou: 1752
 Duke of Connaught: 1684
 Duke of Courland: 1685
 Duke of Cumberland: 1685
 Duke of Northumberland. *See* EDWARD VI
 Duke of Orleans: 1656
 Duke of York: 1334
 Dukhobors. 559
 Dujardin, Félix: 1554
 Dulcimer: 559
 Duluth, Minn.: 559
Duma: 559, 1348
 Dumas, Alexandre: 560
 Dumas, Alexandre (*films*): 560
 Du Maurier, George: 560
 Dumairah Cape: 624
 Dumouriez, Charles François: 560
 Dūna or Dwina: 561
 Dunbar, Paul: 561
 Duncan, King of Scotland: 1708
 Dundee, Scotland: 561
 Dundhu Panth: 1298
 Dunedin, New Zealand: 561
 Dunes: 561
 Dungbeetles: 1687
 Dunkards: 561
 Dunkirk, France: 561
 Dunkirk, N. Y.: 561
 Dunmore, Pa.: 562
 Dunne, Finley P.: 562
 Dunstan, Saint: 562, 616
 Dupin, Armandine. *See* GEO. SAND
 Dupleix, Joseph François: 562
 Dupont, Samuel Francis: 562
 Duquesne, Pa.: 562
 Duquesne, Fort: 1496
 Durand, Asher Brown: 562
 Duration of Plants: 562

- Durban, Natal: 563, 1304, 1305
 Dürer, Albrecht: 563, 673
 Durham, Earl of: 562
 Durham, England: 563
 Durham Station: 1742
 Duse, Eleanora: 563
 Dushan, Stephen: 1726
 Düsseldorf, Prussia: 564
 Düsseldorf Academy: 564
 Dustin, Hannah. *See* CONCORD
 Dutch Colonies: 879; Borneo 247; Curacao 487; Guiana 811; Java 965; Moluccas 1249; New Guinea 1325; Sumatra 1846; Surabaya 1850; Surakarta 1850
 Dutch East India Co: 564, 962
 Dutch Literature: 1086
 Dutch Republic, The: 564
 Dutch Settlements in the United States: New York 1334; Long Island 1112; Delaware 517
 Duties. *See* TARIFF; also 1783
 Duties, Stamps: 1809
 Dwina or Dwina: 561
 Dvorak, Antonin: 565
 Dwarf: 565
 Dwight, Timothy: 565
 Dwight, Timothy, Jr: 565
 Dwina or Duna River: 565
 Dyaks of Borneo: 247
 Dymont, Albert E: 565
 Dynamics: 566, 730
 Dynamite: 568, 642
 Dynamo. *See* ELECTRICITY
 Dynamo-electric Machine: 568
 Dynamometer: 569
 Dyne: 570

E

- E: 571
 Ea (myth.): 1080
 Eads, James Buchanan: 571
 Eads' Bridge: 571, 971, 1059
 Eagle: 571
 Eagle or Bore: 247
 Eames, Emma: 572
 Ear: 572
 Ear of Dionysius, The: 1861
 Early, Jubal Anderson: 573, 1739
 Earth: 573, circumnavigation 1144; crust 745; eclipse 579; equinox 622; formation 637; geography 745; geology 747; gravitation 796; latitude and longitude 1035; zone 2133
 Earthquake: 574; Ischia 944; Lima 1071; Lisbon 1079; Messina 1210.
 Earthworks: military 699; Mound-Builders 1279
 Earthworm: 575
 Ear-Trumpet: 1946
 Easter: 576, 650
 Eastern Empire. *See* BYZANTINE and ROMAN EMPIRES
 Eastern Rumelia: 287
 Eastern Townships of Canada: 576
 East India Company: 576, 847, 920, 1253, 1728, 2067
 East Indies: 576
 Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock: 576
 East Liverpool, Ohio: 577
 Easton, Pa: 577
 East Orange, N. J: 577
 East Providence, R. I: 577
 East St. Louis, Ill: 577
 Eaton, John: 1317
 Eaton, Theophilus: 444
 Eaton, Timothy: 577
 Eau Claire, Wis: 577
 Eau de Cologne: 1452
 Eberhard: 1101
 Ebers, Georg Moritz: 577
 Ebony: 578
 Ebullition. *See* EVAPORATION
 Ecbatana, Media: 578
 Ecclesia: 578
 Ecclesiastes: 1779
 Echinodermata: 578, 74
 Echo: 579
 Echo the Nymph (myth.): 579
 Eclipse: 579
 Ecliptic: 580
 Ecology: 580, 250
 Economics: 1932-3
 Ecuador: 580
 Ecumenical Council: 1347
 Edda: 581, 1087, 1129, 1999
 Eddy, Mary Baker: 581
 Eddystone Lighthouse: 581, 1069
 Eden: 581
 Edessa, Battles of: 483
 Edgar, King of England: 562
 Edgar the Peaceful: 616
 Edgehill, Battle of: 581
 Edgeworth, Maria: 581
 Edict of Nantes: 581, 704, 864, 1757; revocation of 896. *See* HUGUENOTS
 Edinburgh, Scotland: 581, 1708
 Edinburgh Riot, The: 1035
 Edinburgh University: 582
 Edison, Thomas Alva: 582, 599, 731, 1003, 1474, 1881
 Edmonton, Alberta: 583
 Edmund Ironside, King of England: 583, 1708
 Edmunds, George Franklin: 583
 Edmundson, Eric: 1854
 Edom or Idumea: 584
 Edra Falls: 805
 Education: American colleges 422; German universities 760; history 1440; imagination 1439; industrial schools 924; kindergartens 1002; methodology 1440; military schools 1224; nature of 1438;

- naval academy 74; perception 1439; pen-
manship 1445; philosophy of 1439;
physical 1480; polytechnic schools 1522;
reading 1590; reasoning 1438-9; Sun-
day-schools 1848; teachers' institutes
1877; technical 1879; universities 1986;
U. S. 1976. *See*, also, the references at
the end of EDUCATION, MODERN, p. 585.
- PEDAGOGICS, p. 1440. Outl. 2280, 2319
- Education, Modern: 584
- Education, State-Aid in: 585
- Edward the Confessor: 585, 542, 616, 776,
2070, 2085
- Edward I of England: 585, 161, 278, 616,
1708, 1771
- Edward II of England: 586, 483, 1405, 1887
- Edward III of England: 586, 114, 305, 616,
738, 1468, 2094
- Edward IV of England: 587, 616, 1611,
1634, 2044, 2124
- Edward V of England: 587, 1611
- Edward VI of England: 587, 474, 1008,
1180
- Edward VII of England: 587, 617
- Edward the Black Prince: 586
- Edwards, Amelia Blandford: 588
- Edwards, Jonathan: 588, 565, 1092
- Edwin of Northumbria: 616
- Edwin of the Saxons: 1708
- Eel: 588
- Eft or Newt: 1344
- Egbert, King of Wessex: 588
- Egeria (myth.): 1365
- Egg: 588, 589
- Egg-apparatus: 589
- Eggleston, Edward: 589
- Eginhard: 589
- Egmont, Lamoral, Count of: 589, 564
- Egypt: 590; art 668; architecture 92; wall-
painting 668; catacombs 348; Copts 452;
Fellahs 653; glassmaking 773; hie-
roglyphics 873; Hyksos 906; Isis 945;
Karnak 993, 1887; labyrinth 1017; liter-
ature 1082; Luxor 1088; Mamelukes
1154; Mahdi 1148; mummies 1276;
Napoleon's campaign 1301; Nubia 1364;
obelisks 1368; pottery 1539; pyramids
1565; scarabs 1687; Sudan 1843
- Ehrenbreitstein, Prussia: 593
- Eiffel, Gustave: 593
- Eiffel Tower: 593
- Ein' Feste Burg* (hymn): 593
- Einhard. *See* EGINHARD
- Eisenach, Germany: 593
- El Akhaf*: 88
- Eland. *See* ANTELOPE
- Elasticity: 593
- Elaters: 593
- Elba. *See* NAPOLEON
- Elbe, River: 594
- Elberfeld, Germany: 594
- Elberon, N. J.
- Elburz Mt. *See* CAUCASUS
- Elder: 594
- Eldon, John Scott, Lord: 595
- El Caney, Battle of: 1677
- El Dorado*: 595
- Elections: 595
- Electoral College: 595
- Electoral Commission: 852, 1912
- Electra (myth.): 1024
- Electricity: 596, 568, 708, 731, 1069; appli-
cation of 182, 301, 1881, 1884; in comets
433; Maxwell J. 1192
- Electric Currents: 597
- Electric Lamps: 599
- Electric-Light Bug: 600
- Electric Meter: 600
- Electric Motor: 600
- Electric Railway: 601
- Electric Welding: 603
- Electrolysis: 603
- Electromagnet: 1146; Electron (Atom): 133
- Electroscope: 596
- Electrostatics: 596
- Electrotype: 604
- Elements (chemistry): 375
- Elephant: 604; African 950; tusks 950, 1880;
white 1749
- Eleusis, Attica: 605
- Eleusinian Mysteries: 605
- Elevator: 605
- Elf (myth.). *See* FAIRY
- Elgar, Edward William: 605
- Elgin, Ill: 605
- Elgin Marbles: 605
- El: 1670
- Elia*. *See* LAMB, CHARLES
- Elijah or Elias: 605
- Eliot, Charles William: 606
- Eliot, George (Mrs. Cross): 606, 1630, 1716
- Eliot, John: 606, 1092, 1305
- Eliot, Sir John: 606
- Elisha: 606
- Elizabeth, N. J: 607
- Elizabeth of York: 863
- Elizabeth, Queen of England: 607, 616, 627,
766, 957, 1050, 1111, 1181, 1405, 1583,
1706, 2024, 2039
- Elizabeth, Queen of Rumania (*Carmen Sylva*):
607
- Elizabeth, Queen of Spain: 1469
- Elizabeth, Saint: 593, 608, 2044
- Elizabethan Age: 1088
- Elk or Moose: 608, 513
- Elkhart, Ind: 608
- Elkins, Stephen Benton: 608
- El-Kudib, Mount: 1044
- Ellice Islands: 609
- Ellipse: 433
- Ellora, Hindostan: 609
- Elm: 609
- Elm, The Washington: 2050
- Elmira, N. Y: 609; reformatory 1550
- El Paso, Texas: 610
- Elskwatawa: 1879
- Elsa: 1109
- Elves. *See* FAIRIES
- Elwood, Ind: 610
- Ely, England: 610; Cathedral 610
- Ely, Richard T: 610
- Elyria, Ohio: 610
- Elysian Fields (myth.). *See* AVERNUS
- Elysium (myth.): 1507

- Emancipation Proclamation: 610, 1074,
1766
Embalming. *See* MUMMY
Embargo Act, The: 610
Embryo: 611
Embryology: 68, 2135. *See* DEVELOPMENT
Embryo-sac: 611
Emerald: 611
Emergence: 611
Emergency Currency Law: 168
Emerson, Ralph Waldo: 612, 1094
Emery: 612
Emigration: 612; Chinese 391; colonies
427; French 706; German 263, 757;
naturalization laws 1307; United States
1976
Emin Pasha (Eduard Schnitzer): 613, 1811
Emmanuel I of Portugal: 610
Emmet, Robert: 613
Emotions: 1557
Emporia, Kansas: 613
Ems, Germany: 613
Emu: 613
Enchiridion, The. See EPICTETUS
Encke's Comet: 433
Encyclopædia: 613, 530
Encyclopædists: 530
Endicott, John: 614
Endosperm: 614
Endymion: 614
Enfield Rifle. *See* RIFLE
Eng and Chang: 1749
Engine. *See* STEAM-ENGINE
Engineering: 614
England: 615, 798, 1727; Afghanistan war 22;
army 108; Boer war 234; cabinet 300;
Cade's rebellion 302; cavaliers 353;
Christianity introduced 804; civil war
368, 481, 617, 896; colonies 1977;
Crimean war 478; debt 1306; dynasties
1024, 1501, 1838, 1949, 2124; flag 680;
free trade 713; grand remonstrance 368;
gunpowder plot 816; Heptarchy 866;
Ireland 936; language 617; literature
1088; Magna Charta 1145; Monmouth's
rebellion 1252; Norman conquest 841,
2085; parliament 1424, 2123; Peninsular
war 2067; privy council 1551; Puritans
1564; quadruple alliance 1569; reformation
863; Rye House plot 1650; Scotland
1707; slavery 1765; stamps 1809; uni-
versities 1987; Wales 2034; witchcraft
2101
English Channel. *See* CHANNEL, ENGLISH
English Language: 617
English Race: 73, 1085
English Reform-Bill: 617
English Settlements in America: 1977
Engraving: 618; cameo 314; lithography
1100; mezzotint 619; photogravure 1478;
wood 2116
Enid, Okla: 619
Ennius: 1083
Ensilage: 619
Entomology. *See* INSECTS
Environment, Effects of: 1438
Enzymes: 620
Eos (myth.). *See* AURORA
Epaminondas: 620, 233, 1792, 1899
Ephesus, Lydia: 620; theater 1898
Ephraïm of Syria: 1083
Ephraimites: 1742
Epictetus: 621, 1830
Epicureanism: 621
Epicurus: 621
Epidermis: 621
Epigynous Flowers: 622
Epiphytes: 622
Epirus: 622
Epistles of Paul: 1431
Epomeo, Mount: 944
Eponym Canon: 125
Epping Forest: 622
Epsom, England: 622
Epsom Salts: 1145, 1688
Equator: 573
Equinox: 622, 1715
Equisetales: 622
Era of Good Feeling: 623
Erard, Sebastian: 623
Erasmus, Desiderius: 623
Erato (myth.): 1284
Eratosthenes: 745, 1128
Ercte, Mount: 830
Erebus, Mount: 623
Erebus and Terror, The (ship): 710
Erfurt, Prussia: 623; Cathedral 623
Erg: 623
Ergot: 623
Ericsson, John: 624, 676, 1251, 1711, 1744
Erie Canal: 321
Erie, Fort: 624
Erie, Lake: 624; Battle of 1454
Erie, Pa: 624
Eritrea: 624
Erinyes (myth.): 725
Erl-King. *See* FAIRY
Ermine: 625
Ernest II, Duke: 1684
Eros or Cupid (myth.): 126
Erromango: 1326
Erskine, Thomas, Lord: 625
Eryx, Mount: 832
Erzerum, Armenia: 625
Esarhaddon: 625, 126
Esau: 625
Escalator: 625
Escanaba, Mich: 625
Escapement-Wheel: 411
Escorial or Escorial: 626
Esdraelon: 626
Eskimo or Esquimaux: 626, 803
Eskimo Dogs: 539
Espartero, Joaquín Baldomero: 404
Esperanto: 626
Espiritu Santo: 1326
Esquiline Hill: 1630
Esquimalt, British Columbia: 626, 2019
Essay, The: 626
Essen, Prussia: 627
Essen Works, The: 1013
Essex Institute: 1664
Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of: 627,
607

Esther: 627
 Etching: 619
 Ethelbert Gateway: 1362
 Ethelred: 581
 Ether: 627, 1884
 Ethics: 628
 Ethiopia: 629, 1364, 1578
 Ethnology: 1578 (RACES)
 Etna, Mount: 629, 632, 947, 1751
 Eton College: 630, 863
 Etruria: 630, 1959, 2007
 Etruscan Era: *See* ETRURIA
 Ettlingen, Battle of: 1685
 Euboea: 630
 Eucalyptus: 631
 Euclid: 631, 750
 Eugène, Prince François: 631
 Eugénie, Empress of France: 631, 1071
 Eumenides (myth.): 725
 Euna: 1082
 Euphrates: 631
 Eureka, Cal: 631
 Euripides: 632, 1082
 Europe: 632
 European War 1914. *See* EUROPE
 Euphrosyne (myth.): 789
 Eurybiades: 1899, 1664
 Eurymedon, Battle of: 399
 Eustachian Tube: 572
 Eustis, James Biddle: 635
 Euterpe (myth.): 1284. Euxine: 223
Evangeline (poem): 635
 Evans, Marian (*George Eliot*): 606
 Evans, Robley D: 635
 Evanston, Ill: 635

Evansville, Ind: 635
 Evaporation: 636
 Everts, William Maxwell: 636
 Everest, Mount: 636, 874
 Everett, Edward: 636, 1094
 Everett, Mass: 637
 Everett, Wash: 637
 Everglades, Fla: 637
 Everlasting Flower (*Immortelle*): 917
 Evesham, Battle of: 585
 Evolution: 637, 1409, 2126, 2326
 Ewell, Richard Stoddert: 640
 Ewing, Ellen Boyle: 1741
 Ewing Thomas: 640, 1741
 Excalibur (myth.): 640
 Excise Duties: 1875
 Excursions, School: 640, 641
 Executive Mansion: 2079
 Exequatur: 448
 Exe River. *See* EXETER
 Exeter, England: 641; Cathedral 641
 Exeter Hall, London: 641
 Exiles, Russian: 1647, 1750
 Explorations. *See* AFRICA and AMERICA
 Explosives: 642
 Expositions: 642
 Express Companies: 642, 1973
 Extract of Beef: 1066
 Extradition: 643
 Eyck, Hubert and Jan van: 643
 Eye: 643
 Eylau, Battle of: 644
 Eyyub, Constantinople: 448
 Ezekiel: 644
 Ezra: 644, 972

F

F: 645
 Fabius Maximus: 645
 Fabian Policy: 645
 Factory and Factory-Legislation: 645
 Faed, Thomas: 645
 Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel: 645
 Fairbairn, Andrew Martin: 645
 Fairbairn, Sir William: 646
 Fairbanks, Charles Warren: 646
 Fairbanks, Erastus: 646
 Fairfax, Lord Thomas: 646
 Fair Havens. *See* CRETE
 Fairmount Park. *See* PHILADELPHIA
 Fair Oaks, Battle of: 646
 Fairy or Elf (myth.): 646
 Faithfull, Emily: 646
 Falcon: 647; Falconry: 647
 Falconer, Dr. R. A: 647
 Falkirk, Battle of: 2036
 Falkland Islands: 648
 Fall River, Mass: 648
 Fallen Timbers, Battle of: 1102
 Fallières, Clement A: 648, 705
 Falls of Montmorency. *See* QUEBEC
 Famine, Indian: 919

Faneuil Hall. *See* BOSTON
 Farabi. *See* ENCYCLOPEDIA
 Faraday, Michael: 648, 568, 596, 603, 1146
 Fargo, N. D: 648
 Farinelli, Carlo: 648
 Farjeon, B. L: 648
 Farley, Archbishop John M: 649
 Farming: 26
 Farnese, Alexander: 1468, 2087
 Farnese, Elizabeth, Queen of Spain: 1469
 Faroë Islands: 649
 Farragut, David Glasgow: 649
 Farrar, Frederick William: 649
 Far West, Missouri: 1263
 Fashoda, Egyptian Sudan: 650
 Fast: 650
Fata Morgana (myth.): 1239
 Fates (myth.): 650
 Fatimide Caliphs: 591
 Fats: 1376
 Faults (in geology): 650
 Faure, François Félix: 650, 1833
 Faust, Dr. Johann: 650
 Faust, Johann: 651
 Favenc, Ernest: 651

- Fawcett, Edgar: 651
 Fawcett, Henry: 651
 Fawkes, Guy: 651, 816
 Fayal, Azores: 149
 Feast. *See* FESTIVAL
 Feathers. 651
 Federalists: 1519; *Federalist, The*: 830, 966, 1519
 Federal Trade Commission: 651, 1985, 1948
 Feeding-Stuffs: 651
 Feehan, Patrick A.: 652
 Feeling: 652
 Felberg, Mount: 756
 Feldspar or Felspar: 653, 1778
 Felix, Antonius or Claudius: 653
 Fellah: 653
 Fellowship (collegiate): 654
 Felt: 654
 Fencing: 654
 Fenelon, François de Salignac: 654, 1085
 Fenians: 654
 Ferdinand of Austria: 1780
 Ferdinand I of Castile: 655, 1789
 Ferdinand III of Castile: 655
 Ferdinand V of Castile and Aragon: 655, 1789, 1752
 Ferdinand I, Emperor of Germany: 655
 Ferdinand II, Emperor of Germany: 655
 Ferdinand III, Emperor of Germany: 655, 1729
 Ferdinand I of Naples: 655
 Ferdinand II of Naples: 780
 Ferdinand IV of Naples: 655, 1752
 Ferdinand VII, King of Spain: 656, 1789
 Ferdinand, Saint. *See* FERDINAND III
 Ferguson, James: 656
 Fenshtah: 1081
 Fermentation: 656
 Ferments. *See* ENZYMES and FERMENTATION
 Fern: 656
 Fernando Po. *See* SPANISH AFRICA
 Fernie, B. C.: 657
 Ferrara, Duchess of: 247
 Ferrara, Duke of: 96, 1762
 Ferrara, Italy: 657
 Ferraris, Professor: 601
 Ferret: 657
 Ferruchi: 1081
 Ferry: 657
 Ferry, Jules François Camille: 657
 Ferryland: 657
 Fertilization: 657
 Fertilizers: 657
 Fessenden, William Pitt: 658
 Festivals: April Fools 86; Arbor Day 90; Bacchus 153; Chinese 390; Christmas 395; Decoration Day 513; Easter 576; Halloween 828; Labor 1015; Mardi Gras 1169; May 1192; New Year's 1331; Pass-over 1427; St. Nicholas 1348; Thanksgiving 1897
 Fetish: 658
 Feudal System: 658
 Fez, Morocco: 658
 Fez, University of: 658
 Fezzan: 658
 Fiber: 658
 Fiber Industries: 659
 Fichte, Johann Gottlieb: 659
 Fidelio (opera): 659
 Field, Cyrus West: 659
 Field, David Dudley: 659
 Field, Eugene: 659
 Field, Marshall: 660
 Field, Stephen Johnson: 660
 Field-Bindweed. *See* CONVULVULUS
 Fielding, Henry: 660, 1090
 Fielding, William S.: 660
 Fiesole, Italy: 683
 Fifteenth Amendment, The: 1982
 Fig: 660
 Fiji Islands: 661
 Filament: 661
 Filicales: 661
 Fillmore, Millard: 662
 Filter: 662
 Finance of U. S.: 1975
 Finch: 662
 Findley, Ohio: 662
 Fine Arts: 663. *See, also, ART and ARTISTS in Index*
 Fingal's Cave: 674
 Finland: 674, 1323; literature 1086; race 675
 Finland, Gulf of: 675
 Finns. *See* FINLAND
 Fir: 675
 Firdausi, Abdul Kasim Mansur: 676, 1081
 Fire: Chicago 380; London 1111
 Firearms. *See* ARMS
 Fireballs: 1212
 Fire-Brick: 265
 Fire-Damp: 676
 Fire-Engine: 676
 Fire-Extinguisher: 676
 Firefly: 676
 Fireproofing: 676
 Fireworks: 676
 Fire-Worship: 1426
 Firth of Clyde: 413
 Firth of Forth: 699
 Firth of Solway: 1779
 Firth of Tay: 1875
 Fish-Culture: 677
 Fish-Guano: 809
 Fish, Hamilton: 677
 Fisher, Fort: 1531, 2091
 Fisher, George Park: 677
 Fisher, Admiral Sir John: 677
 Fisher's Hill: 1739
 Fishery: cod 328; herring 869; menhaden 1203; oyster 1406; salmon 1666; sardines 1680; seal 1714; trout 1945; whale 2072, 1975
 Fishes: 678, 18
 Fishhawk: 678
 Fiske, John: 678
 Fiske, Mrs. Minnie Maddern: 679
 Fitch, John: 679, 1744, 1818
 Fitchburg, Mass: 679
 Fitchett, William Henry: 679
 Fitzgerald, Edward: 1382
 Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles: 679
 Five Forks, Battle of: 679, 1740
 Five Nations, The: 940

- Flag: 679
 Flagstone: 1733
 Flag-of-Truce: 680
 Flamingo: 680
 Flaminius: 835
 Flammarion, Camille: 680
 Flanders: 681
 Flandrin, Jean Hippolite: 681
 Flatbows or Kootenay: 1010
 Flatfish: 681
 Flatheads: 681
 Flax: 682, 1077
 Flaxseed-Oil: 682
 Flea: 682
 Fleming, Marjorie. *See* MARJORIE FLEM-
 ING
 Fleitmann: 1348
Fleur-de-Lis: 682, 938
 Flicker: 682
 Flint: 682
 Flint, Austin: 682
 Flint Implements: 683
 Flintlock: 814
 Flint, Mich: 683
 Flodden Field, Battle of: 683, 957
 Flood, The: 937; 524, Mississippi 1240; Nile
 1351
 Flood-Plains: 683
 Flora: 683
 Florence, Italy: 683; cathedrals 683; gates
 1711; under the Medici 1197; under
 Savonarola 1684
 Florentine Art: 672
 Floriculture: 887
 Florida: 683, 716, 1303; cession 684;
 discovery 1525; Everglades 637; Menen-
 dez 1203; settlements 1203; Ribault
 1609
 Florida Keys: 684
 Florida Strait: 1217
 Flotow, Freiherr Friedrich von: 685
 Flourder: 685
 Flour: 685; of Minneapolis 1235
 Flower: 685
 Flowers, National: 686
 Flowering Plants: 687
 Fluorspar: 687
 Flute: 687
 Flux: 687
 Fly: 687
 Flycatchers: 687
 Flying-Fish: 687
 Flying-Foxes. *See* BAT
 Flying-Lizard: 548
 Flying-Machine: 18
 Flying-Squirrel: 688
 Focus: 688
 Fog: 688
 Fogo, N. F.: 688
 Fogo (volcano). *See* CAPE VERD ISLANDS
 Folk, Joseph W.: 688
Folkthing. *See* DENMARK
 Folklore: 688
 Follicle: 689
 Fond du Lac, Wis: 689
 Fontaine. *See* LA FONTAINE
 Fontainebleau, France: 689
 Fontenoy, Battle of: 689, 1685
 Foochow, China: 689
 Food: 689
 Food (of plants): 690
 Fool. *See* JESTER
 Foot: 690
 Football: 690, 691
 Foote, Andrew Hull: 692
 Foote, Mary Hallock: 692
 Forage-Crops. *See* FEEDING-STUFFS
 Foraker, Joseph Benson: 692
 Forbes, Archibald: 692
 Forbes, John Colin: 692
 Force: 692
 Force, Moment of: 692
 Force-Pump. *See* PUMP
 Ford, Paul Leicester: 1096
 Forest: 693, 1970, 1972
 Forest-Reserves: 693
 Forest-Service: 693
 Forge: 694
 Forget-Me-Not (flower): 694
 Form (in music): 694
 Formosa or Taiwan: 696
 Forrest, Edwin: 697
 Forrest, Nathan Bedford: 697
 Forrest, Sir John: 697
 Forster, William Edward: 697
 Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Ill: 379
 Fort de France, Martinique: 1179
 Fort Dodge, Iowa: 697
 Fort Donelson: 697, 1741
 Fort Duquesne: 714, 715
 Fort Fisher, Battle of: 698
 Fort Francis, Ont: 698
 Fort Henry. *See* FORT DONELSON
 Fort Laramie, Wyoming: 2116
 Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: 1043
 Fort Madison, Iowa: 698
 Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida: 1655
 Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.: 698
 Fortress Monroe, Virginia: 698
 Fort Necessity, Penn: 715
 Fort Orange, N. Y.: 1334
 Fort Schuyler, N. Y.: 1996
 Fort Scott, Kan: 698
 Fort Smith, Ark: 698
 Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C.: 698
 Fort Wayne, Ind: 699
 Fort Wei-Hai-Wei: 1014
 Fort William, Canada: 699
 Fort Worth, Texas: 699
 Forth, Firth of: 699
 Forth River: 699, 1708
 Fortification: 699
 Fortuna: 700
 Fortunate Islands: 322
 Fortune Bay, N. F.: 700
 Fortuny y Carbo, Mariano: 700
Forum of Rome: 701, 1629
 Fossil: 701
 Foster, John Watson: 701
 Foster, Stephen Collins: 702
 Foucauld, J. B. L.: 819, 1068
 Fouché, Joseph: 702
 Foundation: 702
 Foundry: 702

- Fountain of Youth (myth.): 1525
 Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph: 702, 1775
 Fowl: 1540
 Fox: 703, 1652
 Fox, Charles James: 703
 Fox, George: 703
 Foxhound: 539
 Fra Angelico: 72
 France: 703, 632; army 108; bank 168; coal-fields 1656; colonies 427, 312, 417, 716, 811, 1179, 1324, 1723, 1843, 1913; debt 1306; dynasties 252, 335, 704, 1208; education 706, 1422, 1987; flag 680; fortifications 699; in America 714, 1727; in Egypt 591, 1301; in Indo-China 1748; in Mexico 1191, 1217; literature 1085; newspapers 1343; persecutions 895; protection 713; railroads 1582; wars: Austrian Succession 146, 1170, 689, 1685; Napoleonic 141, 206, 644, 969, 1028, 1051, 1107, 1169, 1186, 1301, 1345, 1782, 1929, 1965, 2033, 2052, 2067; Spanish succession 1173, 227, 1585; Alsace-Lorraine 55; Brittany 272; Burgundy 291; Flanders 681; Normandy 1356; University 1782, 1987, 706. *See* NAPOLEON, FRENCH REVOLUTION and FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
 France, Isle of: 1190
 Francesca, Piero della: 706
 Francis I of France: 704, 948, 1757
 Francis II of France: 895
 Francis II of Germany: 704
 Francis d'Assisi: 706
 Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria: 706
 Francis, Sir Philip: 982
 Franciscans: 707
 Francke, A. H.: 1355
 Franco-German War: 707, 759, 1686
 Franconia, House of: 758
 Franconia Mountains. *See* WHITE MOUNTAINS
 Franconians: 1686
 Frankfort, Ky: 707
 Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia: 707
 Frankincense: 708
 Frankish War: 1686
 Franklin, Benjamin: 708, 1536, 1766
 Franklin College. *See* GEORGIA UNIVERSITY
 Franklin, Sir John: 799, 1706
 Franklin, Tenn: 708; (definition of) 708
 Franklin Territory, Canada: 317
 Franklin, William Buel: 710
 Franks: 710, 1686
 Franz, Robert: 710
 Fraser, Duncan C.: 710
 Fraser, William A.: 710
 Fraser River: 710
 Fraunhofer, Joseph: 710, 531, 1794, 1813
 Frechette, Louis: 711
 Frederick I, Barbarossa: 711, 758, 947
 Frederick II of Germany: 483
 Frederick III, Emperor of Germany: 711
 Frederick I, King of Denmark: 521
 Frederick VII, King of Denmark: 521
 Frederick I, King of Prussia: 711
 Frederick II, the Great, King of Prussia: 711, 1686, 1727, 1728
 Frederick Augustus I, Elector of Saxony: 1686
 Frederick Augustus III, King of Saxony: 1686
 Frederick VII. *See* CHRISTIAN IX
 Frederick Charles, Prince: 712
 Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg: 712
 Frederick William I, King of Prussia: 712, 1118
 Frederick William III, King of Prussia: 1118, 1386
 Frederick William IV, King of Prussia: 712, 1118
 Frederick, Md: 712
 Fredericksburg, Battle of: 712, 1839
 Frederickton, N. B.: 712
 Freeman, Edward Augustus: 712
 Freeman, Mary Eleanor Wilkins: 712
 Freemasons: 713
 Freehand Drawing: 551
 Free-Love: 1451
 Freeport, Ill: 713
 Free-Soil Party: 1520, 1847, 2076
 Free-Trade: 713
 Freiburg, University of: 155
 Freya (myth.): 1999
Freischütz, *Der* (opera): 713
 Fremont, John Charles: 713, 1359
 Fremont, O.: 713
 Fremont's Peak: 713
 French Academy: 6
 French, Alice (*Octave Thanet*): 714
 French and Indian Wars: 714
 French Chalk: 363
 French Congo: 716
 French Guinea: 716
 French Language, The: 716
 French Literature: 1085
 French Military Territories: 716
 French National Library, The: 1064
 French Oceania. *See* NEW CALEDONIA and the SOCIETY ISLANDS
 French Opera: 1385
 French, Major-General J. D. P.: 716
 French Revolution: 717, 1301
 French Slavery: 1766
 French Somali Coast or Protectorate. *See* SOMALILAND
 French Sudan: 1843
 French West Africa: 717
 Freneau, Philip: 1093
 Frère, Pierre Edouard: 717
 Frère, Sir Bartle: 1304
 Fresnel, Augustin Jean: 89, 628, 718 1794
 Fresno, Cal: 718
 Freytag, Gustav: 718
 Friar Tuck: 949
 Frick, Henry Clay: 718
 Friedland: 2036; Battle of 1301
 Friendly Islands or Tonga Group: 718
 Friends, Society of. *See* QUAKERS
 Frietchie, Barbara: 1095
 Frigate-Bird: 718
 Frigga or Frigg (myth.): 160, 1372

Frobisher, Sir Martin: 719
 Froebel, Friedrich Wilhelm August: 719,
 460, 735, 1002, 1720
 Frog: 719
 Froissart, Jean: 720 1084
 Frond (in plants): 720
 Fronde, War of the: 440
 Frontenac, Comte de: 720, 1005
 Frontenac County: 720
 Frontenac, Fort: 1005
 Frost: 720
 Froude, James Anthony: 721
 Fruit: 721
 Fruitraising in U. S.: 1971
 Fry, Elizabeth: 721
 Fuegians: 722
 Fuego, Mount: 810
 Fuego, Tierra del: 1911
 Fugitive Slave-Law, The: 722

Fujiyama or Fusi-yama, Mount: 726
 Fulahs, The: 1778; Empire 1349
 Fulk, Count of Anjou: 745
 Fuller, Melville Weston: 722
 Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli,
 722
 Fulton, Robert: 722, 1744
 Funchal, Madeira: 1141
 Fundy, Bay of: 724
 Fungi: 724
 Funston, Gen. George: 33
 Fur: 724
 Furies (myth.): 725
 Furnace: 725
 Furniture-Manufacture: 726
 Furs: 726
 Further India: 923
 Fuze: 726

G

G: 728
 Gabun, French Kongo: 716
 Gabun River: 557
 Gad: 971
 Gadsden Purchase: 728, 1949, 1981
 Gadski, Johanna: 728
 Gæa (myth.): 1682, 1991
 Gaelic Dialect: 1709, 357, 1765
 Gaetano: 849
 Gage, Lyman Judson: 728
 Gaines Mill, Battle of: 728, 954, 1767
 Gainesville, Tex: 728
 Gainsborough, Thomas: 728
 Galactometer: 1019
 Galahad, Sir (myth.): 729, 790
 Galapagos Islands: 580
 Galata, Constantinople: 447
 Galaxy: 1226
 Galba: 1320
 Galen, Claudius: 729, 1322
 Galena, Ill: 729
 Galena, Kan: 729
 Galerius: 533
 Galesburg, Ill: 729
 Galicia: 1301, 1788
 Galilee: 729
 Galilee, Sea of: 729
 Galileo, Galilei: 730, 451, 1084, 1220, 1848,
 1885, 2134
 Gallatin, Albert: 730, 797
 Galle, Johann Gottfreid: 1499
 Galleass: 730
 Galleots: 730
 Galley: 730, 1743
 Galls: 730
 Galt, Sir Alexander: 731
 Galt, Ont: 731
 Galton, Francis: 731
 Galuppi, Baldassare: 731
 Galvani, Luigi: 731
 Galvanized Iron: 1649

Galvanometer: 731
 Galveston, Tex: 732, 1896
 Gama. Vasco da: 732, 576, 975, 1304
 Gambetta, Leon Michel: 733, 1717
 Gambia River: 733
 Gambia, West Africa: 733
 Games: 734
 Gametangium: 735
 Gametes: 735
 Gametophyte: 735
 Gamopetalous Flowers: 735
 Gandamak, Treaty of: 1001
 Gando: 735
 Ganges River: 735
 Ganymede (myth.): 736
 Gapon, Father: 736
 Garcia III of Navarre: 655
 Garcia, Calixto: 736
 Garden, Major: 731
 Garden: Eden 581; Gethsemane 762; hang-
 ing 834, 1727; Hesperides 870
 Gardiner, Samuel Rawson: 736
 Gardner, Mass: 736
 Gardner Gun: 1136
 Garfield, James Abram: 736, 643
 Garfield, James R: 737
 Garibaldi, Giuseppe: 737, 560, 948, 1194,
 1301, 1410, 1752
 Garland, Hamlin: 737
 Garnet: 738
 Garonne River: 738
 Garrett Biblical Institute: 1361
 Garrick, David: 738
 Garrison, William Lloyd: 738, 1341, 1471,
 1766
 Garter, Order of the: 738
 Gary, Ind.: 739
 Gary, School System at: 1702a
 Gas: 739, 1280, 1306; Gas-Engine: 739, 740
 Gasoline: 1300
 Gasteropods: 1248

- Gastric Juice: 1831, 1451
 Gate of Mycenæ: 669
 Gates, Horatio, Gen: 740, 1679
 Gatineau River: 741
 Gatling Gun: 324, 1136
 Gatling, Richard Jordan: 741
 Gaul: 741, 704
 Gaumata, Persian Pretender: 284, 503
 Gaunt, John of: 373
 Gauss, Carl Friedrich: 741, 2062
 Gautier, Théophile: 741
 Gaveston, Piers de: 586
 Gay, John: 741
 Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis: 741
 Gaza, Palestine: 1470
 Gazelle: 78
 Geary, John White: 742
 Ged, William: 1823
 Gedimen, Prince: 1101
 Gehenna: 742
 Geijer, Eric Gustaf: 742, 1087
 Geikie, Sir Archibald: 742
 Gelon of Syracuse: 1861
 Gemblours, Battle of: 974
 Gemini (constellation): 347
 Gemmæ: 742
 Gems: 1832; agate 25; amethyst 63; chalcedony 362; diamond 527; emerald 611; garnet 738; topaz 1923; tourmaline 1928
 Generative Cell: 742
 Genesis: 1081
 Genet, Edward Charles: 742
 Geneva Award, The: 36
 Geneva, Lake of: 743
 Geneva, N. Y.: 743
 Geneva, Switzerland: 743
 Genevieve, Saint: 1422
 Genghis Khan: 743, 986, 1251, 1647, 1669
 Gennargentu, Mount: 1680
 Gennesaret, Lake: 729
 Genoa, Italy: 744, 1680; cathedral 744; university: 744
 Genoux: 1824
 Genseric: 744, 1627 2002
 Gentian: 744
 Geodesy: 1941
 Geoffrey of Anjou: 744
 Geoffrey of Monmouth: 1004
 Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Étienne: 640
 Geography: 745; latitude 1035; map 1165; physical 1482; outlines 2229, 2286, 2330
 Geography, Teaching of: 745
 Geological Survey: 747
 Geology: 747; clouds 412; coal 413; drift 553; fossil 701; water 2051; outlines 2226
 Geometry: 750
 Geophilous Plants: 750
 George I of England: 751, 1174, 2038
 George II of England: 751, 1373, 1685, 1727, 1728, 2038
 George III of England: 751, 1495
 George IV of England: 751
 George V of England: 751
 George I of Greece: 751, 801
 George, Czerny: 1726
 George, Henry: 752, 1760
 George Junior-Republic: 752
 George, Lake: 752
 George, Prince: 75
 George, Saint: 752, 738
 Georgetown, British Guiana: 752
 Georgia: 752
 Georgia, University of: 755
 Georgian Bay: 755, 900
 Georgian Gulf: 710
 Geotropism: 755
 Geranium: 755
 Gerard, Baron François Pascal: 755
 Gerfalcon: 647
 Gerhardt, Paul: 755
 Gerizim, Mount: 1669
 Gerland, Professor: 1719
 German Art: 673
 German Confederation (North): 1686
 German East Africa: 755
 German Empire: 756, 632, 635; Alsace-Lorraine 55; army 108; Baden 155; bank 168; Bavaria 183; colonies 758, 859, 987, 1325; flag 680; Franco-German War 707; Hannover 835; Hanseatic League 836; Hesse 870; Hohenzollern 878; literature 1087 navy 1313; Peasants' War 1436; protection 713; Prussia 1555; Saxony 1686; Swabia 1852; universities 760, 1987; Westphalia 2071; Württemberg 2113
 German Ocean (North Sea): 1360
 German Oceania: 760
 German Southwest Africa: 760
 Germantown, Battle of: 760
 Germination: 760, 1718
 Germ Theory of Disease: 761
 Gérome, Leon: 761
 Gerry, Elbridge: 761
 Gertrude of Wyoming (poem): 2116
 Gessler: 1886
 Gethsemane: 762
 Gettysburg Address (oration): 1074
 Gettysburg, Battle of: 762, 1047
 Gettysburg Cemetery: 1074
 Geyser: 762
 Gezo, King of Dahomé: 496
 Ghâts Mountains: 763
 Ghazni: 1721
 Ghent, Belgium: 763, 681; treaty 184; university 763
 Gherardi, Bancroft: 763
 Ghetto: 763
 Ghibellines and Guelphs: 810
 Ghiberti, Lorenzo: 763, 1712
 Ghiké, Helen (KOLTSEF-MASALSKI, PRINCESS): 1010
 Ghirlandajo, Domenico Corradi: 764
 Giants' Causeway: 764
 Gibbon, Edward: 764
 Gibbons, Cardinal James: 764
 Gibraltar: 764
 Gibson, Charles Dana: 765
 Gibson, John: 1712
 Giddings, Joshua Reed: 765
 Gideon or Jerubbaal: 765, 626
 Giffard, H. J.: 926
 Gila Monster: 765
 Gila River: 765

- Gil Blas* (novel): 1057
 Gilbert Islands: 765, 1522
 Gilbert, Sir Humphrey: 766
 Gilbert, William: 766, 1146
 Gilbert, William Schwenk: 766
 Gilder, Richard Watson: 766
 Gildersleeve, Basil Lanneau: 766
 Gileadites: 1742
 Gilead, Mount: 766
 Gills (Respiration, Organs of): 1603
 Gilman, Daniel Coit: 767
 Gin or Geneva: 767
 Ginger, White or Black: 1798
 Ginkgo: 767
 Ginnunga Gap (myth.): 508
 Gioja: 435
 Giorione da Castelfranco (Giorgio Barba-
 relli): 767
 Giotto di Bondone: 767
 Giraffe: 768
 Giraldu Tower: 1729
 Girard College: 768
 Girard, Stephen: 768
 Girardin, Émile de: 768
 Gironde River: 738
 Girondists: 768, 717, 1625
 Girouard, Hon. Desiré: 769
 Gizdhubar or Izdubar: 1080, 1081
 Gizeh, Egypt, Pyramids of: 1565
 Glacé Bay, C. B.: 769, 55
Glacé, Mer de: 1206, 55
Glacier des Bois: 365
 Glaciers: 769, 553, 750
 Gladden, Washington: 770
 Gladiator: 770
 Gladiolus: 771
 Gladsheim: 2035
 Gladstone, Herbert J.: 771
 Gladstone, William Ewart: 771, 697, 1425,
 1665
 Glasgow, Scotland: 772
 Glasgow, University of: 772
 Glass: 772, 1369
 Glastonbury Abbey: 562
 Glastonbury, England: 773
 Glauber's Salts: 777
 Glendower, Owen: 773, 2035
 Glen Falls, N. Y.: 774
 Glen Sligachan: 1765
 Glen, The New York: 326
 Gloucester, England: 774
 Gloucester, Mass: 774
 Glove: 774
 Gloversville, N. Y.: 774
 Glowworm: 774
 Gluck, Christoph Willibald: 774
 Glucose, Dextrose or Grape-Sugar: 775
 Glumes: 775
 Glycerine, Nitro: 1354, 1376
 Glyptothek, The: 1277
 Gnat: 775
 Gneiss: 775
 Gnomes (myth.): 646
 Gnostics: 775
 Gnu: 775
 Goat Island: 1345
 Goat: 775; alpaca 54; wool 2107
 Gobelin Tapestry: 1044
 Gobi or Shamo, Desert of: 776
 Godavari River: 776
 Goderich, Ont.: 776
 Godfrey of Bouillon: 776, 316, 483
 Godiva, Lady: 469
Godiva (poem): 469
 Godolphin, Sir Francis: 1706
God Save the King (hymn): 776
 Godunoff, Boris: 1648
 Godwin-Austen, Mount: 874
 Godwin, Mary: 1738
 Goeben: 1662
 Goethals, Colonel G. W.: 776
 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang: 777, 109, 550
 650, 1088, 1685, 1689, 1764
 Gog and Magog (myth.): 777
 Golconda, India: 777
 Gold: 777; discoveries in Australia 142, 1331;
 Black Hills 223; California 309; Mon-
 tana 1254
 Gold Coast, Africa: 777
 Golden Age (myth.): 778
 Golden Fleece: 778
 Golden Flower, Order of: 396
 Golden Gate: 778, 1671
 Golden House, The: 1302
 Goldenrod: 778
 Golden-Winged Woodpecker: 682
 Goldfinch: 778
 Goldfish: 778
 Goldoni, Carlo: 550
 Goldsmith, Oliver: 778, 1090
 Goldschmidt, Madame (Jenny Lind): 1076
 Golf: 779
 Golgotha: 311
 Goliath: 506
 Gomez, Maximo: 779, 484
 Gomorrah: 1778
 Gompers, Samuel: 780
 Gonfalon (flag): 679
 Gonsalvo de Cordova, Hernandez: 780
 Gonzaga Cameo: 315
 Goodfellow, Robin (myth.): 1559
 Good Friday: 780
 Good Hope, Cape of: 329
 Goodrich, Samuel Griswold: 780
 Goodyear, Charles: 780, 920
 Goose: 780
 Gooseberry: 781
 Gopher: 781
 Gordian Knot: 781, 44
 Gordius: 781
 Gordon-Bennett, Mount: 1650
 Gordon, Charles ("Chinese"): 781, 592, 613,
 1001, 1070, 1843, 1865
 Gordon, Rev. Charles W.: 782
 Gordon, Rev. D. M.: 782
 Gordon, John Brown: 783
 Gorée, Commune of: 1723
 Gorgas, Colonel W. C.: 783
 Gorges, Sir Ferdinando: 1320
 Gorgon (myth.): 783
 Gorilla: 783
 Gorky, Maxim: 783
 Gorman, Arthur Pue: 783
 Gorst, Sir Eldon: 590

- Gortchakoff, Prince Alexander Michaelovich: 784
 Gosnold, Bartholomew: 784
 Gosse, Edmund Williams: 784
 Gosse, Philip Henry: 784
 Gota River: 1854
 Gotha. *See* SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA
 Gothenburg, Sweden: 784
 Gothic Architecture and Sculpture: 670
 Goths: 784, 801, 947, 1854, 1858, 1899
 Gothic Language: 1965
Götterdämmerung (opera): 785
 Göttingen, Prussia: 785
 Gottschalk, Louis Moreau: 785
 Gough, John Bartholomew: 785
 Gould, Benjamin Apthorp: 786
 Gould, Helen M.: 786
 Gould, Jay: 786
 Gounod, Charles François: 786
 Gourd: 787
 Government, American: 1973-5
 Government: 787
 Government Lands: 1971, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1981; division of 1851; homestead 882; preëemption 1544
 Governor (engine): 788
 Governor's Island: 1335
 Governor's Palace (Santa Fe): 1676
 Gowan, J. R.: 788
 Gower, Mrs. F. A. (*Nordica*): 1355
 Gracchus, Caius Sempronius: 788
 Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius: 788
 Graces (myth.), The: 789, 1777
 Grackle or Blackbird: 222
 Grady, Henry W.: 789
 Græci and Ionians: 801
 Grafting: 789
 Grail (myth.), The Holy: 790, 729, 914
 Grains: barley 172; buckwheat 283; corn 457; oats 1368; rice 1610; rye 1650; wheat 2073
 Grain-Elevator: 790
 Gramophone: 791
 Grampian Hills: 1708, 791
 Grammar: 790, 1027
 Gramme, 569 1347
 Granada, Spain: 791, 1347, 1788
 Grand Canal, The: 389
 Grand Cañon: 100
 Grand Customs: 496
Grandfather's Chair (story): 792
 Grand Army of the Republic: 1601
 Grand Falls, Lab: 1017
 Grand Forks, N. D.: 792
 Grand Island: 1345
 Grand Isle Bay: 1850
 Grand Rapids, Mich: 792
 Grand Remonstrance: 368
 Grand River: 792
 Grand Terre: 808
 Grand Trianon: 2015
 Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company: 792
 Granite: 792
 Granson, Battle of: 1858
 Grant, D.D., George Monro: 792
 Grant, J. A.: 1795
 Grant, Robert: 1097
 Grant, Ulysses Simpson: 793, 373, 421, 1047, 1739, 1741, 1804
 Granville College: 521
 Granville, George Leveson-Gower, Earl of: 794
 Grape: 794
 Grape-Fruit: 795
 Grape Phylloxera: 795
 Grape-Sugar. *See* GLUCOSE
 Graphite: 795
 Graphophone: 795
 Graphotype: 795
 Grass: 795; alfalfa 46; bamboo 165; clover 413; millet 1227
 Grasshopper: 796
 Gratianus: 1900
 Grattan, Henry: 796, 937
 Gratz, Austria: 796
 Gravel: 796
 Gravelotte, Battle of: 796, 707, 185
 Gravitation: 796, 1344
 Gray, Asa: 797
 Gray Brant: 781
 Gray, Horace: 797
 Gray, Lord: 774
 Gray, Stephen: 596
 Gray, Thomas: 797, 1058
 Great Altai Mountains: 1749
 Great Basin: 798
 Great Bear Lake: 798
 Great Britain: 798
 Great Charter, The: 586, 1145
 Great Dane: 880
Great Eastern, The (ship): 799
 Greater New York: 1334
Great Expectations (novel): 799
 Great Falls, Montana: 799
 Greathead, Henry: 1067
 Great Kanawha River: 799
 Great Lakes, The: 1022; Erie 624; Huron 900; Michigan 1219; Ontario 1385; Superior 1856
 Great Meadows: 714
 Great Mogul: 527
 Great Pedee River: 799
 Great Plague: 1499
 Great Mosque: 1196
 Great Plain of China: 389
 Great Powers of Europe, The: 799
 Great Saint Bernard Dog: 539, 889
 Great Salt Lake: 800, 1995
 Great Slave Lake: 800; River: 800
 Great Smoky Mountain: 1889
 Great Sodus: 800
 Great Saint Bernard Pass: 55, 1655
 Great Wall of China: 391
 Great War (1914): 160
 Grebe, The: 800
 Greece: 800, 633, 1743, 1751; Achæan League 6; architecture 93; Argos 96; armor 105; arms 106; art 669; astronomy 127; Athens 130; Attica 134; Bœotia 233; colonies 427; Corinth 455; 518, 1861; drama 550, 1898; laws of Lycurgus 1126; of Draco 547; of Pericles 1453; of Solon 1779; literature 1082; Macedonia 1135; Olympic games

- 1381; races of 545; Pelasgians 1442;
 Peloponnesian war 1443; Persian wars
 399, 493, 1056, 1167, 1228, 1431, 1501,
 1664, 1901; pottery 1538; sculpture 1711,
 605; slavery 1765; Thessaly 1902
 Greek Empire: 298
 Greeley, Horace: 801, 1599
 Greely, Adolphus Washington: 802, 1514
 Greely Relief Expedition: 1689
 Greenback Party: 1520
 Green Bay, Wis: 802
 Green, John Richard: 802
 Green, Seth: 802
 Greene, Nathaniel: 803
 Greene, Albert Gorton: 1094
 Greenland: 803; Greenland Current 1370
 Greenlet or Vireo: 2023
 Green-Mountain Boys: 2013
 Green Mountains: 803
 Greenock, Scotland: 803
 Greenough, Horatio: 803, 1712
 Greensboro, N. C: 803
 Greenville, S. C: 804
 Greenville, Tex: 804
 Greenville, Treaty of: 1102
 Greenway, Thomas: 804
 Greenwich, England: 804
 Greenwich Observatory: 804, 1914
 Gregorian Calendar: 1042
 Gregory: 804
 Gregory I (pope): 804
 Gregory VII (pope): 804, 326
 Gregory VIII (pope): 1762
 Gregory XIII (pope): 1042
 Gregory XV (pope): 542
 Greig, Captain: 1780
 Grenelle Artesian Well: 113
 Grenfell, George: 805
 Grenfell, Wilfrid T: 805
 Grenville's Stamp-Act: 1781
 Gresham, Walter Quinton: 805
 Gretna Green, Scotland: 805
 Greuze, Jean Baptiste: 805
 Grévy, François Paul Jules: 805
 Grey, Albert Henry, Earl: 805
 Grey, Elizabeth: 587
 Grey, Lady Jane: 806, 587, 1180, 1613
 Greyhound: 806
 Greysolon, Daniel: 861
 Grignan, Count of: 1729
 Grisel: 1666
 Grimaldi's Fringes: 531, 1732
 Grimm, Jacob Ludwig Karl: 806, 689
 Grimm, Wilhelm: 806
 Grinnell Expedition: 988
 Griqualand, East: 806
 Grisi, Giulia: 806
 Grisons: 1857
 Gristle: 806
 Grosbeak, Cardinal: 806, 1350
Grosser-Garten: 552
 Grote, George: 817
 Grotius, Hugo: 1086
 Grouchy, Marquis Emmanuel de: 807
 Ground-Moraine: 770
 Ground-Hog: 2106
 Grouse: 807
 Growth (in plants): 808
 Gryffith, Llewellyn: 2035
 Guadalajara, Mexico: 808
 Guadalquivir River: 808
 Guadalupe, Island: 808
 Guam: 809, 1791, 1967
 Guanaco: 1105
 Guanajuato, Mexico: 809
 Guano and Guano Islands: 809
 Guano Fish: 809
 Guamata: 503
 Guantanamo: Bay 809
 Guasimas, Las, Cuba: 809
 Guatemala: 810, 1034, 1668
 Guayaquil, Ecuador: 810, 580
 Gudrun (myth.): 1756
 Guelph, Ontario: 810
 Guelphs and Ghibellines: 810
 Guinevere (myth.): 114
 Guericke, Otto von: 34
 Guiana: 811
 Guernsey Islands: 366
 Guido Aretinus: 811
 Guild: 811
 Guillotine: 812
 Guinea-Fowl: 812
 Guinea, French: 812
 Guinea, Portuguese: 812
 Guinea, Gulf of: 812
 Guinea-Pig: 812, 890
 Guiscard, Robert: 812, 805
 Guise, Family of: 895
 Guise, Henry I, Duke of: 813, 895
 Guitar: 813
 Guiteau, Charles: 737
 Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume: 813
 Gulf-Stream: 813, 133, 1369, 1713
Gulistan (poem): 1652
 Gull: 813
 Gum Elastic: 920
 Gum Resin: 1294, 1452
 Gum Trees: 631
 Gun: 814; 1659; air 34; cannon 323;
 Dahlgren 495; Krupp 1013; Nordenfeldt
 1136; revolver 1604; rifle 1614; shot
 1747
 Gunboat: 815
 Guncotton: 815, 642
 Gunnery: 815
 Gunnison Tunnel: 941
 Gunpowder: 816
 Gunpowder Plot: 816
 Gunsaulus, Frank Wakeley: 816
 Gunther (myth.): 1387
 Gunung Kendang Mountains: 966
 Gurth: 949
 Gustav V of Sweden: 817
 Gustavus Adolphus or Gustavus II of Swe-
 den: 816, 655, 1854, 1903, 1913, 2037
 Gustavus I of Sweden: 816
 Gustavus III of Sweden: 1641
 Gustavus Vasa of Sweden: 1854
 Gutenberg, Johannes: 817, 651, 1193, 1549.
 1962
 Guthrie, Okla: 817
 Gut of Canso: 328
 Guttapercha or India-Rubber: 817

Guyot, Arnold: 817
 Gwalior, India: 817
 Gyges of Lydia, King: 1126
 Gymnasium and Gymnastics: 817, 1701

Gymnosperms: 818
 Gypsies: 818
 Gypsum: 819
 Gyroscope: 819

H

H: 820
 Haakon VII: 820, 1361
 Haarlem, Holland: 820
 Habakkuk: 820
 Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan: 22
 Habberton, John: 820
Habeas Corpus (in law): 820
 Habit: 821
 Hackensack, N. J.: 821
 Hades (myth.): 1507
 Haddock: 821
 Hadley, Arthur Twining: 822
 Hadrian, Publius Ælius: 822, 131, 680, 969
 Hadrian's Wall: 822, 1728
 Hæckel, Ernst Heinrich: 822, 640
 Hæmon (myth.): 80
 Hafiz, Mohammed Shems-ud-din: 822, 1081, 1746
 Hafza: 1011
 Hagar, Stansbury: 823
 Hagen (myth.): 1347
 Hagerstown, Md: 823
 Haggard, Henry Rider: 823
 Haggart, John G: 823
Hagia Sophia, Mosque of: 671
 Hague, The, Netherlands: 824
 Hague Peace-Conference: 823
 Hahnemann, Christian Friedrich Samuel: 824
 Hail: 824; cloud 412; rain 1582
Hail Columbia (poem): 824
 Haileybury, Canada: 824
 Hair: 824
 Hairs: 825
 Haiti or Hayti: 825, 1677
Haj, The. *See* DAMASCUS
 Haji Ware: 665
 Hakla or Hecla: 857
 Hakluyt, Richard: 825
 Halcyon or Kingfisher: 1004
 Hale, Edward Everett: 826
 Hale, John Parker: 826
 Hale, Nathan: 826, 1806
 Hale, Sir Matthew: 2102
 Halftone: 826
 Haliburton, Thomas Chandler: 826
 Halibut: 826
 Halicarnassus: 868
 Halidon Hill, Battle of: 586
 Halifax, England: 827
 Halifax, Nova Scotia: 827
 Hall, Charles F: 1513
 Hall, Granville Stanley: 827
 Hall, Robert: 827
 Hallam, Henry: 827
 Halle, Saxony: 828

Halleck, Fitz-Greene: 828, 1093
 Halleck, Henry Wager: 828
 Halley's Comet: 433
 Hall of Fame, New York City: 828
 Halloween: 828
 Halophytes: 828
 Halsted, Murat: 829
 Hamadan or Ecbatana: 578
 Haman. *See* ESTHER
 Hamath, Syria: 829
 Hamburg, Germany: 829
 Hamerton, Philip Gilbert: 830
 Hamilcar: 830, 343, 1081, 1751
 Hamilton, Alexander: 830, 1339, 1706
Hamilton, Gail (Mary Abigail Dodge): 538
 Hamilton, Ohio: 831
 Hamilton, Ontario: 832
 Hamilton, Sir William: 831
Hamlet (drama): 831
 Hamlin, Hannibal: 831
 Hammerfest, Norway: 831
 Hammond, Indiana: 832
 Hammond, William Alexander: 832
 Hampden, John: 832
 Hampton Institute: 832, 1318
 Hampton Roads, Va: 832
 Hampton, Wade: 832
 Hancock, John: 833
 Hancock, Winfield Scott: 833
 Hand: 833
 Handel, George Frederick: 834, 1130, 1210
 Hang-Chow, China: 834
 Hanging Gardens of Babylon: 834, 1722
 Hanna, Marcus A: 834
 Hannay, James: 834
 Hannibal: 834, 1664, 1706
 Hannibal, Mo: 835
 Hanne: 830, 1081
 Hanoi Cochin-China: 417
 Hanke, Countess: 182
 Hanover or Hannover, Germany: 835, 130
 Hanover, House of: 617
 Hanover, N. H: 835
 Hansa Towns, Germany: 836
 Hanseatic League: 836, 829
 Hapgood, Norman: 836
 Hapsburg, House of: 836, 146
 Hardpan. *See* FOUNDATION
 Harcourt, Richard: 836
 Harcourt, Sir William: 836
 Hardee, William J: 837
 Hardicanute: 585
 Hardy, Arthur S: 837
 Hardy, Thomas: 837
 Hare: 837
 Hargreaves, James: 838, 102, 1799

- Harivi: 1084
 Harlan, John Marshall: 838
Harland, Marion (Mary Virginia Terhune): 1892
 Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford: 1787
 Harmar, Josiah: 838
 Harmony: 838, 1694
 Harmsworth, Alfred: 841
 Harold II of England: 841, 585, 616, 847
 2085
 Haroun-al-Raschid: 841, 156
 Harp: 841
 Harper's Ferry, W. Va: 841, 275, 954
 Harper, William Rainey: 841
 Harpies (myth.): 842
 Harpsichord: 842
 Harraden, Beatrice: 842
 Harriman, E. H.: 842
 Harrington, B. J.: 842
 Harriott, Mrs. F. C. (Clara Morris): 1265
 Harris, Joel Chandler: 842
 Harris, Robert: 843
 Harris, Townsend M.: 962
 Harris, William Torrey: 843
 Harrisburg, Pa: 843
 Harrison, N. J.: 843
 Harrison, Benjamin: 843
 Harrison, Frederic: 844
 Harrison, Mrs. Burton: 844
 Harrison, William Henry: 844
 Harrow, England: 845
 Hart, Albert Bushnell: 1095
 Hart, Joel T.: 845
 Harte, Francis Bret: 845
 Hartford, Conn: 845
 Hartford Convention: 845
 Hartington, Marquis of (Duke of Devonshire): 525
 Hartley, David: 124
 Hartshorn: 64
 Harvard Annex: 1088
 Harvard University: 1088
 Harvard University Library: 1064
 Harvest-Moon: 846
 Harvey, William: 846, 524
 Harz Mountains: 846
 Hasdrubal: 846, 834, 343
Hashish: 846
 Hasselberg: 140
 Hassler, F. R.: 1851
 Hastings, Battle of: 847
 Hastings, Neb: 847
 Hastings, Warren: 847
 Hathaway, Anne: 1733, 1836
 Hats: 1837
 Hatteras, Cape: 329, 2016
 Hatto, Bishop: 212
 Hausas: 1349, 1773
 Haussmann, Georges Eugène: 847
 Haustoria: 847
 Havana, Cuba: 847
 Havelock, Sir Henry: 848, 354, 1123
 Haverhill, Mass: 848
 Havre, France: 848
 Hawaiian Islands: 848
 Hawk: 850, 18 (flight)
 Hawkins, Anthony Hope: 850
 Hawkins, Sir John: 851, 549
 Hawk-Moth: 851
 Hawley, Joseph Roswell: 851
 Hawthorne, Julian: 851
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel: 851, 612, 1094
 Hay, John: 851
 Haydn, Joseph: 852, 1807
 Hay-Pauncefoote Treaty: 407
 Hayes, Isaac Israel: 852
 Hayes, Rutherford Birchard: 852
 Hayne, Robert Young: 852
 Hays, Charles M.: 852
 Hayti: 825, 1677
 Hazard, Caroline: 853
 Hazel: 853
 Hazen, William Babcock: 853
 Hazleton, Pa: 853
 Head: 853
 Headley, Joel Tyler: 853
 Hearing: 572
 Hearst, William Randolph: 853
 Heart: 853; artery 113; blood 228; muscles 1283; pulse 1560
 Heartsease: 2022
 Heartwood: 854
 Heat: 854; in evaporation 636; latent 1815
 Heath, Sir Robert: 1357
 Heating and Ventilation: 856, 2042
 Hebe (myth.): 857
 Heber, Reginald: 857
 Hebrews: 971
 Hebrides Islands: 857, 1708; Iona 934; Skye 1765
 Hebron, Palestine: 851
 Hecate (myth.): 857, 149 (AVERNUS)
 Hecla, Mount: 857
 Hector (myth.): 857, 7, 1355
 Hecuba (myth.): 857
 Hedge-Bindweed: 449
 Hedgehog: 857
 Hedin, Sven Anders: 857, 745
 Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich: 857, 1087
Hegira or *Hejra*: 858
 Heidelberg, Germany: 858, 760
 Heine, Heinrich: 858, 1088
 Heintzelman, Samuel Peter: 858
 Hejas or Hedjaz, Arabia: 87
 Helen of Troy (myth.): 858, 25
 Helena, Mont: 858
 Helicon, Mount: 859
 Heliogabalus, Emperor: 1728
 Heligoland: 859
 Heliograph: 859
 Heliopolis, Egypt: 859
 Helios (myth.): 1464
 Heliotaxis: 1479
 Heliotrope: 859
 Heliotropism: 859
 Helium or Helion: 95, 1585
 Hell-divers: 800
 Hellenes: 801. *See, also*, GRAECI and GREECE
 Hellespont or Dardanelles: 503, 5
 Hell-Gate: 859, 1344
 Hellmuth, Isaac: 859
 Helmholtz, Hermann: 860, 567, 1848
 Héloise: 3
 Helotism (in plants): 860

- Helots of Sparta: 1792
 Helsingfors, Finland: 675
 Helvetii: 860, 1858
 Hely-Hutchinson, Sir Walter Francis: 860
 Hemans, Felicia Dorothea: 860
 Hemlock: 860, 675
 Hemp: 861; Indian 1512; wild 328
 Henderson, Ky: 861
 Hendricks, Thomas Andrews: 861
 Hengist and Horsa: 861
 Henlopen, Cape: 516
 Hennepin, Louis: 861, 916, 1032
 Henry, Cape: 377
 Henry, Fort: 543, 697
 Henry I of England: 862, 75, 1822
 Henry II of England: 862, 745, 974, 189
 Henry III of England: 862
 Henry IV of England: 862, 616
 Henry V of England: 862, 616
 Henry VI of England: 862, 616
 Henry VII of England: 863, 957, 616, 1811
 Henry VIII of England: 863, 937, 1111, 812, 1743
 Henry II of France: 863, 895, 1656
 Henry III of France: 863
 Henry IV of France and Navarre: 864, 704
 Henry III of Germany: 758
 Henry IV of Germany: 864
 Henry VI of Germany: 326
 Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony: 864, 1686
 Henry the Proud (Bavaria): 1686
 Henry Maurice, Prince: 182
 Henry the Navigator: 864
 Henry, Joseph: 864
 Henry, Patrick: 864
 Henry, William: 1818
 Henschel, George: 865
 Henty, George Alfred: 865
 Hepatica: 865
 Hepburn, James, Earl of Bothwell: 1181
 Hephæstus or Vulcan (myth.): 2030, 82
 Heptarchy: 866
 Hera or Juno (myth.): 866, 951, 1722, 2131; Temple of 1670
 Heraclius: 298
 Heraldry: 866
 Herat, Afghanistan: 866
 Herbart, Johann Friedrich: 866, 83, 652, 460, 631, 1204
 Herbert, George: 867
 Herbert, Victor: 867
 Herculaneum, Italy: 867
 Hercules (myth.): 867, 96
 Hercules, Pillars of (Gibraltar): 765
 Herder, Johann Gottfried von: 867, 1685
 Heré or Hera: 866, 951, 1722, 2131
 Heredity: 867
 Heri-Rud River: 866
 Herkimer, Nicholas: 868, N. Y. 868
 Hermes or Mercury (myth.): 1206
 Herminius Titus: 885
 Hermit: 868
 Hermon, Mount: 868, 626
 Hero and Leander (myth.): 868, 6
 Herod Agrippa I: 868, 972
 Herod the Great: 868, 584, 969, 1411, 1666, 1669
 Herod the Tetrarch: 1666
 Herodias: 1666
 Herodotus: 868, 96, 130, 1082
 Heron: 868
 Herrick, Robert: 869
 Herring: 869
 Herschel, Sir F. William: 869, 126
 Herschel, Sir John: 869
 Hertz, Heinrich Rudolf: 870, 628, 1192
 Hervey or Cook Islds: 449, Herzegovina: 248
 Hesiod: 870
 Hesperides (myth.): 870
 Hesse, Germany: 870
 Hessian Fly: 870
 Hestia (myth.): 870
 Heterocyst: 871
 Heterogamy: 871
 Heterosporry: 871
 Hewlett, Maurice: 871
 Hezekiah: 871, 744
 "H. H." (Helen Hunt Jackson): 953
Hiawatha (poem): 871
 Hibernation: 872
 Hickory: 872
 Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael (Viscount Saint Aldwyn): 872
 Hicksite Quakers: 1570
 Hides: 873
 Hieracosphinx: 1798
 Hiero of Syracuse: 21, 1759, 1861
 Hieroglyphics: 873
 Higginson, Thomas Wentworth: 873
 High-Hole: 682
 Highlanders: 403, 485
 Highlands, N. Y.: 894
 Highlands, Scottish: 1708
 Hildreth, Richard: 873
 Hill, Ambrose Powell: 873
 Hill, Benjamin Harvey: 873
 Hill, Daniel Harvey: 873
 Hill, James J.: 874
 Hill, Rowland: 1848
 Hillaby, Mount. *See* BARBADOS
 Hillsboro, Tex: 874
 Hillis, Newell Dwight: 874
 Himalaya Mountains: 874
 Himera, Sicily: 1751
 Hincks, Sir Francis: 875
 Hindostan or India: 918
 Hindu-koh, Mount: 875
 Hindu-Kush Mountains: 875
 Hinduism: 1725
 Hindus: 417, 817; epics 1080; literature 1080, 2007; mythology 735, 981; religion 1725; thugs 1908
 Hinnom, Valley of: 742
 Hipparchus: 127, 628, 1813
 Hippocrène, Fountain of: 1284
 Hippias: 875
 Hippocrates: 875, 1322
 Hippodrome: 875; court 1667
 Hippolyte, General: 825
 Hippopotamus: 875
 Hiram, King of Tyre: 1473, 1963
 Hiramata: 666
 Hirsch, Baron Maurice de: 875
Hispalis or Seville: 1729

- Hispano-Moresque Ware: 1678
 Hissarlik: 1689
 Histology: 2136
 History of Agriculture: 26
 History of the U. S.: 1977-83. *See also*
 ALABAMA and other states and terri-
 tories to WYOMING inclusive
History of England (literature): 1772
 History, Teaching of: 876, 2236; Charts 877
 Hittites: 1411; script 829, 1081
 Hivites: 1411
 Ho or Hoang-Ho River: 877
 Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood: 877
 Hoar, George Frisbie: 877
 Hobart, Garret Augustus: 877
 Hobbema, Meindert: 877
 Hobbes, Thomas: 1089
 Hoboken, N. J.: 877
 Hobson, R. P.: 1677
 Hobson's Choice: 878
 Hochkirch, Battle of: 878
 Hochstadt, Battle of: 227
 Hodge, R. M.: 1849
 Hodeida, Arabia: 88
 Hoder (myth.): 160
 Hog: 1856
 Hogarth, William: 878
 Hohenlinden, Battle of: 878
 Hohenlohe, Prince: 878
 Hohenstaufen Dynasty: 758
 Hohenzollern, House of: 878
 Hokusai: 667
 Holbein, Hans: 878, 136
 Holberg, Ludvig: 1087
 Holinshead, Raphael or Ralph: 1130
 Holland: 878, 681, 564; colonies 247, 487,
 612, 811, 878, 965, 1249, 1325, 1675,
 1846, 1850; Flanders 681; literature
 1086; quadruple alliance 1569; settle-
 ments in America 1112, 1334, 1977;
 struggle with Spain 589, 1190, 1467
 Holland, Josiah Gilbert: 879
 Holly: 880
 Hollyhock: 880
Holm, Saxe (Helen Hunt Jackson): 953
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell: 880, 1094
 Holmes, Judge Oliver W.: 881
 Holst, Hermann Eduard von: 881
 Holy Alliance: 881, 799
 Holy Land: 1411
 Holy League: 895
 Holy Roman Empire. *See* GERMAN EM-
 PIRE
 Holyrood Palace: 581
 Holy Staircase: 1034
 Holy Sepulcher: 483, 1658
 Holy Trinity Cathedral: 896
 Holyoke, Mass: 881
 Holyoke, Mount: 881
 Homai: 1084
 Homeopathy: 881
 Homer: 882, 1082, 1762
 Homer, Winslow: 882
 Homestead Laws: 882
 Homestead, Pa: 882
Home, Sweet Home (poem): 883
 Homospory: 883
 Honduras: 883
 Honduras, British: 883
 Honey: 883
 Honeysuckle: 883
 Hong-Kong, China: 883
 Honiton Lace: 1017
 Honolulu, Hawaii: 883
 Honorius: 37, 1589, 1827
 Hood, John Bell: 884, 1304, 1690
 Hood, Robin: 884
 Hood, Thomas: 884
 Hooft, P. C.: 1086
 Hooke, Robert: 1838
 Hooker, Joseph: 884, 77, 373, 762
 Hooker, Richard: 1089
 Hooker, Thomas: 884, 444
 Hooke's Law: 884
 Hookworm: 884
 Hoosac Tunnel: 884
 Hoorn, Count. *See* DUTCH REPUBLIC
 Hop: 885
 Hope Diamond: 527
 Hopetown, Lord: 143
 Hopkins, Johns: 885
 Hopkins, Mark: 885
 Hopkinson, Francis: 1093
 Hor, Mount: 1
 Horace: 885, 1083
 Horatius (myth.): 885
 Horeb, Mount: 1760
 Horicon, Lake: 752
 Horn, Cape: 685
 Horned Toad: 885
 Hornell, N. Y.: 886
 Hornet: 886
 Horsa: 861
 Horse: 886, 638
 Horse-Chestnut: 887
 Horseshoe Bend: 476
 Horseshoe Falls: 1345
 Horticulture: 887
 Hor-shesu (myth.): 1797
 Horus (myth.): 1797
 Hosea or Osee: 887
 Hosmer, Harriet: 888
 Hospitals: 888; God's House 1783
 Hospitalers: 1658
 Hotbed and Cold-Frame: 888
 Hotchkiss Gun: 1136
 Hotel: 888
Hôtel de Dieu: 888
 Hot Springs, Ark: 888
Hotspur, Harry (Henry Percy): 1451
 Hottentots: 889
 Houdon, Jean Antoine: 1712
 Hourglass: 889
 House of Burgesses: 959
 House of Lords: 467
 House of Representatives: 442, 1974
 Housatonic River: 889
 Housepets: 889
 Houseplants: 890
 Houston, Samuel: 89, 1673, 1675
 Houston, Texas: 891
 Howard, John: 892, 905
 Howard, Oliver Otis: 892, 1317
 Howe, Elias: 892, 1730

- Howe, Julia Ward: 892
 Howe, Lord: 715
 Howells, William Dean: 892, 1097
 Howitt, Mary: 893
 Howitt, William: 893
 Howitzers: 324
 Hoy Island: 1394
 Huallatire, Mount: 386
 Huber, Francois: 893
 Hubertsburg: 1728
 Huckleberry, 893
 Huddersfield, England: 893
 Hudson Bay: 893
 Hudson Bay Company: 893, 724, 1159, 1360, 1644
 Hudson, Henry: 893, 1334, 1513
 Hudson, N. Y.: 894
 Hudson River: 894
 Hudson River Tunnel: 1337, 1952
 Hudson Strait: 893
 Hue, Anam: 894
 Huerta: 1998
 Huggins, Sir William: 1331, 1813
 Hughes, Charles E.: 894
 Hughes, James Laughlin: 894
 Hughes, Thomas: 894
 Hugo, Victor Marie: 894, 1085
 Huguenots: 895, 176, 422, 684, 863 1117, 1334, 1612, 1621, 1785
Huguenots, Les (opera): 896
 Huitzilopochtli (myth.): 150
 Hull, England: 896
 Hull House, Chicago: 1775
 Hull, Isaac: 896, 512
 Hull, Quebec: 896
 Hull, William: 896
 Humbert I of Italy: 896, 948
 Humboldt, Baron Alexander von: 897
 Humboldt, Karl Wilhelm von: 896
 Humboldt Current: 1370
 Humboldt River: 897
 Hume, David: 897, 1090
 Humming-Birds: 898
 Humphreys, Andrew Atkinson: 898
 Humus: 898
 Hundred Years' War: 898, 1813
 Hungary: 144, 655, 900; Czechs 494; Huns 898, 1899; Slavs 1766; struggle with Austria 1012, 146, 511, 1348, 1880; struggle with Turkey 1780, 633
 Hunneric: 2002
 Huns: 898, 634, 758, 784, 1899
 Hunt, Helen ("H. H.", *Saxe Holm*, Helen Hunt Jackson): 953, 899
 Hunt, James Henry Leigh: 899
 Hunt, Richard Morris: 899
 Hunt, William Holman: 899
 Hunt, William Morris: 899
 Hunter, David: 900
 Hunter, John: 900
 Huntington, Ind.: 900
 Huntington, W. Va.: 900
 Huntsville, Ala.: 900
 Hunyadi, Janos: 900
 Huron Canal: 321
 Huron-Iroquois: 901
 Huron, Lake: 900
 Hurons: 900
 Hurst, John Fletcher: 901
 Hus or Huss, John: 901, 1755, 2132
 Hussites: 2132
 Hutchinson, Mrs. Anne: 901
 Hutchison, Kansas: 901
 Hutten, Philip von: 595
 Hutton, Maurice: 901
 Hutton, Richard Holt: 1091
 Huxley, Thomas Henry: 901, 640, 1764
 Huygens, Christian: 902, 627
 Hyacinth: 902
Hyacinthe, Père (Charles Loyson): 902
 Hyderabad, India: 902
 Hyder Ali: 902
 Hyde Park, London: 902, 1110
 Hyde Park, Mass.: 902
 Hydra (in zoölogy): 903
 Hydraulic Engines: 903
 Hydraulics: 903
 Hydroaeroplane: 20 (AERONAUTICS)
 Hydrochloric Acid: 7
 Hydrogen: 903
 Hydrometer: 903
 Hydrophytes: 904
 Hydrotropism: 904
 Hydrozoa: 904
 Hyena: 904
 Hygiene: 905; heating and ventilation 856, 2042; outlines 2277, 2306
 Hygrometer: 906
 Hyksos: 906, 591
 Hymettus, Mount: 906
 Hymns: 531, 1807, 857, 1413, 1770, 1924, 2057, 2068,
 Hypatia: 906
 Hyperion (myth.): 140
 Hypermnestra (myth.): 500
 Hypha: 906
 Hypnotism: 906, 1884
 Hypocotyl: 907
 Hypodermis: 907
 Hypogynous Flowers: 907
 Hyracoidea: 1154
 Hyrcanus, John: 1669
 Hyrcanus II: 972
 Hysteresis: 907

- I: 908
 Iberian Peninsula: 908
 Iberian Sea: 1198
 Iberians: 1788
 Iberville, Pierre le Moyne, Sieur de: 908
 Ibex: 908, 775
 Ibis: 908
 Ibnisarru: 1063
 Ibrahim Pasha: 909, 1247
 Ibsen, Henrik: 909, 1087
 Ibycus (myth.): 909
 Ica River: 426
 Icarus (myth.): 495
 Ice: 909; avalanche 148; skating 1763
 Ice-Age: 910
 Icebergs: 910, 94, 803
 Iceland: 911, 520; *Edda* 581; geysers 762; moss 1270
 Ice-Machines and Ice-Cutting Tools: 911
Ichabod Crane: 911
 Ichneumon: 912
 Ichneumon-Flies: 912
 Ictinus: 130
 Ida, Mount: 912, 477
 Idaho: 912, 1359
 Idealism: 1251
 Idol: 913
 Idumea or Edom: 584, 1411
Idyls of the King (poems): 913
 Ignatius, Saint: 914
 Igneous Rocks: 747
Ignis Fatuus: 914
 Igorrotes: 915
 Iguana: 1104
 Ile de Bourbon: 1604
Iliad, The (poem) 882, 1082, 1945
 Iliion, N. Y.: 915
 Ilium: 1945
 Illimani, Mount: 915
 Illinois: 915
 Illinois Indians: 916, River: 916
 Illinois, University of: 916, 1989
 Illinois Wesleyan University: 916
 Illyrians: 1766
 Ilmer Lake: 1323
 Iloilo, Philippine Islands: 916
 Imagination: 916
 Imago (zoölogy): *See* METAMORPHOSIS
 Imandra, Lake: 1030
 Imatra Falls: 675
 Immigration: 612; into United States 917, 1976, 1335
 Immigration, Bureau of: 917
Immortelle (flower): 917
 Impeachment: 917, 442, 975, 1974
 Imperial Library, The: 1064
 Inara, Lake: 1030
 Incandescent Lamp: 599
 Incas: 387, 1456; aqueducts 87, 62; conquest 1498; quipu 1576; roads 62
 Incense: 917
 Inclined Plane: 917
 Income-Tax: 918
 Incubator: 1541
 Indentured Servants: 918
 Independence, Declaration of: 513, 967, 1978
 Independence Hall: 1465
 Independents or Congregationalists: 535
 India: 918, 1619; Bengal 199; cobra 417; East India Company 576; famine 919; governors 497, 562; literature 1080, 919, 2007; Mahrattas 1148; missions 334, 558, 981, 2025; mutiny 848, 1123, 1298; mythology 518, 735, 981, 2025; Punjab 1563, races 1148; railroads 1582; schools 919; Sepoys 1724; suttee 1852; thugs 1908; Vale of Kashmir 345
 India-Hemp: 910, 12
 India-Ink: 1024
 India-Rubber or Gum-Elastic: 920
 Indiana: 920
 Indianapolis, Ind.: 921
 Indian or Malay Archipelago: 921
 Indian Causasus: 875
 Indian Ocean: 921
 Indian Ox: 2130
 Indians, American: 921, 922, 1578, 50, 81, 89, 222, 349, 376, 379, 383, 392, 394, 432, 439, 476, 497, 517, 681, 900, 916, 936, 940, 1001, 1007, 1010, 1016, 1102, 1186, 1217, 1242, 1245, 1247, 1303, 1311, 1345, 1376, 1381, 1396, 1400, 1432, 1451, 1469, 1525, 1538, 1559, 1652, 1722, 1723, 1736, 1747, 1761, 1786, 1959, 1965, 1995, 2095, 2113, 2127; Mexican 1217; missions 259, 606, 1186, 1219; mounds 1272; reservations 1976, 922; serpent-worship 1725; wampum 2040
 Indian Territory. *See* OKLAHOMA
 Indicator: 922
 Indigo: 923
 Indigo-Bird: 923, 662
 Indo-China: 923; Anam or Cochin-China 417; Laos 1029; Siam 1748
 Indo-European or Aryan: 923, 801, 936, 116, 633
 Indo-Germanic Languages: 923, 1028; races 923, 352, 1578
 Indra (myth.): 923
 Induction (magnetic): 1146
 Induction-Coil: 923, 598
 Indulgences (in religion): 1055
 Indusium: 924
 Indus River: 924, 918
 Industrial Schools: 924
 Industries of U. S.: 1970, 1972, 1973
 Inertia: 925, 1184
 Infallibility of the Pope: 2006, 1498
 Infantry: 107-9
 Inflorescence: 925
 Infusoria: 925
 Ingalls, John James: 926
 Ingelow, Jean: 926
 Ingersoll, Robert G.: 926
 Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel: 926

- Ingiald of Sweden: 1854
 Inheritance-Tax: 926
 Initiative, Referendum and Recall: 926
 Injector: 926
 Ink: 926
 Inkerman, Battle of: 927
 Inman, Henry: 927
 Innes, George: 927
 Innocent I (pope): 927; Innocent III: 927, 706
 Innocent VI (pope): 1614
 Innocent VIII (pope): 2101
 Innocent XI (pope): 927
 Innsbruck, Austria: 928
 Inquisition: 1925, 1679
 Insects, Anatomy of: 928
 Insectivora: 1154
 Insects: 928; classification of 929, 114
 Institute of France, The: 930
 Insurance: 930, 1016
 Integument: 931
 Intellect: 1557
 Intercolonial Railway: 931
 Interest (educational): 931
 Interference: 932
 Interlaken, Switzerland: 932
 International Date-Line: 932
 International Law: 933
 Internode: 933
 Interstate Commerce Commission: 933
 Inuit or Eskimo: 626
 Inventions: 933
 Investments: 934
 Involucure: 934
 Io (myth.): 934
 Iodine: 934
 Iona: 934
 Ionian Islands: 934
 Ionian Sea: 934, 1198
 Ionians: 545
 Ionic Architecture: 93
 Iowa: 934
 Iowa Indians: 936
 Iowa River: 936
 Iphigenia (myth.): 936
 Ipswich, England: 936
 Iquique, Battle of: 387
 Iquique, Chile: 936
 Iranians or Persians: 936
 Ireland: 936, 1708; Fenians 654; home-rule 772; relations to England 937, 1112, 1370; St. Patrick 1429
 Ireland, Archbishop John: 937
 Iremel, Mount: 1645
 Irene, Saint and Empress: 938, 1347
 Iridium: 938
 Iris (flower): 938
 Irish Confederation: 559
 Irish Elk: 514
 Irish Moss: 1270
 Irish Sea: 938
 Irish Wake: 2033
 Irkutsk, Siberia: 938
 Iron: 939; cast 1819; loadstone 1145; ore 1342; pig 939; rolling-process 939; pyrites 1566; rust 1649; wrought 1820
 Iron Age: 939
 Ironclads: 1313
 Iron Mask, The Man with the: 939
 Iron Mountain, Mich: 939
 Iron Mountain, Missouri: 939
 Iron, *Ralph* (Olive Schreiner): 1704
 Ironton, Ohio: 940
 Ironwood, Mich: 940
 Iroquois (Indians): 940, 1334
 Irrawaddy River, or Irawadi: 940
 Irrigation: 940-2, 1116, 2115, 590, 1896
 Irritability: 943
 Irish River: 943, 1750
 Irving, Sir Henry: 943
 Irving, Washington: 943, 1093, 1617
 Isaac: 944
 Isabella of Castile: 944, 431, 655, 2118, 1789
 Isabella of England: 586
 Isabella II of Spain: 944, 655, 1547, 1789
 Isaiah: 944
 Ischia, Isle of: 944; earthquake 575
Ishbil or Seville, Spain: 1729
 Ishbosheth: 507
 Ishmael: 945
 Ishpeming, Mich: 945
 Isinglass: 945
 Isis (myth.): 945, 934, 590
 Islam or Mohammedanism: 1011, 1246,
 Islands of the Pacific: 1407
 Isle of France: 1190
 Isle of Pines: 945
 Isle Royale: 1850
 Isles of Shoals: 945
 Ismail V or Ismail Pasha: 1001, 592, 1364
 Ismail Shah: 1720
 Isocrates: 945
 Isöetes: 946
 Isogamy: 946
 Isometric System: 1231
 Isospority or Homospority: 883
 Isothermal Line: 946
 Ispahan, Persia: 946
Israel in Egypt (oratorio): 946
 Israelites or Jews: 943, 1081
 Issus, Battle of: 44, 1862
 Isthmian Games: 456
 Isthmus of Panama: 1415
Istria, Dora d' (Koltsof-Masalski): 1010
 Italy, 946, 633; art 672; bank of Venice 167; colonies 427; debt 1306; literature 1084; navy 1313; newspapers 1343; opera 1385; railroads 1582; renaissance 93; Rome 1626, 1629; unification 353, 737, 1193, 2018; universities 1987.
 Itasca Lake: 1236
 Ithaca, N. Y: 948
 Ito, Marquis Hirobumi: 948, 960
 Iturbide, Don Augustin: 949, 1218, 1675
 Itys (myth.): 949
 Ivaine, Sir (myth.): 949
 Ivan I, Grandduke of Moscow: 949
 Ivan III, Grandduke of Moscow: 949, 1364, 1648
 Ivan IV, Czar of Russia: 949, 1648
Ivanhoe (novel): 949
 Ivory: 949; vegetable 950
 Ivory Coast, French: 950
 Ivy: 950; American 2025, 2106; poison 1511, 1846

Ixcaquixtla, Mexico: 951
 Ixion (myth.): 951
 Ixtapalapa, Mexico: 951
 Ixtlilxochitl, Fernando de Alba: 951
 Iyemitsu, Shogun: 1351

Iyeyasu: 1351, 1920
 Izalco, Mount: 951, 1668
 Izard, Ralph: 951
 Izdubar (myth.): 1081
 Iztaccihuatl, Mount: 951

J

J: 952
 Jabesh Gilead: 1683
 Jackal: 952
 Jackdaw: 952
 Jack-in-the-Pulpit: 2033
 Jack-o'-Lantern: 915
 Jackson, Andrew: 952
 Jackson, Day: 952
 Jackson, Helen Hunt (*Saxe Holm*): 953
 Jackson, Mich: 953
 Jackson, Miss: 953
 Jackson, Tenn: 953
 Jackson, Thomas Jonathan: 954, 728, 366
 Jacksonville, Fla: 954
 Jacksonville, Ill: 954
 Jacob: 955, 971
 Jacobins: 955, 717, 769
 Jacquard, Joseph Marie: 955
 Jade: 955
 Jael: 512
 Jaffa, Syria: 955
 Jagello of Poland: 1101
 Jaguar: 955
 Jaipur, India: 956
 Jalap, 1602
 Jamaica: 956, 2070
 James, Edmund J: 956
 James, Henry: 958, 1097
 James, William: 958, 15, 124, 653, 1720
 James the Great (Apostle): 956
 James I of England: 956, 6, 617, 1584, 1757
 James II of England: 957, 75, 617, 937, 968, 1173, 1446, 2086
 James I of Scotland: 1708
 James II of Scotland: 1708
 James III of Scotland: 957, 1394, 1708
 James IV of Scotland: 957, 683, 1708
 James V of Scotland: 1708
 James VI of Scotland (James I of England): 956, 6, 617, 1009, 1394, 1584, 1708, 1757
 James VII of Scotland (James II of England): 957, 617, 937, 968, 1173, 1446, 2086
 James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill: 512
 James River: 958
 Jameson, Leander Starr: 958, 980
 Jamestown Exposition: 959
 Jamestown, N. Y: 959
 Jamestown, Va: 959, 1770
 Jauschek, Fanny: 959
 Jansville, Wis: 960
 Janizaries: 960, 1720, 1726
 January: 960
 Janus (myth.): 960

Japan: 960; art 665; constitution 963; *daimios* 962; earthquake 575; education 964; improvements 964; *samurai* 962; *shogun* 962
 Japan, Mutsuhito, Emperor of: 1292
 Japan Current: 1370, 1407
 Jarnac, Battle of: 965
 Jarvis, John Wesley: 965
 Jasmine: 965
 Jason (myth.): 965, 95
 Jasper: 965
 Jasper, William: 965
 Jassy, Moldavia: 965
 Java: 966, 1130
 Jay (bird): 966
 Jay, John: 966, 1766
 Jean Paul (Richter): 1612, 1088
 Jeannette Expedition: 518
 Jebus, City of. *See* DAVID
 Jebusites: 1039
 Jefferson City, Mo: 966
 Jefferson Fort: 556
 Jefferson, Joseph: 967, 1617
 Jefferson, Thomas: 967, 11, 1093, 1980
 Jeffersonville, Ind: 968
 Jeffreys, Lord George: 968, 957
 Jehan, Shah: 1372
 Jehoshaphat: 116
 Jehoiahim: 969
 Jehu: 968
 Jellyfish: 968
 Jena, Battle of: 969, 1301
 Jena University: 969
 Jenner, Edward: 969, 1997
 Jephthah: 969, 1742
 Jeremiah: 969
 Jericho, Palestine: 969
 Jerome, William Travers: 969
 Jerome, Saint: 970, 1762, 2030
 Jersey, Isle of: 366
 Jersey City, N. J: 970
 Jerusalem, Palestine: 970; capture 507, 972, 1745, 1917; crusades 483, 776, 1116, 1459, 1610; rebuilding 1319
 Jesuits: 408, 714, 1122, 1430, 1598, 1219, 2117
 Jet: 971
 Jethro: 1222
 Jette, Sir Louis: 971
 Jetty: 971
 Jew, *The Wandering* (myth.): 2040
 Jewry Wall: 1050
 Jewett, Sarah Orne: 971
 Jews: 971, 875, 970, 1470, 1669; ceremonies 1992; fasts 650; festivals 455, 1427; literature 1081; Maccabees 1131;

- persecutions 586, 655, 972, 1648; restoration 493; Pharisees 1464; Sadducees 1464; Sanhedrim 1675; scribes 1711; tabernacle 1863; taxes 1874; writing 2113; Zionism 2132
 Jeypore or Jaipur, India: 956
 Jezreel, Plain of: 626
 Jibutil: 6
 Jilolo: 1240
 Jimson: 1511
Jinriksha: 962
 Joachim, Joseph: 973
 Joan of Arc: 973; 369, 1394, 1605, 1637
 Joash. *See* ATHALIAH
 Job: 973
 Joffre, General J. J. C.:
 Johannesburg, Transvaal: 974, 1305
 John, Eugenie (*Marlitt, E.*): 1174
 John of Anjou: 655
 John of Bohemia: 1756
 John, Duke of Burgundy 291
 John (Lackland) of England: 974; 616
 John of France. 1512, 2000
 John of Gaunt: 974; 587, 1611
 John II of Attyssinia: 6
 John II of Poland: 974
 John III (Sobieski) of Poland: 975
 John I of Portugal: 975
 John II of Portugal: 975, 1534
 John Frederick, Elector of Saxony: 1686
 John, Saint: 975, 543
 Johnny-Jump-Up: 2022
 Johns Hopkins University: 975, 1639, 1988
 Johnson, Andrew: 975
 Johnson, Eastman: 975
 Johnson, Reverdy: 975
 Johnson, Richard Mentor: 976
 Johnson, Samuel: 976, 378, 1090
 Johnson, Sir William: 976, 715
 Johnson, Tom L: 1760
 Johnston, Albert Sidney: 976
 Johnston, Joseph Eggleston: 976, 1741
 Johnston, Mary: 1096
 Johnston, Richard Malcolm: 976
 Johnstown, N. Y.: 977
 Johnstown, Pa.: 977
 Joliet, Ill.: 977
 Joliet, Louis: 977; 714, 916, 936, 1032
 Joly, Sir Henry G.: 978
 Jonah: 955
 Jones, John Paul: 978, 1312
 Jonson, Ben. 978, 1035, 1089
 Joplin, Missouri: 979
 Joppa or Jaffa: 955
 Jordan, David Starr: 979
 Jordan, River: 979
 Jorullo, Mount: 979
 Joseph: 979, 591
 Joseph of Arimathea: 790
 Josephine, Empress of France: 979, 1301
 Josephus, Flavius: 979, 1081
 Joshua: 979
 Josiah: 980
 Jotham: 944
 Jötunheim (myth.): 980
 Jötuns (myth.): 980
 Joubert, Petrus Jacobus: 980
 Joule, James Prescott: 980, 446
 Journalism: 980, 1343
 Juan Fernandez Island: 980
 Juarez, Benito: 981, 1217
 Juba I: 1355
 Juba II: 1355
 Judah: 981
 Judas Iscariot: 981
 Judiciary of the U. S.: 467, 1974
 Judson, Adoniram: 981
 Judy (play), Punch and: 1561
 Juggernaut: 981
 Jurgurtha: 1172, 1845
 Julian the Apostate: 981
 Julian Year: 1042
 Julianus: 1728
 Julius II (pope): 981
 July: 982
 Jumping-Mouse: 982
 Junco or Snowbird: 982
 June: 982
 Juneau, Alaska: 982
 Jungfrau Mount: 982
 Juniper: 982
Junius, Letters of (literature): 982
 Juno (myth.): 983, 934. *See, also, HERA*
 Junot, Andoche, Duc d' Abrantes: 983
 Jupiter or Zeus (myth.): 983, 82, 83, 934, 1682, 2131
 Jupiter (planet): 1500
 Jupiter, Temple of: 983, 1751
 Jura Mountains: 983
 Jury-System. *See* COURTS OF JUSTICE
 Jury, Trial by: 983
 Justin: 1303
 Justinian I: 983, 1303, 1760
 Jute: 984
 Jutland: 984
 Juvenal: 984, 1083
 Juvenile Courts: 984

K

- K:** 986
Kaaba: 1196
Kaab-ben-Zohair: 1084
 Kabul, Afghanistan: 986
 Kaempferi: 938
 Kaft, Adam: 673
 Kafirstan, Asia: 986
 Kafirs: 986, 1305
 Kaikavus: 1721
 Kailas: 609
 Kailasa, Mount: 924
 Kaiser Wilhelm Canal: 756
 Kaiser Wilhelm's Land: 1325
 Kakabeka Falls: 986
 Kaladlit or Eskimo: 626
 Kalamazoo, Mich: 986
 Kaleidoscope: 986
Kalevala (epic): 1086
 Kalidasa: 1080
 Kalka River, Battle of: 1647
 Kalmar, Palace of: 674
 Kalmucks: 986
 Kama River: 632
 Kamchatka or Kamschatka: 987
 Kamehameha I: 987, 849
 Kamehameha II: 987
 Kamehameha III: 987
 Kamerun, Africa: 987
 Kamerun Mountains: 987
 Kamimura, Admiral: 987
 Kamloops, B. C., Canada: 987
 Kanakas: 987, 1325
 Kanaoka: 666
 Kanawha River: 2071
 Kandahar, Afghanistan: 987
 Kandalak, Gulf of: 2079
 Kane, Elisha Kent: 988, 1513
 Kanem, Africa: 988
 Kangaroo: 988, 1331
 Kankakee, Ill: 988
 Kano School of Art: 666
 Kansas: 988, 991
 Kansas City, Kans: 991
 Kansas City, Mo: 991
 Kansas Indians: 497
 Kansas-Nebraska Bill: 546, 1074
 Kansas River: 992
 Kansas, University of: 992, 1990
 Kant, Immanuel: 992, 83, 931, 1316
 Kantela: 1087
 Kaolin: 653
 Karens: 292, 1749
 Karl XII of Sweden: 1855
 Karnak, Egypt: 1746, 1887, 1898
 Karubin, Mosque of: 658
 Karyokinesis: 993
 Kasai River: 442
 Kasar, Cape: 624
 Kashmir or Cashmere: 345, 1735
 Kaskaskians: 1176
 Katahdin, Mount: 993
 Katchi Desert: 1909
 Katydid: 993
 Kauai Island: 849
 Kaunitz, Prince von: 993
 Kayes: 1723
 Kayser: 1794
 Kazan, Russia: 993
 Keagning-fu: 1299
 Kean, Edmund: 993
 Kearney, Neb: 994
 Kearney, N. J: 994
 Kearney, Lawrence: 994, 1676
 Kearny, Philip: 994
 Kearny, Stephen W: 994
Kearsarge, The (ship): 994, 1325
 Keats, John: 994, 1090
 Keble, John: 994
 Kedron: 742, 1380
 Keel Mountains: 1361
 Keeler: 1316
 Keene, N. H: 995
 Keewatin District, Canada: 317
 Keller, Helen: 995
 Kellogg, Clara Louise (Mrs. Karl Strakosch): 995
 Kelly, Mrs. Florence: 448
 Kelly, William: 995, 1820
 Kelpie (myth.): 646
 Kelts or Celts: 357
 Kelvin, Lord (Sir William Thompson): 996, 573, 574, 628, 731
 Kemble, Frances Anne: 996
 Kemble, John Philip: 996
 Kempis, Thomas à: 996
 Kenesaw Mountain, Battle of: 1742
 Kenilworth Castle: 996
 Kenilworth, England: 996
Kenilworth (novel): 996
 Kennan, George: 997
 Kennebec River: 997
 Kenneth Macalpin: 1708
 Kenora (Rat Portage), Canada: 997
 Kenosha, Wis: 997
 Kensington Gardens, London: 997
 Kent, King of: 616
 Kentigern or Mungo. *See* GLASGOW
 Kent, James: 997
 Kent, William: 1725
 Kenton, Simon: 997
 Kentucky: 997-9, 1814; University of 1061
 Kenzan: 666
 Keokuk, Iowa: 999
 Kepler, Johann: 1000
 Kepler's Laws: 797, 1344
 Kerensky, Alexander F.: 1000
 Kern, John Worth: 1000
 Kerosene-Refining: 1597
 Kestrel: 1792
 Kew, England: 1000
 Kewanee, Ill: 1000
 Key, Francis Scott: 1000, 1813
 Key Large: 684
 Key West, Fla: 1001
 Khadija: 1246
 Khamus: 1749

- Kharkoff, Russia: 1646
 Khartum, Egypt: 1001, 1007, 1843
Khayyam, Omar: 1081, 1382
 Khedive, The: 1001
 Khiva, Turkestan: 1001
 Khor Desert: 1909
 Khorsabad or Nineveh: 1352
 Khufu, King: 1797
 Khyber Pass: 1001
 Kiauchau, China: 1001
 Kibo Peak: 1002
 Kickapoo Indians: 1001
 Kidd, Captain William: 1001
 Kiel and Eider Canal: 756, 321
 Kiel, Prussia: 1002
 Kiev or Kieff, Russia: 1002
 Kihulaue Island: 849
 Kilia Channel: 502
 Kilauaea, Mount: 1002
 Kilimanjaro, Mount: 1002
 Killarney, Ireland: 1002 Killdeer: 1505
 Kilogram: 1002
 Kilpatrick, Hugh Judson: 1002
 Kimawenza, Mount: 1002
 Kimberly, Africa: 1002; mine 329, 1002
 Kindergarten: 1002
 Kinematics: 566
 Kinetophonograph: 1003
 Kinetoscope: 1003
King of the Golden River (literature): 1003
 King, Rufus: 1003
 King, William Rufus: 1003
 Kingbird: 1004
 Kingfisher or Halcyon: 1004
 King George's War: 714
 King Philip's War: 1186, 1303, 1469
King Lear (drama): 1004
 Kinglets: 1005
 King's Daughters' Society: 826
 King's College: 863
 King's School: 326
 Kingsley, Charles: 1005, 1853
 Kingsley House, Pittsburgh: 1775
 King's Mountain, Battle of: 1005
 Kingston, Charles Cameron: 1005
 Kingston, Jamaica: 1006
 Kingston, N. Y.: 1006
 Kingston, Ontario: 1005
 King William's War: 714
 Kinkel, Gottfried: 1705
 Kinzie, John H.: 379
 Kiölen Mountains: 1854
 Kioto or Kyoto, Japan: 1006
 Kipling, Rudyard: 1006
 Kirchoff, Gustav Robert: 1006, 1794
 Kirghiz: 1872
 Kirk of Field: 581
 Kirkpatrick, Sir George A.: 1006
 Kirkwall, Orkneys: 1394
Kirschwasser: 1857
 Kish: 1683
 Kishou River: 626
 Kitchener, Lord Horatio Herbert: 1006, 591,
 Kite (bird): 1007
 Kites: 1007
 Kittatinny, Mount. *See* DELAWARE RIVER
 Klamath Indians: 1007
 Kleber, J. B.: 1301
 Klissura Rapids: 502
 Klondike Territory, Canada: 1007
 Klondike River: 1007
 Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb: 1007
 Knighthood: 1007
 Knights of the Garter: 738, 2094
 Knights of Labor: 1016
 Knights of Rhodes: 1153
 Knights Hospitaler of St. John: 483
 Knights of St. John: 1780, 1153
 Knight Sword-Bearers: 1101
 Knights Templar: 1887, 483
 Knights of the Round Table (myth.): 914
 Knitting-Machines: 1008
 Know-Nothings: 1520
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: 1008, 729
 Knox College, Toronto, Canada: 1008
 Knox, Henry: 1008
 Knox, John: 1008
 Knox, Philander Chase: 1009
 Knoxville, Tenn.: 1009
 Kobe, Japan: 1009
 Koch, Robert: 1009, 761
 Kohinur or Kohinoor, The: 1009, 527
 Kohlrausch, Friedrich: 1009
 Kokomo, Ind.: 1010
 Köln or Cologne, Prussia: 425
 Koltsof-Masalski, Princess (*Dora d' Istria*):
 1010
 Komura, Baron Jutaro: 1010
 Kong Mountains: 1010
 Kongo or Congo: 441, 73, 716, 1716, 1811
 Königgratz, Battle of: 1010, 1652
 Königsberg, Prussia: 1010
 Königsmark, Countess: 1685
 Koordistan, or Kunistan: 1010
 Koords or Kurds: 1010, 1455
 Kootenai or Kootenay: 1010
Koppies: 1389
Koran or *Quran*: 1011, 1246, 1678, 1956
 Kordofan: 629
 Korea: 1011
 Kosciusko, Thaddeus: 1011; 1012
 Kosciusko, Mount: 142
 Kossuth, Louis: 1012
 Kotzim, Battle of: 974
 Kowalevsky: 525
 Kowloon or Kaulung, China: 883
 Krakatoa Island: 1012, 575
 Kremlin, Moscow: 1268
 Kreutzer, Rudolph: 1012
Kreutzer Sonata (music): 1012
 Kriemhild (myth.): 1347
 Krishna River: 512
 Kronos (myth.): 1682, 1916
 Kronstadt, Russia: 1661
 Kruger, Stephanus Johannes Paulus: 1013
 Krupp, Alfred: 1013, 106
 Krupp Gunworks: 627
 Krypton: 1585, 95
 Kubelik, Jan: 1013
 Kublai Khan: 1013, 389, 1251, 1442, 1520,
 1641
 Kuen-Lun-Mountains: 1909
 Kunchinjinga, Mountain: 874
 Ku-Klux Klan: 1013

Kurdistan, or Koordistan: 1010
 Kurds or Koords: 1010, 1455
 Kuria-Muria Islands: 87
 Kuroki, General Itel: 1014

Kuro-Siwo: 1370
 Kuropatkin, General Alexiei: 1014
 Kuyunjik or Nineveh: 1352
 Kwangtung, China: 1014

L

L: 1015
 La Billois, Charles H: 1015
 Lablache, Luigi: 1015
 Labor: 1015, 1915
 Labor-Day: 1015
 Labor Organizations and Parties: 1015,
 1180; in House of Commons 1016; re-
 form party 1015, 1915
 Labor-saving Farm-Implements: 29
 Labouchere, Henry du Pré: 1016
 Laboulaye, Edouard René de: 1016
 Labrador: 1016
 Labrador-Current: 1017, 1370
 Labradorite: 653
 Labuan Island: 1017
 Labyrinth (myth.): 1017
 Lac: 1017
 Lac (money): 1017, 2111
 Lacedæmon: 1017, 1792
 Laccadive Islands: 1017
 Lacer: 1017
 Lachesis (myth.): 650
 Lachine, Canada: 1018
 Lackawanna River: 1018
 Laclède, Pierre Liguiste: 1660
 Laconia, N. H.: 1018
 Lacquer: 1018
 Lacrosse (game): 1018
 La Crosse, Wis: 1018
 Lactometer or Galactometer: 1019
 Ladd, George Trumbull: 1019
 La Digue Island: 1731
 Ladoga Lake: 1019, 1323, 1382
 Ladrões or Marianna Islands: 1019
 Ladybird or Ladybug: 1019
Lady of the Lake, The (poem): 1020, 1709
 Ladysmith, Natal: 1020
 Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, Canada: 1020
 Lady's Nightcap or Convolvulus: 499
 Lady's Slipper: 1020
 Laërtes (myth.): 1020
 La Farge, John: 1020
 Lafayette College, Easton, Penn: 577
 Lafayette, Ind: 1020
 Lafayette, Marquis Marie de: 1020
 La Follette, Robert M: 1021
 Lafontaine, Jean de: 1021
 Lagos, Africa: 1021
 La Guaira, Venezuela: 1021
 Laguna de Cuija: 1668
 Laguna de Madre: 1895
 Lahore, India: 1021
 Lake-District, England: 1022
 Lake-Dwellings: 1022, 1322
 Lake Erie, Battle of: 1454
 Lake Forest College: 1022

Lake of the Thousand Isles: 1659
 Lake of the Woods, Ont: 1022
 Lake St. John Territory: 1022
 Lakes, The Great: 1022, 1968
 Lamar Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus: 1022
 Lamarck, Chevalier de: 1023, 639, 1657,
 2015, 2135
 Lamartine, Alphonse de: 1023
 Lambert, General: 1112
 Lambeth Palace, London: 1110
 Lamb (*Elia*), Charles: 1023, 1174
 Lamb, Mary: 1023
 Lamiian War: 801
 Lamp: 1023
 Lampblack: 1024
 Lamprey: 1024
 Lamsdorff, Count: 1024
 Lanai Island, Hawaii: 849
 Lancaster, England: 1024
 Lancaster, House of: 1024, 862
 Lancaster, Ohio: 1024
 Lancaster, Pa: 1024
 Lancaster Sound: 1025
 Lancelot, Sir (myth.): 1638
 Land-League: 1025
 Land of Promise, The: 971
 Landor, Walter Savage: 1025
 Landseer, Sir Edwin Henry: 1025
 Land's End, England: 1025
 Lands, Public: 1025, 1985; division of
 1851; homestead act 882; preëmption
 1544
Landsting: 520
Landsturm: 757
Landwehr: 757
 Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O:
 193, 400
 Lang, Andrew: 1025
 Lange, J. P: 653
 Langevin, Sir Hector Louis: 1026
 Langevin, The Most Reverend Louis Philip
 Adelaar: 1025
 Langley, Samuel Pierpont: 1026
 Langston, John Mercer: 1026
 Language, Teaching of: 1026
 Languages of the World: 1026; Creole dia-
 lects 1330; cuneiform 486; Gaelic 357;
 Gothic 785; hieroglyphics 591, 1081, 1368;
Platt-Deutsch 1503; Provençal 1554;
 quipu 1576; Roman 818; South Sea 897;
 study of 1471
 Lanier, Sidney: 1028
 Lannes, Jean: 1028
 Lansing, Robert: 1029
 Lansing, Mich: 1029
 Lansingburg, N. Y: 1029

- Lantern, Magic: 1144
 Laðcoðn (myth. and art): 1029
 Laodicea, Asia Minor: 1029
 Laos: 1029, 1734
 La Paz, Bolivia: 1029
 Lapidary: 1029
Lapis-Lazuli: 1029
 Laplace, Pierre Simon: 1030, 1316
 Lapland: 1030
 La Plata, Argentine Republic: 1030
 La Plata, Rio de: 1501
 Laramie City, Wyoming: 1030
 Laramie, Fort: 2116
 Laramie Mountains: 2115
 Laramie River: 1031, 2115
 Larch: 1031
 Larcom, Lucy: 1031
 Lard: 1376
 Laredo, Texas: 1031
Lares and Penates (myth.): 1031
 Lariat: 1033
 Lark: 1031
 Larkspur: 1031
 La Rochefoucauld, Duc de: 1032
 Larrey, Jean, Baron: 58
 Larsen, Captain: 1514
 Larva: 1032, 1212; butterfly 349; silkworm 1757
 La Salle, Ill: 1032
 La Salle, Robert, Sieur de: 1032, 714, 861, 916, 1005, 1896
 Las Guasimas, Battle of: 1677
 Lassalle, Ferdinand: 1033, 1355, 1775
 Lasso: 1033
Last of the Mohicans, The (novel): 1033
Last Rose of Summer, The (song): 1033
 Las Casas, Bartolomé de: 1033
 Lateran (church): 1034
 Latex: 1034
 Lathe: 1034
 Lathrop, George Parsons: 1034
 Latimer, Hugh: 1035
 Latin or Roman Empire: 1626
 Latin Literature: 1080
 Latitude: 1035
 Latona (myth.): 83, 1352
 Latter Day Saints or Mormons: 1263
 Laud, Archbishop William: 1035
 Laudanum: 1386
 Launcelot, Sir (myth.): 790, 1638
Launfal, Sir (myth. and poem): 1035
 Laura: 1462
 Laureate, Poet: 1035
 Laurel: 1035
 Laurens, Henry: 1036
 Laurens, John: 1036
 Laurentian Mountains or Laurentides: 1036
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid: 1036
 Lausanne, Switzerland: 1858
 Lava: 1036; 2027; obsidian 1369
 Laval-Montmorency, François Xavier de: 1036
 Laval University: 1037
 Lavender: 1037
 Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent: 1037, 376
 Law: 1037
 Law in the U. S: 1974
 Law, John: 1038
 Lawrence, Kan: 1038
 Lawrence, Mass: 1038
 Lawrence, Abbott: 1039
 Lawrence, Amos: 1039
 Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery: 1039, 1123
 Lawrence, James: 1039
 Lawrence, Governor: 715
 Lawrence, Sir Thomas: 1039
 Lawrence, Church of St: 1365
 Lawrence, St: 1039
 Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis: 86
 Laws, Congressional 492; poorlaws 1526, 547; Draco 547; Justinian Code 984; Pericles 1452; Roman 512; Solon 1779
 Lawson's Spruce: 492
 Lawton, Henry W: 1039
Lay of the Last Minstrel (poem): 1040, 1709
 Layamon: 1004
 Layard, Sir Austen Henry: 1040, 1352
 Layering: 1040
 Lazarus, Order of: 1040
 Lazaref, Korea, Port: 1011
Lazzaroni: 1040
 Lea, Henry Charles: 1040
 Lead: 1040; black 332; white 1040, 2079
 Lead-Pencils: 795, 1444
 Leadville, Colo: 1041
 Leaf: 1041
 Leander (myth.): 5, 868, 1856
 Leaning Tower: Bologna 239; Pisa 1494; Saragossa 1679
 Leap-Year: 1042
 Learning, Act of: 1438
 Least Action: 1042
 Leather: 1043; tannin 1869; shagreen 1732
Leather Stocking Tales, The (novels): 1043
 Leavenworth, Kansas: 1043
 Lebanon, Mount: 1861; cedar 354
 Lebanon, Pa: 1044
 Lebanon, Turkey: 1044
 Le Bon, J: 1776
 Le Brun, Charles: 1044
 Le Brun, Marie: 1044
 Lecky, William Edward Hartpole: 1044
 Leclaire, Edme-Jean: 1044
 Le Conte, Joseph: 1044
 Leconte de Lisle, Charles: 1045
 Lecture-Bureaus: 1045
 Ledyard, John: 1045
 Lee, Ann: 1732
 Lee, Charles: 1045
 Lee, Fitzhugh: 1046
 Lee, Henry: 1046
 Lee, Richard Henry: 1046, 513, 1131
 Lee, Robert Edward: 1046, 80, 86, 421, 712, 728, 762, 793, 1131, 1154, 1787, 1804, 2024, 2050
 Lee, Sidney: 1048
 Lee's Legion: 1068
 Leech: 1048
 Leech, John: 1048
 Leeds, England: 1048
 Leekirk, Lord: 1359
 Leeuwenhoek, Anton van: 926, 846

- Leeward Islands: 1048, 80, 2070; Guadeloupe 808; Martinique 1179; Virgin Islands 2025
 Lefebvre, François Joseph: 1048
 Legal Ampère, The: 65
 Legal, Rt. Rev. Emile I: 1049
 Le Galliene, Richard: 1049
 Legend: 1049
 Legendre, Adrien Marie: 1049
 Leghorn or Livorno, Italy: 1049
 Legion: 1049
 Legion of Honor: 1049, 1301
 Legislative in U. S.: 1974
 Legnano, Battle of: 711
 Legume: 1050
 Lehigh River: 1050
 Lehigh University (South Bethlehem), Penn.: 1783
 Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm: 1050, 83
 Leicester, England: 1050
 Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of: 1050, 607, 1752, 1796
 Leidy, Joseph: 1050
 Leighton, Lord Frederick: 1051
 Leighton, Robert: 1051
 Leignitz, Duke of: 1756
 Leipsic or the Nations, Battle of: 1051, 1302
 Leipsic, Germany: 1051
 Leipsic, University of: 1051
 Leisler, Jacob: 1051
 Leith, Scotland: 1052
 Leland, Charles Godfrey (*Hans Breitmann*): 1052
 Leland Stanford University: 1414
 Leland University: 1119
 Lely, Sir Peter: 1052
 Leman or Geneva, Lake: 743
 Le Mans, France: 1052
 Lemberg, Galicia: 1052
 Lemnos, Island of: 1052
 Le Moine, Sir James MacPherson: 1052
 Lemon: 1052
 Lemur: 1052
 Lempa River: 1668
 Lena River: 1053, 1750
 Lenape Indians: 517
 Lenormant, Charles: 1053
 Lenox Library: 1053, 1338
 Lens: 1053, 1220, 1144
 Lens, Battle of: 440
 Lent: 1054, 118, 650
 Lenticel: 1054
 Leo (popes): 1054
 Leo I (pope): 1054, 135
 Leo III (pope): 1054
 Leo X (pope): 1055, 863, 1598
 Leo XIII (pope): 1055
 Leochares: 1055
 Leominster, Mass.: 1055
 Leon, Mexico: 1055
 Leon, Spain: 1788
 Leonardo da Vinci: 1055
 Leonidas I of Sparta: 1056, 1759, 1901, 2118
 Leopard: 1056
 Leopardi, Giacomo: 1056
 Leopold I of Belgium: 1056
 Leopold II of Belgium and the Congo State: 1056, 441
 Lepanto, Battle of: 1056, 974, 1468, 1497, 1956
 Lepanto, Greece: 1056
 Lepanto, Gulf of: 1056
 Lepers in Hawaii: 499
 Lepidoptera: 296
 Lepidus, Marcus Æmilius: 1056, 137
 Leprosy: 1056
 Lepsius, Karl Richard: 1057
 Le Sage, Alain René: 1057
 Lesbos or Mitylene Island: 1057
Les Halles, Bruges: 278
 Leslie, Charles Robert: 1057
 Leslie, Sir John: 636
 Lesseps, Vicomte Ferdinand de: 1057, 592, 1415, 1843
 Lesser Antilles: 1048, 80, 808, 1048, 1179, 2070
 Lesser Bear: 186
 Lesser Brethren: 707
 Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim: 1058, 550, 1087
 Leszcynski, King Stanislaus: 1299
 Lethbridge, Canada: 1058
 Lethe (myth.): 1058
 Letters: 1058
 Leucippus: 503
 Leuctra, Battle of: 620
 Leusina: 605
 Leuthen, Battle of: 1058
 Leutze, Emmanuel: 1058
 Levant: 1059, 1198
 Levee: 1059, 1118, 1241
 Leven, Loch: 1059
 Lever: 1059
 Lever, Charles James: 1059
 Leverrier, Urbain Jean J.: 1060
 Levi and Levites: 1060, 971
 Lewes, George Henry: 1060
 Lewes, Battle of: 585
 Lewis and Clark Expedition: 1060, 2046, 1315
 Lewis, Meriwether: 1060
 Lewis River: 1773
 Lewiston, Maine: 1061
 Lexington, Battle of: 1062
 Lexington, Ky.: 1061
 Lexington, Mass.: 1062, 1355, 1604
 Lexington, Va.: 1062
 Lexow Investigation: 969
 Leyden, Lucas van: 1062
 Leyden, Relief of: 2087
 Leyden University: 1987
 Leydig, Franz: 929
 Leys, Henri Jean Auguste: 1062
 Lhasa, Tibet: 1062
 L'Hommedieu, Ezra: 1339
 Lianas: 1062
 Liao-Yang, Battle of: 964
 Liard River: 1138
Liberator, The: 1766
 Liberia: 1062
 Liberty Bell: 513
 Liberty Boys, The: 1781
 Liberty, Statue of: 176, 190
 Libraries: 1063, 381, 1330; Alexandrian 46, 1063; Astor 127; Berlin 204; British Mu-

- seum 271; Bodleian 233; Boston 249; Chetham 1156; Chinese National 1080; Congressional 1064; Dublin 556; French National 1422; Harvard 1064; Milan 1223; New York 1338; Nineveh 1081; Oporto 1387; Paris 1422; St. Petersburg 1662; Vatican 1064; 1630; Vienna Imperial 2020; Yale 2120
- Libraries, How to Use: 1064
- Library of Pisistratus: 1063
- Library of Rameses: 1063
- Library of Sargon: 1063
- Lichens: 1065
- Lichenstein Principality: 633
- Licinius, Emperor of Rome: 447
- Lick Observatory: 1066, 1369, 1673, 1885
- Liddon, Henry Parry: 1066
- Liebig, Freiherr Justus von: 1066
- Liège, Belgium: 1066
- Liegnitz, Battles of: 1066
- Lifebelt: 1067
- Lifeboat: 1066, 1742
- Life-Preservers: 1067
- Lifesaving Service: 1067
- Light: 1067; Drummond 555; electric 599; gas 1280; lime 1072, 555; mirage 1239; polarization 1515; prism 1550; shadow 1731; spectrum 1794; phosphorescence 1475; radiometer 1579; spectroscope 1794; zodiacal 2133
- Light-Horse Harry* (Henry Lee): 1068
- Lighthouse: 1068; Eddystone 581; Pharos 45; Race Point 328
- Lightning: 1069
- Lightning-Arrester: 1069
- Lightning-Bugs: 676
- Lightning-Rods: 1069
- Lignite: 1070
- Ligny, Battle of: 1302
- Ligules: 1070
- Li, Hung Chang: 1070, 781
- Lilac: 1070
- Liliuokalani, Queen: 849
- Lille, France: 1071
- Lilliput: 1071
- Lily: 1070
- Lima, Ohio: 1071
- Lima, Peru: 1071
- Lime: 1071, 50; carbonate 1071, 1167; coral 454; hydrate 1071; sulphate 819, 1071
- Lime (plant): 1072
- Lime-Light: 1072, 555, 1580
- Limerick, Ireland: 1072, 1734
- Limestone: 1072, 363, 1168
- Limoges, France: 1072
- Limpet: 1072
- Linares, General: 1732, 1790
- Lincoln, Eng: 1073
- Lincoln, Ill: 1073
- Lincoln, Neb: 1073
- Lincoln, Abraham: 1073, 245, 610, 1805
- Lincoln, Benjamin: 1075
- Lincoln, Robert Todd: 1075
- Lincoln's Inn Fields, London: 1110
- Lind, Jenny (Mrs. Goldschmidt): 1075
- Lind University: 1022
- Linden: 1076
- Lindisfarne Island: 1076
- Lindsay, Ont: 1076
- Lindsey, Benjamin B: 1076
- Linen: 1076
- Lines of Force: 1077
- Linnæus, Carl: 1077, 213, 249, 638, 2134
- Linotype: 1077
- Linseed-oil: 1077, 1376
- Lion: 1077; sea 1713
- Lion of Lucerne* (sculpture): 1122
- Lion or Puma, American: 1560
- Lionne, Abbé de: 1057
- Lipari Islands: 1078
- Lippe River: 2071
- Lippman: 1477
- Lipton, Sir Thomas: 1078
- Liqueur: 1078
- Liquid Air: 1078
- Liquid-Amber Tree: 2102
- Liquor, Fermented: 26, 656, 193, 487, 1560, 1643, 2076, 2094
- Liquorice: 1079
- Liquor-Traffic: 1926
- Lisbon, Portugal: 1079; earthquake 575
- Lisle, Rouget de: 1176
- Lister, Joseph: 761, 1759
- Liszt, Franz: 1079, 2033
- Literature: 1080; American 1092; Arabian 1083; Assyrian 1080; Augustan Age 138; Babylonian 1080; ballads 161; Bible 209; Chinese 1080; drama 550; Dutch 1086; Egyptian 1082; English 1088; Finnish 1086; French 1085; German 1087; Greek 1082; Italian 1084; Jewish 1081; letters 1058; *minnesinger* 1236; Persian 1081; Phœnician 1081; poetry 1509; Portuguese 1086; proverbs 1555; Roman 1083; romance 1628; Sanskrit 1080; Scandinavian 1087; Spanish 1086; Syriac 1083; troubadours 1944; outline 2251
- Literature for Children: 1098
- Lithia: 50, 1101
- Lithography: 1100
- Lithuania: 1101, 1647
- Litmus or Lacmus: 1101
- Little Big Horn River, Battle of: 490
- Little Clares, The: 707
- Little Falls, N. Y.: 1101
- Little Miami River: 1217
- Little Pedee River: 799
- Little Rock, Ark: 1101
- Little Saint Bernard Pass: 55, 1655
- Little Shoshone Falls: 1747
- Little Trianon: 2015
- Little Turtle, Chief: 1102, 1217
- Liukiu or Loo-Choo Islands: 1114
- Live Oak: 1367
- Liver, The: 1102
- Livermore, Mary A: 1102
- Liverpool, England: 1102
- Liverpool Range: 1331
- Liverworts or Hepaticæ: 1103
- Livingstone, David: 1103, 23, 442, 1811, 2128, 1366
- Livorno or Leghorn, Italy: 1104
- Livy, Titus Livius: 1104, 92, 1083
- Lizard: 1104, 548, 1601

- Llama: 1104
 Llewellyn Park: 1388; Prince: 586
 Lloyd-George, David: 1105
 Lloyd's London Exchange: 1105
 Loadstone & Magnet: 1145
 Loam: 1778
 Loanda, Angola St. Paul de: 1105
 Lobositz, Battle of: 1728
 Lobster: 1105
Lochinvar (poem): 1105
 Lock: 1105
 Lock (canal): 1106
 Locke, John: 1106, 123, 1089
 Lockport, N. Y.: 1106
 Locomotive or Steam-Engine: 1815, 1817
 Locust (insect): 1106, 397, 796
 Locust (tree): 1107
 Locy, William A.: 1107
 Lode: 1232
 Lodge, Henry Cabot: 1107
 Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph: 1107
 Lodi, Italy: 1107
 Lodz, Poland: 1107
 Loess Beds: 389
 Lofoten or Lofoden Islands: 1107
 Log (ship's): 1108
 Logan, Chief: 1108
 Logan, John A.: 1108
 Logan, John Alexander: 1109
 Logans or Rocking-Stones: 1622
 Logansport, Ind.: 1109
 Logging: 1124
 Logic: 1109
 Logwood: 1109
Lohengrin (myth. and opera): 1109
 Loire, Battle of the: 371
 Loire River: 1109
 Loki (myth.): 160
 Lollards: 1109, 534, 2114
 Lombard, Peter: 1986
 Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill.: 729
 Lombards: 1109, 1959; revolt 1194
 Lombardy: 1110
 Lomond, Loch: 1110, 1708
 London Company: 2024
 London, England: 1110; Charter House School 372; Christ's Hospital 395; Crystal Palace 1432; exposition 642; Exeter Hall 641; fire 369; Hyde Park 902; Kensington Gardens 997; Kew Gardens 1000; obelisk 1368; plague 1499; police 1516; St. James 1657; St. Paul's 1110; Smithfield 1771; tower 1111, 1929; university 1987; Vauxhall 2007; Westminster 2070
 London, Ontario: 1111
 London, Jack: 1112
 Londonderry or Derry, Ireland: 1112
 Long Branch, N. J.: 1112
 Long Island, N. Y.: 1112
 Long Island City, N. Y.: 1112
 Long Island Sound: 1112
 Long Parliament, The: 1112
 Long Pool: 1254
 Longfellow, Henry W.: 1112, 1094, 1964
 Longitude: 1114
 Long's Peak: 1968
 Longstreet, James: 1114, 383
 Lönnrot, Elias: 1086
 Loo-Choo Islands: 1114
 Lookout Mountain: 884
 Loom: 343, 955
 Loon or Great Northern Diver: 536
 Lopé de Vega-Carpio, Félix: 2007
 Lopez, Narciso: 1115
 Lorain, Ohio: 1115
 Lord of the Isles: 1765
 Lords, House of: 1424
 Lorelei Rock and Echo (myth.): 1115
 Loretto, Italy: 1115
 Lorne, Marquis of: 1115
 Lorrain, The Right Reverend N. Z. L.: 1115
 Lorraine: 1115, 55, 703; Duke of: 370
 Lorraine, Claude: 405, 1299
 Los Angeles, Cal.: 1116
 Los Patos Mount: 386
 Lossing, Benson John: 1116
 Lot: 1116
 Loti, Pierre: 1116
 Lotteries: 1116
 Lotus: 1116
 Lotze, Rudolf Hermann: 1116
 Loubet, Emile: 1116
 Loudon, Lord: 715
 Louis: 1116
 Louis I, Prince of Bourbon-Condé: 895, 965
 Louis II of Bourbon, Prince of Condé: 439, 895, 1904
 Louis of Flanders: 113
 Louis VII of France: 483
 Louis IX of France, Saint: 1116, 483
 Louis XI of France: 1117, 1170, 1191, 1299, 1757, 1731
 Louis XII of France: 1299, 1656, 2000, 2104
 Louis XIII of France: 1117, 704, 1612
 Louis XIV of France: 1117, 115, 704, 879, 654, 896, 927, 939, 957, 1044, 1071, 1173, 1187, 1193, 1656, 1953, 2015; artillery of 115; wars 227, 440, 1153, 1341, 1585, 1953, 2021
 Louis XV of France: 1117, 704, 1524
 Louis XVI of France: 1117, 704, 769, 717, 1395, 1954
 Louis XVII of France: 1118
 Louis XVIII of France: 1118, 6, 702, 705, 1867, 1817
 Louis Alexander, Prince: 182
 Louis Napoleon: 1118
 Louis Philippe: 1118, 705, 2015, 1302
 Louisa of Prussia: 1118
 Louise, Princess: 96
 Louisburg, Nova Scotia: 1118
 Louisiade Islands: 1522
 Louisiana: 1118; sugar 1844
 Louisiana Experiment-Station: 1353
 Louisiana Purchase: 1119, 967, 989, 1253, 1315, 1980
 Louisiana-Purchase Exposition: 1119, 642
 Louisiana Territory: 1359
 Louisville, Ky.: 1119
 Lourenço Marques: 1120
 Louvain, Belgium: 1120, 1987
 L'Ouverture, Touissant: 825
 Louvre, The: 1120, 1421

- Love-in-Idleness: 2022
 Lovejoy, E. P.: 1095, 1471
 Lovetot Family: 1737
 Lovino or Luini, Bernardino: 1123, 1644
 Low Islands: 1522
 Low, Seth: 1120
 Low, Will Hickok: 1120
 Lowell, Mass: 1121
 Lowell, James Russell: 1121, 1094
 Lowell School of Practical Design: 924
 Lower California: 310, 1435
 Lower Empire: 298
 Lower Peninsula, Mich: 1218
 Lowlands, Scotland: 1708
 Loyalty Islands: 1522
 Loyola, Ignatius de: 1122, 1598, 2117
 Loyson, Charles (*Père Hyacinthe*): 902
 Lualaba River: 442, 1104
 Luapula River: 442
 Lubbock, Sir John: 1122
 Lübeck, Germany: 1122
 Luca della Robbia: 1618
 Lucca, Italy: 1122
 Lucerne, Switzerland: 1122, 1857
 Lucian: 1122
 Lucifer: 1123
 Lucilius: 1083
 Lucknow, India: 1123, 1039; relief of 848
 Lucretia: 1872
 Lucretius Carus, Titus: 1123, 621, 1083
 Lucullus, Lucius Licinius: 1123
 Lucy's Dome: 1155
 Ludlow: 1775
 Ludwig's Canal: 502
 Luini or Lovino, Bernardino: 1123, 1644
 Luis, Dom: 1535
 Luitpold, Prince: 183
 Luke: 1123, 209
 Lukin, Lionel: 1067
 Lumbering: 1123, 1972
 Lunar Caustic: 1572
 Lunar Eclipse: 579
 Lund University: 1854
 Lundy's Lane, Battle of: 1124, 555, 1710
 Lune Bridge, The: 1024
 Lungfishes or Mudfishes: 1274
 Lungs: 1603
 Luray Cave: 1124
Lusiads, The (poem): 315, 1086
Lusitania, The (steamship): 1744, 1746
 Lute: 1124
 Luther, Martin: 1124, 593, 623, 650, 758
 1087, 1848, 2044, 2102, 2138
 Lutherans in U. S.: 1976
 Lutzen, Battle of: 1302, 817, 1418
 Luxembourg Palace: 1125
 Luxemburg: 1125, 633
 Luxfer Prisms: 1125
 Luxor, Temple of: 1888
 Luzon Island: 1125, 1158, 1470
 Lyall, Edna (Ada Ellen Bayly): 1125
Lycées: 1701
 Lycopodiales: 1125
 Lycurgus: 1125, 131 (Athens) 153, 1792
 Lydia, Asia Minor: 1126
 Lyell, Sir Charles: 1126, 640
 Lyly, John: 1089
 Lymph: 1126
 Lynchburg, Va: 1126
 Lynch, James: 1126
 Lynch-Law: 1126
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley: 1126
 Lyne, Sir William J.: 1127
 Lynn, Mass: 1. 27
 Lynx: 1127
 Lyon, Mary: 1127
 Lyon, Nathaniel: 1127, 1690
 Lyonet: 929
 Lyons, France: 1127
 Lyons, Gulf of: 1128
 Lyons University: 1128
 Lyre: 1128
 Lyrebird: 1128
 Lysias: 1128, 1082
 Lysimachus: 1347
 Lysippus: 1712
 Lytton, Edward Bulwer, Lord: 288
 Lytton, Edward Robert: 1128

M

- M: 1129
 Ma, Twin Lin: 1080
 Mab (myth.): 1129, 646
 Mabie, Hamilton Wright: 1129
 Macadam, John Loudon: 1129
 Macalester College: 1236
 Macalpin, Prince Kenneth: 1708
 Macaroni: 1129
 MacArthur, Arthur: 1129
 Macassar Strait: 1130
 Macaulay, Thomas Babington: 1130, 721
 Macbeth: 1130, 1708
 Macbeth (drama): 1130
 Maccabæus, Judas (oratorio): 1130
 Maccabees: 1130, 972, 1675
 Maccabees of the World (an order): 1131
 MacCarthy, Dermot, King of Ireland: 456
 MacDonald Clan: 370
 Macdonald, Étienne Jacques: 1134
 Macdonald, George: 1134
 Macdonald, Sir John Alexander: 1134
 Macdonald, Sir William C.: 1135
 Macdonald Institute: 810
 Macduff: 1135
 Mace (spice): 1135, 1798
 Macedonia: 1135
 Macedonian Wars: 519, 1627
 Maceo, Antonio: 1135, 484, 780
 Machiavelli, Niccolò: 1136, 1084
 Machine, Flying: 20
 Machine-Gun: 1136, 814, 1191
 Machinery-Palace: 642
 Maciejowice, Battle of: 1012
 Mack, General Karl: 1965

- Mackenzie, Sir Alexander: 1137
 Mackenzie, "Bloody": See Sir George: 1138
 Mackenzie, Sir Morrell: 1137
 Mackenzie, William L.: 1138
 Mackenzie River: 1137
 Mackenzie Territory, Canada: 317
 Mackerel: 1138
 Mackinaw or Mackinac Island: 1138, 1175
 Mackinaw Straits: 1218
 Mackinnon Peak: 1650
Maclaren, Ian (John Watson): 2055
 Maclaren, John J.: 1139
 Maclure, William: 1139
 Macon, Georgia: 1140
 Macon, Nathaniel: 1140
 Macpherson, James: 1397
 Macready, William Charles: 1140
 Macrosporangium or Megasporangium: 1199
 Macrospore or Megaspore: 1199
 Macrosporophyll or Megasporophyll: 1199
 MacVeagh, Wayne: 1141
 McAll Mission: 1129
 McCarthy, Justin: 1131
 McClellan, George B.: 1131, 80, 728, 1047, 1131, 1154, 1787
 McClelland, John Alexander: 1132, 1741
 McCloskey, Cardinal John: 1132
 McClure, Sir Robert: 1407, 1513
 McCook, Alexander McDowell: 1132
 McCook, Daniel: 1132
 McCook, Robert Latimer: 1132
 McCormick, Cyrus H.: 1132, 1591
 McCormick Theological Seminary: 382
 McCosh, James: 1133
 McCutcheon, George Barr: 1134
 McDonald, Sir John Alexander: 1134
 McDonogh, John: 1135
 McDonough, Thomas: 1135
 McDowell, Irwin: 1135, 288
 McGee, Thomas d'Arcy: 1135
 McGill University: 1136
 McGregor, Robert (*Rob Roy*): 1620
 McIntosh, General William: 476
 McKay, Alexander George: 1137
 McKeesport, Pa.: 1137
 McKenna, Joseph: 1137
 McKinley Tariff Bill: 1841
 McKinley, William: 1138, 1790, 1983
 McKinley, Mount: 1272
 McKinney, Texas: 1139
 McMahon, Marshal Maurice: 1139
 McMaster, John Bach: 1140
 McMonnies, Frederick William: 1140
 McPherson, James B.: 1140
 Madagascar: 1141; eggs of: 589
 Madeleine, The: 1422
 Madeira Islands: 1141, 864
 Madeira River: 1142
 Madison, Fort: 698
 Madison, Ind.: 1142
 Madison, James: 1142, 1980
 Madison, Wis.: 1142
 Madonna in Art: 1142
 Madras, India: 1142
Madre, Laguna de: 1895
 Madrid, Spain: 1143, 626
 Maelstrom: 1143, 1108, 2076
 Maeterlinck, Maurice: 1143
 Mafeking, Siege of: 155
Mafia: 1143
 Magdala, Abyssinia: 6, 1202
 Magdalen Islands: 1143
 Magdalena River: 1143, 426
 Magdeburg, Prussia: 1143
 Magellan, Ferdinand: 1144, 387, 1019, 1086, 1428, 1469, 1783, 1911
 Magellan, Strait of: 1144
 Magenta, Battle of: 1144
 Mageroe Island: 1357
 Maggiore, Lago, Italy: 1144
Magi: 1144
 Magic-Lantern: 1144
Magna Charta: 1145, 616, 974
 Magnesium: 1145
 Magnet: 1145; electro 568, 939; polarity 1515; telegraph 1881; telephone 1884
 Magnetism: 1145; animal 1209
 Magnolia: 1147
 Magpie: 1147
 Magruder, John B.: 1147
 Magyars: 144, 898
Mahabharata (epic): 1584, 1080
 Mahan, Alfred Thayer: 1148
 Mahanoy City, Pa.: 1148
Mahdi: 1148
 Mahmud II of Turkey: 960
 Mahogany: 1148
 Mahomet or Mohammed: 1246, 1678
 Mahone, William: 1148
 Mahrattas: 1148, 140, 512, 2067
 Maia (myth.): 1504
 Maid of Orleans: 369, 973
 Maid of Zaragoza: 1679
 Mail (postal): 1536, 1809
 Maimonides: 1081
 Main River: 1149
 Maine, U. S. A.: 1149
Maine (ship): 1046, 1790, 2033
 Maine, Normandy: 2086
 Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner: 1151
 Maintenon, Marquise de: 1151, 1117
 Mainz or Mayence, Germany: 1193
 Maize or Indian Corn: 457
 Majolica: 1151
 Majorca Island: 1151, 160, 1359
 Malaga, Spain: 1181
 Malakka: 1151
 Malakka, Strait of: 1152, 1760
 Malay Archipelago: 1151, 921, 1249
 Malay or Malakka Peninsula: 1151
 Malays: 1152
 Malcolm III of Scotland: 1708
 Malden, Mass: 1152
 Maldive Islands: 1152
 Male Cell (in plants): 1152
 Malibran, Maria Felicita: 1152
 Malikolo Island: 1326
 Malines or Mechlin, Belgium: 1197
 Mallard: 1152
 Mallock, William Hurrell: 1152
 Mallory, Stephen Russell: 1152
 Malory, Sir Thomas: 1152
 Malpighi, M.: 68, 401, 846, 928, 2134
 Malplaquet, Battle of: 1153, 1173

- Malt: 1153
 Malta: 1153, 1301
 Malta, Knights of: 1153
 Malthus, Thomas Robert: 1153
 Malvern Hill, Battle of: 1153, 1767
 Mamelukes: 1154, 81, 591, 1247, 1721
 Mammalia: 1154
 Mammals: 1966
 Mammoth: 1154, 421, 1187
 Mammoth Cave: 1155
 Mammoth Trees: 1724
 Man, Isle of: 1155
 Man-Rent: 403
 Managua Lake: 1155, 1347
 Managua, Nicaragua: 1155
 Manassas, Battle of: 288
 Manasseh: 1155, 944, 971
 Manatee: 1155
 Manchester, Conn: 1156
 Manchester, England: 1156
 Manchester, N. H.: 1156
 Manchester, Va: 1156
 Manchuria: 1157
 Mandalay, Burma: 1157
 Manderson, Charles Frederick: 1157
 Mandeville, Sir John: 1655
 Mandingos: 1157
 Mandolin: 1157
 Manetho: 1157
 Manfred of Sicily: 1157
 Manganese: 1157
 Mango: 1158
 Mangosteen: 1158
 Mangrove: 1158
 Manhattan: 1334, 1336
 Manhattan Beach: 440
 Manhattan Trade-School: 1158
 Manila Bay, Battle of: 526
 Manila, Philippine Islands: 1158, 1464, 1790
 Manila Rope: 1633
 Manioc or Tapioca: 1870
 Manistee, Mich: 1159
 Manitoba, Can: 1159
 Manitoulin, Can: 1160, 1218
 Manitowoc, Wis: 1160
 Mankato, Minn: 1161
 Mann, Horace: 1161, 1356, 1696
 Manna: 1161
 Manning, Cardinal Henry Edward: 1161
 Manometer: 1161
 Manometric Flame: 1162
 Mansfeld, Count Ernst von: 1903
 Mansfield, Mount: 2012
 Mansfield, O: 1162
 Mansfield, Richard: 1162
 Mantegna, Andrea: 1162
 Manteuffel, Freiherr E. H. K. von: 1162
 Mantinea, Battle of: 620
 Mantua, Italy: 1162
 Manual Training: 1162
 Manuel II of Portugal: 1165
 Manures: 1165
 Manufactures: 1790; of the U. S. 1970
 Manutius, Aldus: 1561
Man Without a Country, The (story): 1165
 Manx: 1155
 Manzoni, Alessandro: 1165, 550, 1084
 Maori: 1339
 Map: 1165, 1205
 Maple: 1166
 Maple-Sugar: 1167
 Mapoota River: 2137
 Marabou: 14
 Maracaibo, Gulf of: 1167
 Maracaibo, Lake: 2009
 Marat, Jean Paul: 1167
 Marathon, Battle of: 1167, 503, 1228
 Maratti, Carlo: 1167
 Maravi or Nyasa, Lake: 1366
 Marble: 1167
Marble Faun, The (romance): 1168
 Marcellus, Marcus Claudius: 1168
 March (month): 1168
 March, Francis Andrew: 1168
 Marchand, Felix G: 1168
 Marchantia: 1168
 Marchesi, Pompeo: 1169
 Marconi, Guglielmo: 1169
 Marco Polo: 1520
 Marcy, Mount: 1332
 Marcy, William Learned: 857
 Mardi Gras: 1169, 338
 Mardonius: 2118
 Mare Island, Cal: 1169
 Marengo, Battle of: 1169, 1301
 Margaret of Anjou: 1169, 587, 1634, 2044, 2124
 Margaret of Denmark: 1170, 521, 1854
 Margaret of Navarre: 1170
 Margaret of Parma: 590, 2087
 Margaret of Valois: 1170
 Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scotland: 957
 Marguerite of Savoy: 896
 Maria Carolina: 656
 Maria Louisa, Empress of France: 1170, 1301
 Maria, Donna: 462
 Maria I of Portugal: 1534
 Maria Theresa of Austria: 1170, 993, 1727
 Mariazell, Austria: 1170
 Marie Antoinette, Queen of France: 1170
 Marie de Medici: 1171
 Marietta, Ohio: 1171
 Marigold: 1171
 Marine, Mercantile: 1205
 Marine Corps: 1171
 Marinette, Wis: 1171
 Mario, Giuseppe: 1171
 Marion, Fort: 1655
 Marion, Francis: 1171
Marion Harland (Mrs. Terhune): 1892
 Marion, Ind: 1172
 Marion, Ohio: 1172
 Mariposa Grove, Cal: 1725
 Maritzna, Battle of: 1726
 Marius, Gaius: 1172, 399, 1845
 Marjoram: 1172
Marjorie Fleming (story): 1172
 Mark: 1173
 Mark Antony: 81
 Markham, Edwin: 1173
Mark Twain (S. L. Clemens): 408, 1095
 Marl: 1173
 Marlboro, Mass: 1173
 Marlborough, Duke of: 1173, 12, 75, 227, 697, 1071

Marlitt, E. (Eugène John): 1174
Marlowe, Christopher: 1174, 651, 1089
Marlowe, Julia (Sarah Frances Frost): 1174
Marmion, Lord: 1174, 1709
Marmolite or Serpentine: 1725
Marmon, August de: 1174
Marmora, Sea of: 1175
Marmoset: 1175
Marmot: 1175
Maroons: 1175
Marque, Letters of: 1175
Marquesas Islands: 1175
Marquette, Jacques: 1175, 714, 916, 936
 977, 1210
Marquette, Mich: 1176
Marryat, Frederick: 1176
Mars (myth.): 1176
Mars (planet): 1500
Mars Hill: 94
Marseillaise, La (song): 1176, 1301
Marseilles, France: 1176
Marsh, George Perkins: 1177
Marshall, John: 1177; *Thomas R.*: 1177.
Marshalltown, Iowa: 1177
Marshmallow: 1177
Marston, Philip Bourke: 1177
Marston Moor, Battle of: 1177, 646, 2124
Marsupialia: 1154
Marsupials: 1177
Martel, Charles: 371, 1450
Marten: 1178
Martha (opera): 1178
Martha's Vineyard, Mass: 1178
Martial Law: 1178
Martial (Marcus Valerius Martialis): 1178,
 1083
Martin: 1179
Martineau, Harriet: 1179
Martineau, James: 1179
Martinique, W. I.: 1179
Marvel, Ik (Donald Grant Mitchell): 1242
Marx, Karl: 1179, 1033, 1775
Mary of Burgundy: 1191
Mary I of England: 1180, 607, 616
Mary II of England: 2086
Mary of Guelderland: 957
Mary Magdalene: 1180
Mary, Queen of Scots: 1180, 581, 607, 1089,
 1709, 1737, 1827, 2039
Mary the Virgin: 1180
Maryland, U. S. A.: 1181, 1814
Maryland (song): 1182
Masaccio, Tomaso Guidi: 1182
Masalski, Princess (Dora d' Istria): 1010
Masaniello: 1183
Mascart, Eleuthère Élie N.: 1183
Mashonaland, Africa: 1183, 1608
Mason and Dixon's Line: 1184
Mason, George: 1184
Mason, James Murray: 1184
Mason, John: 1326
Mason, Lowell: 1184
Masons: 713
Mass (physics): 1184
Massachusetts, U. S. A.: 1184
Massachusetts Agricultural College: 64
Massachusetts Bay Colony: 1186

Massachusetts Indians: 1186
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: 1186
Massachusetts Temperance Society: 1926
Massasauga or Rattlesnake: 452, 1588
Massasoit: 1186, 2096
Masséna, André: 1186
Massillon, Jean Baptiste: 1187
Massillon, Ohio: 1187
Massinissa: 1365
Mastiff: 539
Master of Arts: 1987
Mastodon: 1187
Masudi: 1084
Matabeleland, Africa: 1187, 1608
Matamoros, Mariano: 1187
Matanzas, Cuba: 1187
Matapedia River: 1188
Matches: 1188
Materialism: 1251
Mathematics: 48, 97, 750. *See, also, TEACH-
 ING*
Mather, Cotton: 1188, 1092, 2102
Mather, Increase: 1188
Matheson, S. P.: 1189
Mathew, Father Theobald: 1189
Mathieu, Oliver Elzeur: 1189
Matilda, Queen of England: (1) 2086; (2)
 1822
Matsys, Quentin: 1189
Matterhorn: 1189, 55
Matthew: 1189
Matthews, James Brander: 1189
Matthias, King of Hungary: 1191
Mattoon, Ill.: 1189
Mau: 1734
Mauch Chunk, Pa.: 1189
Mauna Kea, Hawaii: 1190
Mauna Loa, Hawaii: 1190, 849
Maupassant, Guy de: 1085
Maurice of Saxony: 1190, 396
Maurice, Prince of Orange: 1190, 173, 1775,
 1779
Mauritania: 1263, 1359
Mauritanié: 1190
Mauritius: 1190
Maury, Matthew F.: 1191
Mausoleum: 1727
Maxentius: 447
Maxim, Sir Hiram S.: 1191, 1136
Maximian: 447, 533
Maximilian of the Holy Roman Empire: 1191
 758, 1858
Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico: 1191, 981,
 1217, 1239, 1675
Maxwell, James Clerk: 1192, 597, 628, 819
Maxwell, William H.: 1192
May, Cape: 329
May (month): 1192
Mayence or Mainz, Germany: 1193
Mayflower, The (ship): 1193
Maynotta Islands, Africa: 1193
Maypures: 1393
Mazarin, Cardinal Jules: 1193, 420, 1904
Maze or Labyrinth: 1017
Mazeppa, Ivan: 1193
Mazzini, Giuseppe: 1193, 1084
Mead, Larkin Goldsmith: 1194

- Meade, George Gordon: 1194, 762
 Meadowlark: 1194
 Meadville, Pa: 1195
 Meanings of Names of States: 1985-6
 Measurement: 1195
 Meat-Packing: 1195
 Mecca, Arabia: 1196, 1197, 1246, 1721
 Mechanical Drawing: 551
 Mechanics: 1196
 Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: 1196, 513
 Mechlin or Malines, Belgium: 1197
 Medea (myth.): 96, 965
 Medes: 1197
 Medford, Mass: 1197
 Media: 1197, 493, 503, 2118
 Mediæval Period (geol.): 749
 Medici Family: 1197, 350, 543, 1959
 Medici, Lorenzo de: 1197, 72
 Medicine Hat, Can: 1197
 Medicine-Man: 1197
 Medina, Arabia: 1196, 1721
 Medina-Sidonia, Duke of: 103
 Mediterranean Sea: 1198
Medulla Oblongata (anatomy): 1198
 Medusa (myth.): 1196, 783
 Medusæ (zoölogy): 1198
 Meerschaum: 1198
 Megæra (myth): 725
 Megaphone: 1198
 Megasporangium: 1199; Megaspore: 1199
 Megasporophyll: 1199
 Mehemet or Mohammed Ali: 1246, 909, 1154. Mehmed V: 1957 (TURKEY)
 Meikhond: 1081
 Meissonier, Jean Louis: 1199
Meistersinger von Nürnberg, Die (opera): 1199
 Mekong River: 1199, 1748
 Melanchthon, Philip: 1199, 2102
 Melanesia: 1522
 Melba, Madam: 1200
 Melbourne, Australia: 1200
 Melloni, Macedonio: 628
 Melodeon: 1200
 Melon: 1200, 1291, 2052
 Melpomene (myth.): 1284
 Melrose Abbey: 1200
 Melrose, Mass: 1200
 Melville, George W: 1200
 Mennon (art): 1200, 1898, 2026
 Memorial or Decoration Day: 513
 Memorizing: 1201
 Memphis, Egypt: 1201, 1898
 Memphis, Tenn: 1202
 Memphremagog, Lake: 1202
 Menai Strait: 1202
 Menam River: 1748
 Menander the Dramatist: 505, 1082
 Mendel, Gregor: 1202; Law of: See Evolution
 Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix: 1202
 Mendelssohn, Moses: 1081
 Mendez, Pinto Fernão: 1202
 Mendicant Orders: 543, 707
 Mendoza, Pedro de: 1419
 Menelaus (myth.): 25, 134, 858
 Menelek, King: 1202, 6, 629
 Menendez de Aviles, Pedro: 1203, 1655
 Menes: 591, 1797
 Menhaden: 1203
 Menkaura or Mycerinus: 1565
 Mennonites: 1203
 Menominee, Mich: 1203
 Menschikoff, Prince Alexander: 1648
 Mental Discipline: 1203
 Menthon, Bernard de: 206, 1655
 Mentone, France: 1205
 Mentor (myth.): 1205
 Mephistopheles (myth.): 1205
 Mercator, Gerard: 1205
 Mercator's Projection: 1205
 Merchant-Marine: 1205
Merchant of Venice (drama): 1206
 Merchant's Bridge, St. Louis, Missouri: 1659
 Mercury or Hermes (myth.): 1206
 Mercury or Quicksilver (metal): 1206
 Mercury (planet): 1500
 Mercury Thermometer: 1901
Mer de Glace, Switzerland: 1206, 55
 Meredith, George: 1206
Meredith, Owen (Robert, Earl of Lytton) 288, 1128
 Mergenthaler, Ottmar: 1077, 1962
 Merici, Angela: 1992
 Merida, Mexico: 1207
 Meriden, Conn: 1207
 Meridian: 1207
 Meridian, Miss: 1207
 Meristem: 1207
 Merivale, Charles: 1207
 Merlin (myth.): 1207, 914, 1638
 Mermaids (myth.): 1208, 1762
 Merodach: 152, 1080
 Meroë, Ethiopia: 629
 Merope (myth.): 1504
 Mervingians: 1208, 704
 Merrill, Wis: 1208
 Merrimac River: 1208
Merrimac or Virginia, The (ship): 1208
 Merritt, Wesley: 1208
 Mersey River: 1208
 Merton College: 1404
 Merv, Turkestan: 1208
 Mesa: 1209
 Meshed, Persia: 1209
 Mesmer, Fredrich Anton: 1209
 Mesophyll: 1209
 Mesophytes: 1209
 Mesopotamia: 1210
 Mesozoic Era (geol.): 749
 Mesquite: 1210
 Messalina: 1320
Messiah, The (oratorio): 1210
 Messina, Sicily: 1210, 1752
 Mestizo: 1217
 Metabolism: 1210
 Metallurgy: 1211
 Metals: 1212. See ALUMINUM etc., METALLURGY, MINING
 Metamorphic Rocks: 748
 Metamorphosis (in plants): 1212
 Meteorology: 1212, 1833, 2386
 Meteors: 1212, 129
 Methodists: 116, 2068, 1976
 Methodology: 1440

- Methuen, Paul Sanford, Lord: 235
 Method in Teaching: arithmetic 97; geography 745; history 876; reading 1590
 Methyl-Alcohol: 1300
 Metric System: 1212
 Metronome: 1213
 Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel: 1213
 Metz, Germany: 1213, 707
 Meuse River: 1214
 Mexican War: 976, 1135, 1710, 1876, 1981; battles 361, 367, 397; causes 1981; gains 1981
 Mexico, City of: 1214; siege 462
 Mexico: 1214, 150, 310, 462, 1187, 1191, 1574, 1672, 1895
 Mexico, Gulf of: 1217
 Meyerbeer, Giacomo: 1217
 Mezzotint: 618, 1644
 Miami Indians: 1217
 Miami River: 1217
 Miami University: 1405
 Mica or Isinglass: 1217, 945
 Michael Angelo: 72
 Michaelmas Daises: 126, 497
 Michel, Louise: 1218
 Michelet, Jules: 1218
 Michelson, Albert Abraham: 1218, 1068, 1794
 Michigan: 1218
 Michigan City, Ind: 1219
 Michigan, Lake: 1219, 1022
 Michigan, University of: 75, 1990
 Microbes: 1219
 Micrometer: 1220
 Micronesia: 1521
 Microphone: 1220
 Micropyle: 1220
 Microscope: 1220
 Microsporangium: 1221
 Microspore: 1221
 Microsporophyll: 1221
 Midas (myth.): 1221
 Middle Ages: 106, 1222, 1597-8
 Middlebury, Vt: 1222
 Middlesborough, England: 1222
 Middletown, Conn: 1222
 Middletown, N. Y: 1222
 Middletown, Ohio: 1222
 Midianites: 1222
 Midrib (botany): 1222
 Midshipmen: 1311
Midsummer Night's Dream (the comedy and the opera): 1222, 1223
 Mignonette: 1223
 Migration: 1223
 Miguel of Portugal: 1535
 Mikado (title): 1223
 Milan, Italy: 1223, 1731, 1753
 Milan I of Serbia: 1726
 Mildew: 1224
 Miles, Nelson A: 1224
 Miletus, Ionia: 1224
 Military Schools: 1224, 2071
 Militia: 1225
 Milford, Mass: 1225
 Milk: 1225, 296, 496
 Milkweed: 1226
 Milky Way (astronomy): 1226
 Mill (manufactures): 685, 1124, 1625, 2073, 2093
 Mill, John Stuart: 1226, 629, 1109
 Millais, Sir John Everett: 1229
 Miller, Cincinnatus Heine (*Joaquin Miller*): 1227
 Miller, Hugh: 1227
Miller, Olive Thorne (Mrs. Watts Todd Miller): 1227
 Millet (grass): 1227
 Millet, J. François: 1227
 Mills, David: 1227
 Mills, James: 1228
 Millville, N. J: 1228
 Milman, Henry Hart: 1228
 Milne, John: 1719
 Milner, Lord Alfred: 1228
 Milo: 1228
 Miltiades: 1228, 97, 107
 Milton, John: 995, 1228, 638, 1089, 1731
 Milvian Bridge, Battle of: 447
 Milwaukee, Wis: 1229
 Mimicry: 1230
Minar: 1557
 Mind: (See PEDAGOGICS)
 Mindanao Island, P. I: 1230
 Mindoro Island, P. I: 1230
 Mineralogy: 1230, 2387
 Mineral Oil or Petroleum: 1462
 Mineral Waters: 1232
 Mineral Wax: 2059
 Mineral Wool: 1232
 Minerva or Athéné (myth.): 1232
 Minié, Claude Etienne: 1232
 Minié, Rifle: 1232, 1614, 1969, 1972
 Mining: 1232
 Ministers, Cabinet: 300, 1424, 1984
 Mink: 1232
 Minneapolis, Minn: 1235, 685
 Minnehaha Falls: 1236
Minnesinger and *Meistersinger*: 1236, 2039
 Minnesota: 1236
 Minnesota River: 1237
 Minnesota, University of: 1990, 1236
 Minnetari Indians: 497
 Minnow: 1237
 Minorca Island: 1237, 160
 Minorites or Lesser Brethren: 707
 Minotaur (myth.): 1237
 Minqua Indians: 517
 Mint (coining): 1238
 Mint (plant): 1237
 Minto, Gilbert John, Earl of: 1238
 Minton, Thomas: 1539
 Minucius, Lucius: 400
 Minuit, Peter: 517, 1334
 Minute-Men: 1238
 Mir, Jaffir: 419
 Mirabeau, Count de: 1238, 1171, 1620
 Miracle-Plays or Mysteries: 1238, 550, 605, 1368
 Mirage: 1239
 Miramon, Miguel: 1239
 Miramichi River: 1239, 1324
 Miranda, Countess of (Christine Nilsson): 1352

- Mirror: 1239
Mishna: 1081
 Missionary Ridge, Battle of: 1239
 Missions: African 1103, 1245; American 2089;
 Barnabas 172; Burmese 293; Chinese 301,
 689, 1266; City 363; Doloresan 1672; Do-
 minican 543; Fijian 661; Finnic 675; Fran-
 ciscan 707; Friendly Islands 718; Hindu
 334, 558, 919, 981, 2025; Indian (*Ameri-
 can*) 259, 606, 921, 1186, 1219; Irish 937;
 Jesuit 1122, 2117; Japanese 962; Judson
 981; Korean 1011; Livingstone 1103;
 McAll 1129; Madagascarene 1141; Mex-
 ican 1033; Moffat 1245; Moravian 1260;
 Norway 1378; Paul 1430; Peter 1461;
 Polynesian 1522; Rome 447; Saxon 616;
 South Seas 2088; Turkish 1956; Xavier
 2117
 Mississippi: 1240
 Mississippi Jetties: 971
 Mississippi River: 1240
 Mississippi Scheme: 1038
 Mississippi, University of: 1241
 Missolonghi, Greece: 1241
 Missouri: 1241, 1359
 Missouri Compromise: 406, 1242, 1253, 1981,
 1982
 Missouri Indians: 1242
 Missouri River: 1242
 Missouri, University of: 1242
 Mist or Fog: 668
 Mistletoe: 1242
 Mitchell, Donald Grant (*Ik Marvel*): 1242
 Mitchell, John: 1242
 Mitchell, Maria: 1243
 Mitchell, Silas Weir: 1243, 1096
 Mitchell's Peak: 51
 Mite the Dwarf, General: 565
 Mitford, Mary Russell: 1243
 Mithradates VI The Great: 1243, 104, 1123,
 1845
 Mitosis or Karyokinesis: 993
 Mitylene or Lesbos: 1057
 Mivart, St. George J: 1243
 Moabites: 1243, 1862
 Moberly, Mo: 1244
 Mobile, Ala: 1244
 Mobile Bay: 1244
 Mobile River: 1244
 Moccasin: 1244
 Mocha, Arabia: 1244
 Mock Orange or Osage: 1345
 Mockingbird: 1244
 Modder River: 235
 Modena, Italy: 1245
 Modern Architecture: 93
 Modern Europe: 1598
 Modjeska, Helena: 1245, 1753
 Modoc Indians: 1245
 Moero Lake: 442
 Moesia or Thrace: 1906
 Moffat, Robert: 1245
 Mogul: 920, 1251, 1866
 Mohammed: 1246, 1011, 1196, 1322, 1727
 Mohammed II: 801, 1627, 1687, 1956
 Mohammed Ahmed: 592
 Mohammed Ali: 1246, 909
 Mohammedanism: 591, 1148, 1246, 1726,
 1765, 1780, 1956. *See, also, AFRICA, AL-
 GERIA, PERSIA, SUDAN*
 Mohave Desert: 1247
 Mohawk Indians: 1247
 Mohawk Valley: 1247
 Mohegans or Mohicans: 1247
 Mohl, Hugo von: 1554
 Molay, Jacques de: 1110
 Moldau River: 1247
 Moldavia, Rumania: 1643
 Mole (zoölogy): 1247
 Mole-Cricket: 477
 Molecule: 1247, 134
 Molière, Jean Baptiste: 1248, 550, 1085
 Moline, Ill: 1248
 Mollusks: 1248
 Molly Maguires: 1248
 Molting: 1249
 Molting: 1249
 Moltke, Count Helmuth von: 1249, 707, 2034
 Moluccas: 1249, 921, 1144
 Mommsen, C. M. Theodor: 1249
 Monaco: 1250, 633
 Monadnock, Mount: 1325
 Monasteries: 1250
 Morastir, Macedonia: 1250
 Moncton, N. B: 1250
 Money: 1250, 2110
 Money-Orders: 1536
 Mongolia: 1251
 Mongols: 1251, 920, 1721, 1866
 Mongoose: 912
 Mongoose or Ichneumon: 912
 Monism: 1251
 Monitor: 1251, 624
 Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle: 1252
 Monkchester or Newcastle, England: 1341
 Monkey: 1252
 Monks: 206, 543, 706
 Monkshood: 1252
 Monmouth, Battle of: 1252
 Monmouth, James, Duke of: 1252, 957,
 1173, 1650
 Monoclinic System: 1231
 Monocotyledons: 1252
 Monodelphia: 1154
 Monongahela River: 1253
 Monopoly: 1253
 Monroe Doctrine: 1253, 1980
 Monroe, Virginia, Fortress: 698
 Monroe, James: 1253, 1980
Mons Lactarius, Battle of: 785
 Monsoon: 1253
 Montagnards: 717
 Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley: 1254
 Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de: 1254, 626,
 1084
 Montana: 1254
 Montana, University of: 1255
 Montcalm, Marquis Louis Joseph de: 1255,
 715, 2103
 Montclair, N. J: 1256
 Montebello, Battle of: 1028
 Montebello, Jean Lannes, Duke of: 1028
 Monte Carlo: 1256
 Monte Corvo: 82

Montecuccoli, Raimund de: 1953
 Montefiore, Sir Moses: 1256
 Montenegro: 1256, 633
 Monterey, Mexico: 1256
 Montesquieu, Baron Charles de: 1256, 1085
 Montessori, Dr. Maria: 1256a
 Montevideo, Uruguay: 1257, 1993
 Montezuma of Mexico: 1257
 Montfort, Simon de: 1257, 616, 862
 Montgolfier, Stephen and Joseph: 18
 Montgomery, Ala: 1257
 Montiel, Battle of: 1441
 Montigny, Abbé de: 1036
 Montmorency, Anne de: 1662, 1807
 Montmorency, Falls of: 1257
 Montpelier, Vt: 1257
 Montpellier, France: 1258
 Montreal, Canada: 1258
 Moody, Dwight Lyman: 1258
 Moody, William M: 1259
 Moon: 1259, 579, 796, 1682
 Moon, Mountains of the: 1650
 Moonstone, or Feldspar: 653
 Moore, Sir John: 1259
 Moore, Thomas: 1260
 Moors: 1260, 1664, 1757, 1788
 Moose: 514, 608
 Moosehead Lake: 1260
 Moqui or Moki Indians: 1260
 Moraines: 770, 910
 Morality-Play: 550
 Moran, Thomas: 1260
 Moravians: 1260, 901, 1016, 2068, 2130
 Mordecai: 627
 Moray or Murray, James Stuart, Earl of: 1181
 More, Hannah: 1261
 More, Sir Thomas: 1261, 1088, 1915, 1996
 Moreau, Jean Victor: 1261, 1301
 Morelos: 1187
 Morgan, General Daniel: 470
 Morgan, John Hunt: 1262
 Morgan, John Pierpont: 1262
 Morgan, John Tyler: 1262
 Morgarten, Battle of: 1262
 Moriah, Mount: 1262
 Morley, John: 1262, 1091
 Mormons or Latterday Saints: 1263, 1667, 1994, 2116, 2125
 Mormon Temple: 1669
 Morning-Glory: 1263
 Morocco: 1163, 1190
 Morocco, City of: 1264
 Morocco-Leather: 1043
 Morpheus (myth.): 1264
 Morphology: 1264, 215, 249,
 Morrill, Justin Smith: 1265, 1871
 Morris and Essex Canal: 516
 Morris, Clara (Mrs. F. C. Harriott): 1265
 Morris, Gouverneur: 1265
 Morris, Lewis: 1265
 Morris, Robert: 1265
 Morris, William: 1265
 Morrison, Mount: 696
 Morrison, Robert: 1266
 Morristown, N. J: 1266
 Morse, Samuel Finley Breese: 1266, 1881

Mortality or Death-Rate: 1267
 Mortar (artillery): 115; (cement): 367
 Mortimer, Roger: 586
 Morton, James Douglas, Earl of: 957
 Morton, Levi Parsons: 1267
 Morton, Oliver Perry: 1267
 Mosaic: 1268
 Mosby, John Singleton: 1268
 Moscow, Russia: 1268, 1302
 Moselle River: 1268
 Mosken and Moskara Islands: 1143
 Moses: 1269, 971
 Moses, Mountain of: 1760
 Mosques: 304, 517, 1198, 1246, 1382, 1678, 1732
 Mosquito: 1269
 Mosquito Coast: 1270, 1347
 Mosquito-Hawk: 1349
 Moss or *Musci*: 270, 281, 1282
 Moss, Sir Charles: 1270
 Mosul, Asia Minor: 1352
 Mother Carey's Chickens: 1462
 Mother Goose (literature): 1270
 Mother-of-Pearl: 1435
 Mothers' Pensions: 1449
 Moths: 1270, 296, 1757
 Motion, Laws of: 1271, 1338
 Motley, John Lothrop: 1271, 1095
 Motor: 1271; Motorcycle (Automobile): 147
 Motor-Organ: 1271
 Mott, Lucretia Coffin: 1271, 1811
 Mould: 1220, 1479
 Mound-Builders: 1272
 Moultrie, Fort: 698, 965
 Mount Desert Island: 1149
 Mount Holyoke College: 1272, 881, 1127
 Mount Vernon, N. Y: 1272
 Mount Vernon, Va: 1273
 Mountain-Ash: 117
 Mouse: 1273
 Mouse-Tower (myth.): 212
 Movements in Plants: 1273
 Mowat, Sir Oliver: 1273
 Mozambique: 1273
 Mozambique Channel: 1274
 Mozart, Wolfgang: 1274
 Muezzin: 1246
 Mudfish: 1274, 678
 Mudpuppy: 1664
 Muensterberg, Hugo: 1274
 Muhlenberg, William Augustus: 1275
 Muir, John: 1275, 1725
 Mukden: 964, 1354, 1649
 Mulatto: 1318
 Mulberry: 1275
 Mulcaster, Richard: 1355
 Mulch: 1275
 Muledeer: 514
 Mule (spinning): 1799
 Mülhausen, Germany: 1275
 Mulahacen, Mount: 1754
 Mullein: 1276
 Müller, Friedrich Maximilian: 1276
 Müller, Johannes: 1276, 1486, 2135
 Mullet: 1276
 Mulock, Dinah (Mrs. Craik): 472
 Mulready, William: 1276

- Mulleka*: 1956
 Multiplication: 99
 Mummy 1276, 1585
 Münchhausen, Baron von: 1277
 Muncie, Ind.: 1277
 München, Bavaria: 1277, 564
 Municipal Government: 1278
 Municipal Palace, Padua: 1408
 Munkacsy, Mihaly. 1279
 Murat, Joachim: 1279, 1301
 Murchison Falls: 2020
 Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey: 1280
 Murcia, Spain. 1280
 Murdock, James Edward: 1280
 Murdock William: 1280
 Murre, Mary Noailles (*Charles Egbert Craddock*): 1280, 1097
 Murfreesborough, Tenn: 1281
 Murillo, Bartolomé: 1281, 1729
 Murray Canal: 1281
 Murray, Earl of: 1181
 Murray, George H.: 1281
 Murray, Lindley: 1281
 Murray River: 1282, 1331
 Murzuk, Fezzan: 654
 Muscat, Arabia: 1282
 Muscatine, Iowa: 1282
 Musci: 1282, 270, 281, 1270
 Muscle: 1283
 Muskogee, Okla: 1284
 Muses (myth.): 1284
 Museums: 1284
 Mushroom: 1284 178
 Music: acoustics 8; harmony 838; notation 1288; opera 1385; religious 1284, 1389; teaching 1286, 1028; outlines 2288, 2388
 Musicians, Singers and Composers: Abt 5; Bach 153, 593; Beethoven 194; Bull 287; Brahms 257; Chopin 394; Damrosch 499; De Koven 515; Dvorak 565; Gounod 786; Handel 834, 1130, 1210; Haydn 852, 1807; Key 1000, 1813; Lind 1075; Liszt 1079, 2033; Mendelssohn 1081; Mozart 1274; Nordica 1355; Paderewski 1408; Paganini 776, 1408; Palestrina 1411; Patti 1429; Schuman 1704; Schuman-Heink 1705; Schubert 1704; Sousa 1783; Stradivari 1835; Strauss, Johann 1837; Richard 1837; Wagner 2032.
 Musk: 1290
 Muskdeer: 1290
 Muskegon, Mich: 1290
 Muskmelon: 1200, 1291, 2052
 Muskox or Musksheep: 1291
 Musket: 814
 Musquash or Muskrat: 1291
 Mussel: 1291
 Musset, Alfred de: 1292
 Mustard: 1292
 Mutiny, Sepoy: 920, 1724
 Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan: 1292
 Mutualism (in plants): 1293
 Mycelium (in plants): 1293
 Mycenæ, Greece: 1294, 669, 1689
 Mycerinus or Menkaura: 1565
 Mycorrhiza (in plants): 1294
My Country, 'Tis of Thee (song): 1770
My Old Kentucky Home (song): 1294
 Myriapoda: 1294
 Myrmidons (myth.): 1294
 Myrrh: 1294
 Myrtle: 1294
 Myrtleberry-Wax: 2059
 Mysore, India: 166
 Mysteries (drama): 1238; Eleusinian 605
 Mytilene: 1057
 Mythology: 1294-7; Achilles 7; Argonauts 95; Athené 1232; Athens 130; Atlantis 133; Aurora 140; Balder 160; Calypso 311; Cassandra 346; Cassiopeia 346; Centaurs 359; Ceres 360; Charybdis 1712; Circe 400; Comus 438; Cupid 487; Dædalus 495; Dagon 495; Danaid 500; Diana 527; Dryads 555; Echo 579; Flora 683; Fortuna 700; Ganymede 736; Halcyon 1004; Harpies 842; Hebe 857; Helen of Troy 858; Helicon 859; Hercules 867; Hermes 1206; Hesperides 870; Hestia 870; Ida 912; Iphigenia 936; Isis 945; Ixion 951; Janus 960; Jason 965; Jötuns 980; Juggernaut 981; Juno 983; kingfisher 1004; Laocoön 1029; Lares 1031; Lethe 1058; Lotus 1116; Mars 1176; Medusa 1198; Memnon 1200, 2026; Mercury 1206; Mermaids 1208; Minerva 1232; Morpheus 1264; Muses 1284; Nemesis 1320; Neptune 1320; Nestor 1322; Niobe 1352; Norms 1359; Nymphs 1366; Odin 1372; Orestes 1372; Orion 1394; Osiris 1396; Pan 1415; Pegasus 1441; Pelops 1443; Penates 1031; Peri 1452; Perseus 1455; Phaëthon 1464; Pleiades 1504; Pluto 1507; Polyphemus 1522; Pomona 1524; Prometheus 1557; Proteus 1553; Psyche 1556; Pygmalion 1565; Pyramus 1566; Romulus 1631; Saturn 1682; Satyrs 1683; Scylla 1712; Sibyl 1751; Sirens 1762; Sphinx 1797; Tantalus 1870; Themis 1899; Theseus 1901; Thisbe 1566; Thor 1906; Uranus 1991; Vesta 2017; Vishnu 2025; Vulcan 2030; questions 2390
 Myxomycetes: 1297

N

- N: 1298
 Nabegha: 1084
 Nabonidas of Babylon: 493
 Nabonassar of Babylon: 152
 Nabopolassar: 1315
 Nadir: 1298
 Nagasaki, Japan: 1298
 Nagoya, Japan: 1298
 Nagpur, India: 1298
Nahum: 1298
 Naiads (myth.): 1366
 Nails: 1298
 Nain, Palestine: 729
 Namaland, German Southwest Africa: 760
 Names of States of the American Union:
 1975, 1985
 Nana Sahib: 1298, 354, 848
 Nanaimo, B. C.: 1298
 Nanak Baba: 1756
 Nancy, France: 1299
 Nandu or Rhea: 1605
 Nanking, China: 1299
 Nansen, Fridtjof: 1299, 1514
 Nantes, Edict of: 581, 704, 864, 896, 1757.
 See, also, HUGUENOTS.
 Nantes, France: 1299, 1117
 Nanticoke, Pa.: 1299
 Nantucket, Mass.: 1300
 Naphtha: 1300; petroleum 1462
 Napier, Sir Charles James: 1300
 Napier, Sir William Francis: 1300
 Naples, Italy: 1300
 Naples, (province) Italy: 1300; cabal 542;
 lazzaroni 1040
 Napoleon I. of France: 1301; 141, 206, 278,
 634, 656, 689, 702, 704, 706, 807, 948, 955,
 973, 979, 1049, 1118, 1213, 1279, 1422,
 1445, 1497, 1655, 1656, 1662, 1752, 1754,
 1771, 1782, 1807, 1867, 1929, 2052, 2067,
 army 108; empire 634; wars 141, 206,
 644, 969, 1028, 1051, 1107, 1169, 1186,
 1345, 1782, 1964, 2033, 2052
 Napoleon III of France: 1302; 631, 705,
 707, 717, 1395, 1422, 1806, 1902
 Narbada or Nerbudda River: 1320, 512
 Narcissus (flower): 1302
 Narcotics or Poisons: 1512
 Nard or Spikenard: 1799
 Nares, Sir George Strong: 1514
 Narragansett Bay: 1303
 Narragansett Indians: 1303
 Narses: 1303, 298, 984, 1300
 Narva, Battle of: 370
 Narváez, Panfilo de: 1303
 Naseby, Battle of: 481
 Nashua, N. H.: 1303
 Nashville, Battle of: 1304, 1690
 Nashville, Tenn.: 1303
 Nashville, University of: 1303
 Nasmyth, James: 1304, 1817
 Nast, Thomas: 1304
 Nasturtium: 1304
 Natal, South Africa: 1304
 Natchez, Miss.: 1305, 1725
 Natick, Mass.: 1305
 National Banks: 167
 National Debt: 1305
 National Educational Association: 1306
 National Forests: 693-4
 National Guard: 108, 1975
 National Park: 1306; Yosemite 2124; Yel-
 lowstone 2122
 National Road: 1182
 Natural Bridges: 1306, 1994
 Natural Gas: 1306
 Natural Se'ction: 505, 639
 Naturalization: 1307
 Nature-Study: 1307; outlines 2219, 2393
 Nature-Study with a Camera: 1309
 Naugatuck, Conn.: 1311
 Nautilus: 1311
 Nauvoo, Ill.: 1263
 Navajo Indians: 1311
 Naval Academy, U. S.: 1311
 Naval Observatory, U. S.: 1312
 Naval Reserve: 1312
 Navarino, Battle of: 1956, 1312
 Navarre: 1789
 Navarro, Mrs. (Mary Antoinette Anderson):
 70
 Navigation: 1312; compass 435; log 1108;
 pilot 1491; quadrant 1569
 Navigation-Laws: 1313
 Navy: 1313, 1975
 Navy, Signaling in: 1755
 Nazareth, Palestine: 1314, 729
 Neapolis or Naples, Italy: 1300
 Neatsfoot Oil: 1376
 Nebo, Mount: 1314
 Nebraska: 1314
 Nebraska City, Neb.: 1315
 Nebraska or Platte River: 1503
 Nebraska, University of: 1315
 Nebuchadrezzar: 1315, 152, 969, 972, 1862
 Nebular Hypothesis: 1316
 Nebulæ: 1315
 Necessity, Fort: 715
 Necho II of Egypt: 591
 Neckar River: 1316
 Necker, Jacques: 1316, 1117
 Nectar: 1316
 Needham, J. T.: 1802
 Needle: 1316
 Needle-Gun or Rifle: 1614
 Negro, Education of the: 1317
 Negroes: 1318, 1157, 1766; Africa 23; Kafirs
 987; Liberia 1063; United States 1981;
 Zulu 2137
 Nehemiah: 1319, 972
 Nelson, B. C.: 1319
 Nelson River: 1319
 Nelson, Viscount Horatio: 1319, 1663, 1934
 Nemesis (myth.): 1320
 Neolithic Man: 1832
 Neon: 95, 1585
 Neptune (myth.): 1320, 1535

- Neptune (planet): 1500
 Nerbudda or Narbada River: 1320, 512
 Nereids (myth.): 1366
 Nernst Lamp: 599
 Nero: 1320, 1723
 Nerves: 1320
 Nervous System: 1320
 Nesting-Boxes: 1321
 Nestor (myth.): 1322
 Nestorians: 1322
 Nestorius: 1322
 Netherlands or Holland: 878, 181, 564, 633
 Nettle: 1322
 Neuchâtel, Lake of: 1322
 Neuchâtel, Switzerland: 1322
 Neustria, Kingdom of: 634
 Neutrality: 1322
 Neva River: 1323, 1661
 Nevada: 1323
 Neville's Cross, Battle of: 587
 Nevski Prospekt: 1661
 New Albany, Ind: 1323
 New Amsterdam: 1334
 New Bedford, Mass: 1324
 New Brighton, N. Y.: 1324
 New Britain, Conn: 1324
 New Brunswick, Can: 1324
 New Brunswick, N. J.: 1324
 New Caledonia: 1324
 Newcastle, Pa: 1325
 New England: Connecticut 443; Maine 1149; Massachusetts 1184; New Hampshire 1325; Plymouth 1507; Puritans 1564, 1977-9; Rhode Island 1636; Vermont 2012
 New Forest: 2086
 New Granada: 238, 426, 2118
 New Guinea or Papua: 1325
 New Hampshire: 1325
 New Haven, Conn: 1326
 New Hebrides: 1326
 New Hope Church, Battle of: 1742
 New Jersey: 1327
 New Learning or Renaissance: 1088
 New Liskeard, Can: 1328
 New London, Conn: 1328
 New Mexico: 1329
 New Netherlands: 1842
 New Orleans, La: 1330, 119; battle 952, 1119; capture 649; Mardi Gras 1169
 New Rochelle, N. Y.: 1330
 New South Wales, Australia: 1331, 143
 New Stars: 1331
 New Testament: 209
 New Ulm, Minn: 1761
 New Year's Day: 1331
 New York: 1331-4
 New York City: 1334-8, 142; Associated Press 123; Astor Place riot 1141; Bowery 1842; Brooklyn 1337; Central Park 360; Cooper Union 450; Croton Aqueduct 87; harbor 1335; Hell-Gate 859; obelisk 1368; police 1517; St. Luke's Hospital 1275
 New York Public Library: 1338
 New York (City) University: 1339
 New York, University of the State of: 1339
 New Zealand: 1339; 449, 1522; geysers 762; tattooing 1874
 Newark, N. J.: 1340
 Newark, Ohio: 1340
 Newbern, N. C.: 1340
 Newberry, John Strong: 1340
 Newberry Library, Chicago: 1340
 Newberry, Walter Loomis: 1340
 Newburgh, N. Y.: 1341
 Newburyport, Mass: 1341
 Newcastle, Pa: 1325
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England: 1341
 Newcomb, Simon: 1341
 Newcomen, Thomas: 1815
 Newfoundland: 1341, 535
 Newfoundland Dog: 539
 Newgate Prison, London: 1342
 Newman, Cardinal John Henry: 1342
 Newport, Ky: 1343
 Newport, R. I.: 1343, 959
 Newport News, Va: 1343
 Newsham: 676
 Newspaper: 1343, 980; Associated Press 123; college 423; first evening paper 239; first regular 248; types 1961, 1080
 Newt: 1343, 1664
 Newton, Mass: 1344
 Newton, Isaac: 1344, 451, 566, 1000, 1060, 1794, 1911
 Newton, John: 1344
 Ney, Michel: 1345
 Nez Percés Indians: 1345
 Ngami, Lake: 1345, 1103
 Niagara, Canada: 1345
 Niagara Falls: 1345, 2065; waterwheels 2054
 Niagara Falls City, N. Y.: 1345
 Niagara Falls City, Ont: 1346
 Niagara Falls Park, Ont: 1346
 Niagara Falls Tunnel and Power Plant: 1346
 Niagara River: 1345
Nibelungenlied (poem): 1347
 Nicæa, Asia Minor: 1347
 Nicaragua: 1347; Lake: 1347
 Nicaragua Canal: 1347
 Nice, France: 1348
 Nicholas I (pope): 1348
 Nicholas IV (pope): 707
 Nicholas V (pope): 1348
 Nicholas I of Russia: 1348
 Nicholas II of Russia: 1348, 1648
 Nicholas, Saint: 1348, 1676; feast of 1348
 Nicias: 1348
 Nickel: 1348
 Nicolini, Mrs. E. (Adelina Patti): 1429
 Nicollet, Jean: 2099
 Nicollet Prairie, Iowa: 1543
 Nicotine: 1512, 1018
 Niebuhr, Barthold Georg: 1349
 Niemen River: 1349
 Nietzsche, Friedrich Wilhelm: 1349
 Niger River: 1349
 Nigeria, West Africa: 1349
 Nighthawk: 1349
 Nightingale: 1350
 Nightingale, Florence: 1350, 1712
 Nightschools: 1350
 Nightshade: 1351

- Nihilist: 1351, 67, 434, 1648, 1775
 Nijni-Novgorod, Russia: 1364
 Nikko, Japan: 1351
 Nile or Abukir Bay, Battle of the: 1351
 Nile River: 1351; 590, 736, 1898; delta 518; explorations 158, 1104, 1795, 1810; sources 158, 1795
 Nilometer: 304
 Nilsson, Christine (Madam Rouzaud and Countess di Miranda): 1352
 Nimbus-Clouds: 413
 Nimeguen, Treaty of: 2086
 Nîmes, France: 1352
 Nimrod, Palace of: 93
 Nineveh, Assyria: 1352; 1040, 1210, 1722
 Ning-po, China: 1352
 Niobe (myth.): 1352
 Nipigon Lake and River: 1352
 Nippur, Babylonia: 1352
 Nirvana: 667
 Niter or Saltpeter: 1667
 Nitric Acid: 1352
 Nitrogen: 1353
 Nitrogen-Gathering Crops: 1353
 Nitroglycerin: 1354, 642
 Noah: 1354, 1722
 Nobel, Alfred: 1354
 Nobel Fund: 1354
 Node: 1354
 Nogi, General Ki-Teu: 1354
 No-Man's Meadow, Battle of: 105
Noms de Plume: 1556
 Nome, Alaska: 1354
 Nome, Cape: 38
 Nonconformists: 534-5
 Non or Nun, Cape: 864
 Nordau, Max Simon: 1354
 Nordenskjöld, Nils Adolf: 1354
 Nordhoff, Charles: 1355
Nordica, Lillian: 1355
 Nordyku, Cape: 1357
 Norfolk, Va: 1355
 Normal Schools: 1355
 Norman Conquest: 847
 Norman, Henry: 1356
 Normandy, France: 1356
 Normans or Northmen: 1359, 1751
 Norns (myth.): 1356
 Norristown, Pa: 1357
 Norsemen or Northmen: 1359, 1751
North, Christopher (John Wilson): 2092
 North Adams, Mass: 1357
 North African Current: 1369
 North America: 58-60, 316, 1213, 1967
 North Bay, Can: 1357
 North Bridgewater, Mass: 272
 North Cape: 1357
 North Carolina: 1357
 North Carolina, University of: 1358
 North Chicago, Ill: 2058
 Northcliffe, Lord: See *HARMSWORTH*: 841
 Northcote, Baron: 1358
 North Dakota: 1358; University of: 1359
 North Equatorial Current: 1369
 North German Confederation: 759
 North, Lord Frederick: 1359
 North Pole: 1516
 Northampton, England: 1359
 Northampton, Mass: 1359
 Northern Lights (*Aurora Borealis*): 140
 Northern Territories, Canada: 1360
 Northfield Summer School: 1259
 Northmen or Norsemen: 934, 937, 1359; America 1186, 1607; colonies 60; ships 1743; Sicily 1751; vikings 1493
 Northrop, Cyrus: 1360
 North Sea or German Ocean: 1360, 756
 North Star: 1360, 1516
 North Tonawanda, N. Y.: 1360
 Northumberland, Duke of: 1180
 Northumbria: 581
 Northwest Passage: 709, 1407, 1513
 Northwest Territories, Can: 1360
 Northwest Territory, U. S.: 921
 Northwestern University: 1361
 Norton, Charles Eliot: 1361
 Norwalk, Conn: 1361
 Norway: 1361; 520, 633, 911, 1087, 1687, 1854-5; emigration 1977; Lapland 1030; literature 1087
 Norwich, Conn: 1361
 Norwich, England: 1362
 Nose: 1362
 Notre Dame (cathedral): Avignon 149; Paris 1048
 Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., University of: 1990, 1783
 Nottingham, England: 1362
 Nova Scotia: 1362
 Nova Zembla: 1363
 Novel, The: 1363, 1628, 1084-1100 *passim*
 November: 1364
 Novgorod, Russia: 1364, 949
 Novi-Bazar, Bosnia: 248
 Nubia: 1364
 Nucellus (in plants): 1365
 Nucleus (in plants): 1365
 Nullification: 852, 953, 1785, 1814, 1981 2062
 Numa Pompilius: 1365
 Numantia: 1707
 Numidia: 1365
 Nur-ed-Din Mahmud: 1365
 Nuremberg, or Nürnberg, Bavaria: 1365 1653
 Nut (in mechanics): 1710
 Nutation: 1365
 Nuthatch: 1365, 1678
 Nutmeg: 1798
 Nutrition (in plants): 1366
 Nutt the Dwarf, Commodore 565
Nux Vomica: 1512
 Nyasa or Maravi, Lake: 1366, 1103
 Nyasaland, East Africa: 1366
 Nymph (insect): 1266, 1212
 Nymphs (myth.): 1366

O

- O: 1367
 Oahu: 849
 Oak: 1367, 1511
 Oak-Apples: 1368
 Oakland, Cal: 1368
 Oasis: 1368
 Oats: 1368
 Oaxaca, Mexico: 1368
 Obbia: 1780
 Obelisk: 1368
 Oberammergau, Bavaria: 1368
 Oberlin College: 1369
 Oberlin, Ohio: 1369
 Oberon (myth.): 646, 1129, 1222
 Obi or Ob River: 1369, 1750
 Obongos: 565
 Obrenovitch, Milosch: 1726, 1494
 O'Brien, Cornelius: 1369
 Observatory: 1369; Lick 1066; telescope 1885; Washington, D. C. 2047
 Obsidian: 1369, 1036
 Ocean: 1369; Gulf Stream 813; Maelstrom 1143; sea 1712; tides 1910; whirlpool 2076
 Ocean-Currents: 1369
 Oceania or Oceanica: 1370; Australasia 141; Hawaii 848; Malays 1132; Melanesia 1522; New Guinea or Papua 1325; Polynesia 1521
 Oceanides (myth.): 1366
 Oceanus (myth.): 1991
 Ocelot: 1370
 O'Connell, Daniel: 1370
 O'Connor, Thomas Power: 1371
 Oconto, Wis: 1371
 Octavia: 1371
 Octavian (Augustus): 137
 October: 1371
 Octopus: 1371
 Oder River: 1371
 Odessa, Russia: 1371
 Odin (myth.): 1372, 160, 1756
 Odoacer: 1627, 1899
 Odysseus or Ulysses: 1965; 311, 1762
Odyssey (poem): 832, 882, 1082
 Edipus (myth.): 1372
 Oersted, Hans Christian: 1372
 Offa: 1655
 Offenbach, Jacques: 1372
 Ogden, Robert C: 1372
 Ogden, Utah: 1372
 Ogdensburg, N. Y.: 1373
 Oglesby, Richard James: 1373
 Oglethorpe, James Edward: 1373, 1683
 Ogowe or Ogoway River: 1373
 Ogygia (myth.): 1965
 O'Higgins, Bernardo: 387
 Ohio: 1373
 Ohio Company: 714
 Ohio River: 1375
 Ohio State University: 1375
 Ohm, George Simon: 1375, 703
 Ohm's Law: 1375, 598
 Oil City, Pa: 1376
 Oil-Wells: 1462
 Oils: 1376; Bergamot 202; coal 413; laurel 1036; lavender 1037; linseed 1077; olive 1379; petroleum 1462; spermaceti 1797; sweetbay 1036; whale 2073
 Ojeda: 1167, 2009
 Ojibwa Indians: 1376, 1725
 Oka River: 1376
 Okechobee. Battle of: 1428
 Okeefinoke Swamp: 684
 Okhotsk, Sea of: 1376
 Okio: 666
 Oklahoma: 1376
 Oklaoma, University of: 1377
 Oklahoma City, Okla: 1378
 Olaf, Saint: 1378
Old Curiosity Shop, The (novel): 1378
 Oldham, England: 1378
 Old Point Comfort, Va: 1378
 Old Pretender (James Stuart): 958
 Old Sarum (Salisbury), England: 1665
 Old Seraglio (Constantinople): 447
 Old South Church: 1379
Old Testament: 209
 Oleander: 1379
 Ole Bull: 287
 Olean, N. Y.: 1379
 Oleomargarine: 1379
 Olga, Saint: 1379
 Olifant or Limpopo River: 515, 1937
 Oliphant (*née* Wilson), Margaret: 1379
 Olive: 1379
 Olive-Oil: 1380
Oliver Twist (novel): 1380
 Olives, Mount of: 1380
 Olmsted, Frederick Law: 1380
 Olney, Richard: 1380
 Olympia, Greece: 1381; oracle 1387
 Olympia, Washington, 1380:
 Olympic Games: 1381
 Olympus, Mount: 1381, 800
 Omaha, Neb: 1381
 Omaha Indians: 1381
 Omar I of the Caliphate: 1381, 46, 1678
Omar Khayyam: 1382, 1081
 Omar, Mosque of: 1382
 O'Meara, Thomas Robert: 1382
 Omnibus Bill: 1382
 Onea, Gulf of: 2079
 Onea Lake: 1382, 1323
 Oneida Lake: 1382; Oneida, N. Y., 1382
 Onion: 1382
 Ontario, Canada: 1383
 Ontario Agricultural College: 1385
 Ontario, Lake: 1385
 Onyx: 1168
 Oögonium (in plants): 1385
 Oösphere (in plants): 1385
 Open Air Schools: 1697
 Opal: 1385
 Opera: 1385
 Operaglass: 1386
 Ophir: 1386

Opium: 1386, 1528
 Oporto, Portugal: 1387
 Opossum: 1387
 Optics: 1067; light 1067; mirage 1239; prism 1550
 Oracle: 1387; Delphi 518; Olympia 1381; Sibyl 1751
 Oran, Algeria: 1388
 Orange: 1388; mock or osage 1395
 Orange, Fort: 1334
 Orange, N. J.: 1388
 Orangemen: 1388
 Orange River: 1389
 Orange River Colony: 1389
 Orang-Outang: 1389
 Oratorio: 1389
 Orchardson, William Quiller: 1390
 Orchids: 1390
 Orco Falls: 2052
 Ord, Edward Otho Cresap: 1390
 Ordeal: 557
 Ordinance of 1787: 1391
 Ordovician Age (in geology): 749
 Oregon: 1391
 Oregon, University of: 1392
 Orellana, Francesco: 595
 Orestes (myth.): 1392, 936, 134
 Organ: 1393
 Oriental Rugs: 1642
 Origen: 1393
 Orinoco River: 1393
 Oriole: 1394
 Orion (myth.): 1394
 Orion (constellation): 1394, 1316
 Oriskany, Battle of: 1334
 Orizaba, Mount: 1394
 Orkney Islands: 1394, 1708
 Orleans, France: 1394
 Orleans, House of: 1395
 Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of: 1395, 1656
 Orleans, Maid of: 973
 Orloff Diamond: 527
Ormulum, *The* (poem): 618
 Ormuzd: 2136-7
 Ornithodelphia: 1154
 Ornithology: 217
 Orontes River: 1395
 Orpheus (myth.): 1395, 96, 1762
 Orsini, Felice: 1395
 Orthorhombic System: 1231
 Ortolan: 1395
 Osage Orange: 1395
 Osage Indians: 1396
 Osaka or Ozaka, Japan: 1396
 Oscar II of Sweden: 1396
 Osceola: 1396, 1722
 Oshkosh, Wis: 1396
 Osier-Willow: 2090
 Osiris (myth.): 1396, 934, 945
 Oskaloosa, Iowa: 1396
 Osler, William: 1397
 Osman or Othman: 1956, 1957, 1011
 Osman Digna: 1397

Osman Nubar: 1397
 Osmanli or Ottoman Turks: 1956, 1957
 Osprey or Fish-hawk: 678
Ossian: 1397
 Ossoli, Margaret Fuller: 722
 Ostend, West Flanders: 1397
 Osteopathy: 1397
 Ostrich: 1398
 Ostrogoths: 784, 898, 1303, 1899
 Oswego, N. Y.: 1398
 Oswego Canal: 1385
Othello: (drama): 1399
 Othman I: 1956, 1957, 1011
 Otho of Bavaria: 801, 16
 Otho the Great of the Holy Roman Empire: 1399
 Otis, Elwell Stephen: 1399
 Otis, Harrison Gray: 1399
 Otis, James: 1399
 Ottawa, Canada: 1399
 Ottawa, Ill: 1400
 Ottawa River: 1400
 Ottawa, University of: 1400
 Ottawa Indians: 1400
 Otter: 1400
 Otterburn, Battle of: 1401
 Otto or Otho: 801, 1399, 1686
 Ottoman Empire or Turkey: 1955, 1862
 Ottumwa, Iowa: 1401
 Oude, Princesses or Begums of: 195
 Oudenarde, Battle of: 1401
 Oudinot, Nicholas Charles: 1401
Ouida (Louise de la Ramée): 1584
Our Mutual Friend (novel): 1401
 Outram, Sir James: 848, 1123
 Ouzel: 1401
 Ovary (in plants): 1401
 Oven-Bird: 1402
 Overbeck, Friedrich Johann: 1402
 Overtones: 1402
 Overture: 1385
 Ovid: 1402, 1083
 Ovulatory: 1402
 Ovule: 1403
 Owen, Richard: 1403, 1764
 Owen, Robert: 1775
 Owen Sound: 1403
 Owensboro, Ky: 1403
 Owosso, Mich: 1403
 Owl: 1403
 Oxalis: 1404
 Oxenstierna, Axel: 1855
 Oxeye Daisy: 497
 Oxford, England: 1404; Provisos 1405
 Oxford, Ohio: 1405
 Oxford, University of: 1405; Bodleian Library 233
 Oxus River: 1405
 Oxygen: 1405
 Oyama, Marquis Iwao: 1406
 Oyster: 1406
 Ozark Mountains: 1406
 Ozium Indians: 1406
 Ozone: 1406

P

- P:** 1407
 Pacific Ocean: 1407, 1370, 160
 Pacific Slope of the U. S.: 1969
 Packard, Alpheus Spring: 1407
 Pactolus River: 1221
 Paderewski, Ignace Jan: 1408
 Padre Island: 1895
 Padua, Italy: 1408, 67
 Paducah, Ky: 1408
 Paganini, Nicolo: 1408, 776
 Page, Thomas Nelson: 1408; William: 1408
 Page, W. H.: 1408
 Pago-Pago, Samoa: 1670
 Paine, Robert Treat: 1409, 1813
 Paine, Thomas: 1409, 625, 1093
 Painting. *See* ART and ARTISTS.
 Paints: 1490
 Paisley, Scotland: 1409
 Palaeopolis (Naples), Italy: 1300
Palais Royal: 1422
 Palatinate: 1409
 Palatine Hill, Rome: 1629
 Paleobotany: 1409
 Paleolithic Man: 1832
 Paleontology: 1409, 1832
 Paleozoic Era (in geology): 748
 Palermo, Italy: 1410, 1752
 Palestine: 1411, 512, 1862; crusades 483;
 Galilee 729; races 1722
 Palestine, Tex: 1411
 Palestina, Giovanni da: 1411
 Palet: 1411
 Palimpsest: 1411
 Palisades of the Hudson: 894
 Palissy, Bernard: 1412, 1539
 Pallas or Minerva: 1232
 Palliser, William: 1738
 Palm: 1412; cocoanut 418; date 505
 Palma, Tomas Estrado: 1412, 485
 Palmer, Alice Freeman: 1412
 Palmer, Erastus Dow: 1413
 Palmer, John M.: 1413
 Palmer, Ray: 1413
 Palmerston, Viscount Henry John: 1413
 Palmetto: 1412
 Palmistry: 1413
 Palmyra, Syria: 1414, 139, 2131
 Palo Alto, Mexico, Battle of: 1414
 Palo Alto, Cal: 1414
 Pamir: 1414
 Pamlico Sound: 1414
Pampas: 1415
 Pampas Grass: 1415
 Pamplona, France: 2067
 Pan (myth.): 1415
 Panama: 1415
 Panama Canal: 1415, 321, 1058
 Panama Hats: 1837, 659
 Panama, Isthmus of: 1415, 1498
 Pan-American Congress: 844
 Pan-American Exposition: 285, 642, 1139
 Pandora (myth.): 1416
 Pangolin: 1416
 Panhandle, Tex: 1895; West Virginia 2071
 Panicle: 1417
 Pansy: 2022 (VIOLET)
 Pantheon: 1417, 1629
 Panther: 1417
 Pantocrator, Mount: 455
 Paoli, Pasquale: 1417
 Papacy: 1527, 2006
 Paper: 1417
Papier-Maché: 1418, 1824
 Papin, Denis: 1744, 1815
 Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich von: 1418
 Pappus: 1418
 Papua or New Guinea: 1325
 Papyrus: 1418
 Pará, Brazil: 1418
 Parabola: 433
Paradise Lost (poem): 1418, 1229
 Paraffin: 1419
 Paraguay: 1419
 Paraguay River: 1420
 Parallax: 1420
 Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana: 1420
 Paraná River: 1420
 Paranahyba River: 1420
 Parasites: 1420
 Parcel Post: 1420
 Paré, Ambroise: 1421
 Parenchyma: 1421
 Parents' Meetings: 1421
 Paris, France: 1421; 706, 800, 858, 966,
 1752; academy 6; *Arc de Triomphe* 91;
 Bastille 180, 717; catacombs 348; *Champ*
 de Mars 365; *Champs Elysees* 366; com-
 mune 434; Cordelier Club 502; exposi-
 tion 642; Grand Opera-House 1898;
 Louvre 1120; Pantheon 1417; Polytech-
 nic School 1522; *Sorbonne* 1782; *Tuileries*
 1949; university 1986
 Paris, Texas: 1423
 Paris of Troy (myth.): 1422
 Paris, Count de: 1423
 Paris, Matthew: 2040
 Park, Mungo: 1423, 1349
 Parker, Gilbert: 1423
 Parker, Horatio: 1423
 Parker, Theodore: 1423
 Parkersburg, W. Va: 1424
 Parkhurst, Charles H.: 1424
 Parkman, Francis: 1424, 1095
 Parks, National: 1306
 Parliament: 1424; arrest of members 368,
 1565; beginnings 586; convention 1362;
 first 2123; Long 1112, 368, 1565; peti-
 tion or bill of rights 617; Short 368, 1565
 Parliamentary Papers or Blue Books: 231
 Parma, Italy: 1425
 Parmenides: 1472
 Parnassus, Mount: 1425, 524
 Parnell, Charles Stewart: 1425
 Paros: 1425, 116, 1711
 Parr, Catherine: 863

- Parrhasius: 1425
 Parrish, Maxfield: 1425
 Parrot: 1425
 Parrott, Robert Parker: 1426
 Parry, Sir William Edward: 1426
 Parsis or Parsees: 1426
 Parsons, Kan: 1426
 Parthenogenesis: 1426
 Parthenon: 1426
 Parthenope (myth.): 1300
 Parties, Political: 1519
 Partington, Mrs. (B. P. Shillaber): 1742, 1770
 Parton, James: 1426
 Partridge: 1426
 Pasadena, Cal: 1427
 Pascal, Blaise: 1427
 Paseng Goat: 776
 Pasque Flower: 1560
 Passaic, N. J: 1427
 Passamaquoddy Bay: 1427
 Passau, Treaty of: 1190
 Passion-Flower: 1427
Passion-Play (drama): 1238
 Passover: 1427
 Passport: 1427
 Pastel-Drawing: 551
 Pasteur, Louis: 1427, 761, 1803
 Pasteur Institute: 1428
 Patagonia: 1428, 1144
 Patapsco River: 1428
 Patents: 1428
 Paterson, N. J: 1428, 1757
 Paterson, William: 1429
 Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton: 1429
 Patmos, Isle of: 1429
 Patna, India: 1429
 Paton, John Gibson: 1429
 Paton, Noel: 1429
 Patriarch, Greek: 1429
 Patrick, Saint: 1429, 937, 1734
 Patroclus (myth.): 7
 Patti, Adelina (Baroness Cederstrom): 1429
 Patton, Francis Landey: 1430
 Paul III (pope): 1430
 Paul IV (pope): 1430
 Paul V (pope): 1430
 Paul I of Russia: 1648
 Paul, Herbert: 1430
 Paul, Saint: 1430, 200, 455, 1667
 Paulus, Æmilius: 622, 835
 Paulo Affonso Falls: 1677
 Pouncefote, Lord Julian: 1431
 Pausanias: 1431
 Pavement: 1431
 Pavia, Italy: 1431, 107, 706; battle of 1432, 369, 706; university 1432
 Pawnee Indians: 1432
 Paw-Paw: 1432
 Pawtucket, R. I: 1432
 Paxton, Joseph: 1432
 Payne, John Howard: 1432, 1094
 Pea: 1432
 Peabody, Andrew Preston: 1432
 Peabody, Elizabeth Palmer: 1433
 Peabody, George: 1433
 Peabody Institute: 164
 Peabody, Mass: 1433
 Peace-Conferences: 823
 Peace of Paris: 704
 Peace of Westphalia: 1858
 Peace River: 1433, 1138
 Peace-Societies: 1433
 Peach: 1434
 Peach-Borer: 1434
 Peach-Tree Creek, Battle of: 1742
 Peacock: 1434
 Peacock-Throne: 1732
 Peale, Charles Willson: 1434
 Peale, Rembrandt: 1434
 Peale's Museum: 1434
 Peanut: 1434
 Pear: 1435
 Pearl: 1435
 Pearl Harbor: 1435, 849, 850
 Pearl Mosque: 1732
 Pearl River: 1435
 Pearsons, Daniel Kimball: 1435
 Peary, Robert Edwin: 1436, 745, 1514
 Peasants' War: 1436
 Peat: 1436
 Pebble: 1437
 Pecan: 872
 Peccary: 1437
 Peck, Harry Thurston: 1437
 Pedagogics: 1437-40; *See*, also, adolescence
 14; apperception 83; arithmetic 97; association of ideas 123; child-study 384; correlation of studies 460; drawing 551; education, history of 1440; education, modern 584; feeling 652; Froebel 719; games 734; geography, teaching of 745; grammar 790; habit 821; history, teaching of 876; interest 931.; kindergarten 1002; language, teaching of 1026; libraries, how to use 1064; literature for children 1098; manual training 1162; memorizing 1201; mental discipline 1203; methodology 1440; Montessori System 1256a; nature-study 1307; normal schools 1355; penmanship 1445; Pestalozzi 1458; philosophy of education 1439; physical education 1480; psychology for teachers 1557; reading, teaching of 1590; schools 1690-1703; school-excursions 640; school-organization and management 1691; school-sanitation 1691; school system at Gary 1702a; self-activity 1720; spelling 1795; study 1839; teaching, method of 1877; teachers' institutes 1877; Parents Meetings 1421; outlines 2280
 Pedicel: 1440
 Pedometer: 1440
 Pedro I of Brazil: 1441; Pedro II: 1441
 Pedro the Cruel: 1441
 Peduncle: 1441
 Peekskill, N. Y: 1441
 Peel, Sir Robert: 1441, 645, 771, 1516
 Peele, George: 1089
 Pegasus (myth.): 1441
 Peisistratos or Pisistratus: 1441, 130
 Pekan or Black Marten: 1178
 Pekin, Ill: 1442
 Peking or Pekin, China: 1442, 389
 Pelagic Deposits: 1713
 Pelagius II (pope): 804

- Pelargoniums: 755
 Pelasgians: 1442
 Pelée, Mont: 1257
 Peleus (myth.): 7
 Pelew Islands: 1442, 339, 1019, 1522
 Pelias (myth.): 95
 Pelican: 1442
 Pellon, Mount: 800
 Pellico, Silvio: 279, 1084
 Pellegrino, Mount: 1410
 Pelopidas: 620
 Peloponnesus: 1443
 Pelops (myth.): 1443, 134, 800
 Pembroke, Ont: 1443
 Pembroke, Lady: 1752
 Pemmican: 1443
 Pen: 1443
 Pen-and-Ink Drawing: 551
 Penang Island: 1443, 1135, 1760
 Pencil: 1444
 Pendulum: 1444
 Penelope (myth.): 1020
 Penguin: 1444, 648
 Peninsular War: 1445, 2067
 Penmanship: 1445
 Penn, William: 1446
 Pennell, Joseph: 1446
 Pennon: 679
 Pennsylvania: 1446
 Pennsylvania, University of: 1448, 1352
 Penny: 1449
 Penobscot River: 1449
 Pensacola, Fla: 1449
 Pensions: 1449
 Pentecost, Day of: 83
Pentateuch: 1450, 209
 Pentaur: 1082
 Peonage: 1450
 Peony: 1450
 Peoria, Ill.: 1450, 861
 Pepin, Lake: 1236
Pepin le Bref: 1450, 335, 1208
 Pepper (spice): 1798
 Pepper, William: 1451
 Peppermint: 1237
 Pepsin: 1451
 Pepys, Samuel: 1451
 Pequot Indians: 1451
 Pera, Constantinople: 447
 Perch: 1451
 Percy Family: 1451
 Percy, Henry (*Harry Hotspur*): 1451, 1401
 Perennial Plants: 1451
 Perfectionists: 1451
 Perfumery: 1452
 Peri (myth.): 1452
 Periarther of Corinth: 455, 1727
 Perianth: 1452
 Periblem: 1452
 Pericarp: 1452
 Pericles: 1452, 41, 94, 130
 Perigynous Flowers: 1453
Perioikoi: 1792
 Peripatetic Philosophers: 1900
 Peripatus: 1453
 Perisperm: 1453
 Peristome: 1453
 Perkin, William Henry: 1453
 Pernambuco, Brazil: 1453
 Perpetual Motion: 1454
 Perrault, Charles: 1454
 Perry, Oliver Hazard: 1454, 962
 Perryville, Battle of: 1739
 Persepolis, Persia: 1454
 Perseus (myth.): 1455
 Persia: 1455, 1732; Armenia 104; armies 107; carpets 320, 1642; conquest 44; cuneiform writings 486; Iranians 936; literature 1081, 1426; Medes 1197; Parsis 1426, 2136; people 936, 970; wars with Greece 399, 493, 1056, 1167, 1228, 1431, 1501, 1664, 1901
 Persian Gulf: 1456
 Persimmon: 1456
 Perspiration: 1764
 Perth Amboy, N. J.: 1456
 Perth, Scotland: 1456
 Peru: 1456, 239; Chile 387; conquest 1498; Incas 387, 1456; *pampas* 1415; rainfall 1582; ruins 1916; silver-mines 1758
 Peru, Ind: 1458
 Perugia, Italy: 1458
 Perugino: 1458
 Peruvian Current: 1370
 Pessimism: 1458
 Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich: 1458, 1696
 Pesh or Budapest, Hungary: 1459
 Petals: 1459
 Petard: 1459
 Peter of Aragon: 1752
 Peter I of Russia (Peter the Great): 1459 993, 1193, 1648, 1661
 Peter II of Russia: 1460
 Peter III of Russia: 1460
 Peter II of Montenegro: 1256
 Peter of Servia: 1460
 Peter the Hermit: 1459, 483
 Peter, Saint: 1461, 955
 Peterborough, Ont: 1461
 Peters, Christian Henry: 1461
 Petersburg, Va.: 1461, 1047
 Peterson, William: 1461
 Petiole: 1461
 Petiolule: 1461
Petition of Right: 617
 Petrarca, Francesco: 1462, 149, 1084, 1781
 Petrel: 1462
 Petrie, William M. F.: 1462
 Petrograd. (See St. Petersburg, 1661)
 Petrography: 748
 Petroleum: 1462
 Pewee or Wood-Pewee: 1463
 Pewter: 1041
 Phædra (myth.): 1463
 Phædrus (translator): 1463
 Phæophyceæ: 1463
 Phæthon (myth.): 1464
 Phalanx: 1464
 Phanerogams: 1464
 Pharaoh: 1464, 591
 Pharisees: 1464
 Pharos: 45, 1068, 1727
 Pharsalia, Battle of: 1525
 Pheasant: 1464, 1128

- Pheidias: 1465, 130, 1128, 1320, 1426, 1712
 Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart: 1465
 "Phenogams" or Phanerogams: 1464
Phi Beta Kappa: 1465, 637
 Phidias or Pheidias: 1465, 130, 1320, 1426, 1712
 Philadelphia, Pa: 1465, 1238; exposition 642
 Philæ Island: 1466
 Philemon and Baucis (myth.): 1466
 Philip the Bold of Burgundy: 1466
 Philip the Good of Burgundy: 1467
 Philip II of France: 1467
 Philip IV of France: 1467, 1813
 Philip VI of France: 1467, 704
 Philip of Hesse: 438
 Philip of Macedon: 1467, 44, 97, 447, 519, 1135
 Philip II of Spain: 1467, 56, 103, 974, 1789
 Philip V of Spain: 1469, 1789
 Philip, King of the Wampanoag Indians: 1469, 1186
 Philip, John Woodward: 1469
 Philippa, Queen of England: 587
 Philipppics: Cicero 398; Demosthenes 519
 Philippine Islands: 1469, 1144, 1230
 Philippi, Battle of: 1056
 Philippopolis, Bulgaria: 1470
 Philistines: 1470. *See*, also, JEWS
 Phillips Exeter Academy: 1470, 70
 Phillips, Wendell: 1471
 Phillipsburg, N. J.: 1471
 Philoctetes (myth.): 1471
 Philo Judæus: 1081
 Philology: 1471
 Philosophy: 1471; Aristotle 97; Epicurus 621; peripatetic 1900; Plato 1502; Socrates 1777; Xenophon 2117; questions 2400
 Philomela (myth.): 949
 Phipps, William: 1513
 Phloem: 1472
 Phlox: 1472
 Phocion: 1472
 Phœbe (bird): 1473
 Phœbus (myth.): 1473, 83
 Phœnicia: 1473, 1725, 1743, 1751; alphabet 2113; glassmaking 773; literature 1081; races 342, 745, 1473, 1722
 Phœnix (myth.): 1473
 Phœnix, Arizona: 1473
 Phœnix Islands: 1522
 Phœnix Park, Dublin: 556
 Phœnixville, Pa: 1474
 Phonetics: 1474
 Phonograph: 1474
 Phonography or Shorthand: 1747
 Phonometer: 1474
 Phonophore: 1475
 Phosphates: 1475
 Phosphorescence: 1475
 Phosphorus: 1475, 1802
 Photius: 1475
 Photo-Engraving: 1476
 Photography: 1476; color-photography 1477; daguerreotype 1476
 Photogravure: 1478
 Photolithography: 1101
 Photophone: 1478, 1719
 Photosphere: 1848
 Photosyntax: 1478
 Photosynthesis: 1479
 Phototaxis: 1479
 Phrenology: 1479
 Phrygia, Asia Minor: 1479
 Phycomycetes: 1479
 Phylloclad or Cladophyll: 403
 Phyllodia: 1480
 Phyllotaxy: 1480
 Phylloxera: 795
 Physical Education: 1480
 Physical Geography: 745
 Physical Science: 1481
 Physics: 1482; acoustics 7; electricity 568, 596, 708, 730; gravitation 796; heat 854; light 1067; perpetual motion 1454, 2264
 Physiography: 1482; land-areas 1483; processes 1483; relief-features 1484; scope 1482; sea-bottom 1485; water-areas 1483
 Physiology: 1486, 2135; outlines 2276, 2302
 Physiology of Plants: 1487
Piagnoni (Weepers) of Florence: 1684
 Pianoforte: 1487
 Piaster: 1487
 Pibroch: 1488
 Picayune: 1488
 Pickens, Francis W.: 1488
 Pickernel: 1490
 Pickering, Edward Charles: 1488
 Pickett, George Edward: 1488
Pickwick Papers (novel): 1488
 Picts: 1488, 1708
 Pictured Rocks: 1850
 Piedmont, Italy: 1489
 Piedmont Region: 1489
 Pieplant or Rhubarb: 1609
 Pierce, Franklin: 1489
 Pierides or Muses (myth.): 1284
 Piero dei Franchesi (Piero dello Francesca) 706
 Pierre, S. Dak: 1489
 Pierrepont, Edwards: 1489
 Pig: 1856
 Pigeon: 1489, 647, 890
 Pigments: 1490
 Pigsty Daisy: 497
 Pike: 1490
 Pike's Peak: 1490
 Pilate, Pontius: 1490, 1034
 Pilchard: 1680
 Pile-Driver: 1490
 Pileus: 1490
 Pilgrim Fathers: 1490, 1186, 1507
Pilgrim's Progress (allegory): 1490, 290
 Pilgrimages: Fusiya 726; Ganges 736; Ladoga 1019; Lindisfarne 1076; Loretto 1115; Mecca 1196; Medina 1197; Nikko 1351
 Pillory: 1491
 Pillow, Gideon Johnson: 1491
 Pilot: 1491
 Pilot-Knob Mountain: 1241
 Pincian Hill, Rome: 1630
 Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth: 1491
 Pindar: 1491, 130, 1082
 Pindus Mountains: 1491
 Pine: 1491, 675, 1958

- Pineapple: 1492
 Pine Bluff, Ark.: 1492
 Pinero, Sir Arthur W.: 1492
 Pink: 1492; carnation 337
 Pins: 1493
 Pinto, Serpa: 2128
 Pinzon, Vicente Yañez: 57, 262
 Pinturicchio: 1493
 Pipefish: 1493
 Piqua, Ohio: 1493
 Piracy: 1493; Algiers 49, 512, 1650; Captain Kidd 1001; Sallee 1666; Vandals 2002
 Piræus, Greece: 1494
 Pisa, Italy: 1494; *Campo Santo* 358; cathedral 1494; leaning tower 1494; university 1494
 Pisgah Mountain: 1314
 Pisidia, Asia Minor: 1494, 711
 Pisistratus or Peisistratos: 1441, 130, 1063
 Pistil: 1494
 Pistol: 1604
 Piston: 1815
 Pitcairn Island: 1494
 Pitcairn, Major: 1062
 Pitch (in acoustics): 1494, 8, 1693
 Pitch (in botany): 1495
 Pitch (in mechanics): 1494
 Pitcher-Plants: 1495
 Pith: 1495
 Pitman, Sir Isaac: 1495, 1747
 Pitt, Mount: 345
 Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham: 1495, 617
 Pitt, William: 1496, 617, 1810, 2083
 Pittacus of Mitylene: 1727
 Pittsburg, Kan.: 1496
 Pittsburg Landing, Battle of: 1742
 Pittsburgh, Pa.: 1496, 51
 Pittsfield, Mass.: 1497
 Pittston, Pa.: 1497
 Pius II (pope): 1687
 Pius V (pope): 1497
 Pius VI (pope): 1497
 Pius VII (pope): 1497, 689
 Pius IX (pope): 1498, 948, 2006
 Pius X (pope): 1498
 Pixy (myth.): 649
 Pizarro, Francesco: 1498, 129, 1071
Place Vendôme, Paris: 1421
 Plague: 1499; London 369, 1111; St. Étienne 1656
 Plainfield, N. J.: 1499
 Plains of Abraham, Quebec: 1573
 Planetree: 1499, 1858
 Planets: 1499, 128; Copernican system 128, 451; earth 573; Herschel's 869; Jupiter 1500; Mars 1500; Mercury 1500; moon 1259; Neptune 1500; Ptolemaic system 1558; satellite 1682; Saturn 1500; Uranus 1500; Venus 1500
 Plankton: 1713
 Plant-Breeding: 1500
 Plantagenets: 1501
 Plantain: 1501, 497
 Planté, M.: 1833
 Plasmodium: 1501
 Plassey, Battle of: 411, 920, 1724, 1728
 Plaster of Paris: 1501, 819
 Plastering: 1501
 Plata, Rio de la: 1501, 1420
 Plataea, Greece: 1501
 Plateau, Joseph Antoine: 1502
 Plating: 1502
 Platinum: 1502
 Plato: 1502, 130, 652, 1082, 1777
Platt-Deutsch: 1503
 Platte or Nebraska River: 1503
 Plattsburg, N. Y.: 1503
 Plautus, Titus Maccius: 1503, 550, 1083
 Playfair, Lord Lionel: 1504
 Playgrounds: 1504
 Plays: 550, 1898
 Pleiades (myth.): 1504
 Plerome: 1504
 Plevna, Battle of: 1957
 Pliny the Elder: 1505, 613, 1058, 1897, 2134
 Pliny the Younger: 1505, 621, 1083, 1863
 Plotinus: 1056
 Plover: 1505
 Plow: 1506
 Plücker Tube: 1506
 Plum: 1506
 Plumbago or Graphite: 795
 Plumbing: 1506
 Plumule: 1506
 Plutarch: 1506, 92, 1082
 Pluto (myth.): 1507
 Plymouth Company: 1507
 Plymouth, England: 1507
 Plymouth, Mass.: 1507
 Plymouth, Pa.: 1507
 Plymouth Sound: 1508
 Pneumatics: 1508, 1820
 Pneumatic Tires: 1508
 Pneumatic Tool: 1508
 Pneumatic Tube: 1508
 Pnom-Penh, Cambodia: 312
 Po River: 1508, 947
 Pocahontas: 1509, 1770
 Pod: 1509
 Poe, Edgar Allan: 1509, 1095, 1588
 Poet-Laureate: 1035
 Poetry: 1509; dramatic 1510; epic 1510; lyric 1510
 Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey: 2070
 Poggendorff, Johann Christian: 1510
 Pointer (dog): 539
 Point-Lace: 1018
 Poison-Ivy: 1511
 Poisonous Plants: 1511
 Poisons: 1512; alcohol 42; hashish 846; hemlock 860; nightshade 1351; nitric acid 1352; prussic acid 7; sulphuric acid 1846; tartaric acid 1872
 Poisson, Simeon Denis: 1512
 Poitiers, France: 1512, 704
 Pokeweed: 1511
 Poland: 1512, 634, 711, 1647, 1648, 2043; partition 711, 2043; revolts against Russia 1011, 2043; wars with Turkey 974
 Polar Bear: 186
 Polar Circle: 94
 Polar Exploration: 1513, 449, 518, 709, 719, 802, 988, 1354, 1426, 1580, 1635

- Polar Lights or *Aurora Borealis*: 140
Polaris (star): 1516
 Polarity: 1515
 Polarization of Light: 1515
 Polder: 1515
 Polecat: 1516
 Poles (in geography): 1516
 Polestar or *Polaris*: 1516
 Pole-Vaulting: 1516
 Police: 1516
 Polish Quadrilateral: 1569
 Political Economy: 1517; free trade 713;
 profit-sharing 1044; protection 1553;
 Smith 1769; tariff 1871
 Political Geography: 745
 Political Parties: 1519
 Polk, James K.: 1518
 Polk, Leonidas: 1518
 Pollen: 1518
 Pollination: 1518
 Pollinium: 1519
 Poll-Tax: 1519
 Pollux (myth.): 96, 347, 858
 Polo (game): 1520
 Polo, Marco: 1520, 435
 Polybius: 1521, 92
 Polycarp: 1521
 Polycrates; 1521, 1670
 Polyembryony: 1521
 Polygamy: 1246, 1263, 1994
 Polyhymnia (myth.): 1284
 Polynesia: 1521; East Polynesia 1522; Me-
 lanesia 1522; Micronesia 1522
 Polyp: 1522, 419, 454
 Polypetalous Flowers: 1522
 Polyphemus (myth.): 1522
 Polytechnic Schools: 1522
 Pomare, Queen of Tahiti: 1776
 Pombal, Marquis of: 1523
 Pome: 1523
 Pomegranate: 1523
 Pomeioa or Pumelo: 1731
 Pomerania or Pommern: 1523, 1766
 Pomona (myth.): 1524
 Pomona Island: 1394
 Pompadour, Marquise de: 1524, 1117
 Pompic Way: 1381
 Pompeii, Italy: 1524, 2028
 Pompelmoose: 1731
 Pompey the Great: 1524, 303, 972, 1243,
 1493, 2004
 Pompey's Pillar: 1525
 Ponca Indians: 497
 Ponce, Porto Rico: 1525, 1533
 Ponce de Leon, Juan: 1525
 Poncho: 1525
 Pondlily: 2052
 Pondoland: 1525
 Pontiac, Chief: 1525, 716, 1652
Pontifex: 1526
 Pontine Marshes: 1526
 Pontoon: 1526
 Pontus, Asia Minor: 1526
 Poona, India: 1526
 Poor-Laws: 1526
 Poore, Benjamin Perley: 1527
 Pope: 1527, 1531; infallibility 2006
 Pope, Alexander: 1527, 1090
 Pope, John: 1527, 288, 1531
 Popes: 1527; Alexander VI 45, 247; Boni-
 face VIII 242; Benedict XV 199; Clement
 XIV 408; Gregory I 804; Gregory VII 805;
 Innocent I 927; Innocent III 927; Innocent
 XI 928; Julius II 981; Leo the Great 1054;
 Leo III 1054; Leo X 1055; Leo XIII 1055;
 Nicholas I and V 1348; Paul III, IV
 and V 1430; Peter 1461; Pius V, VI and
 VII 1497; Pius IX and X 1498; Sixtus
 IV and V 707, 1762; Urban II, V and
 VI 1991
 Poplar: 1528
 Poplin: 1528
 Popocatepetl, Mount: 1528
 Poppy: 1528, 1386
 Population of the U. S.: 1976
 Population of the World: 1578
 Poquelin (Molière), J. B.: 550, 1085, 1248
 Porcelain: 1538, 1299, 2005
 Porcupine: 1528
 Porcupine Mountains: 1218
 Porifera: 74
 Porosity: 1529
 Porphyry: 1529
 Porpoise: 1529
 Port Arthur, China: 1529, 964
 Port Arthur, Ont.: 1529
 Port Arthur Ship-Canal, Tex.: 1529
 Port Darwin, Australia: 1530
 Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope: 1530
 Port Huron, Michigan: 1530
 Port Jervis, N. Y.: 1530
 Port Lazaref, Korea: 1011
 Port Louis, Mauritius: 1530
 Port Royal, Jamaica: 956
 Port Said, Egypt: 1530
 Port Simpson, B. C.: 1530
 Port Stanley: 648
 Portcullis: 1530
 Porter, David: 1530
 Porter, David Dixon: 1531
 Porter, Fitz-John: 1531, 393, 728, 1528
 Porter, Horace: 1531
 Porter, Jane: 1531
 Porter, Noah: 1531
 Porter-Rhodes Diamond: 329
Portia: 1531
 Portland Cement: 357
 Portland Exposition: 1532
 Portland, Isle of: 1532
 Portland, Maine: 1532
 Portland, Oregon: 1532
 Portland Vase: 1532
 Porto Rico: 1533, 1525, 1791
 Portsmouth, England: 1533
 Portsmouth, N. H.: 1533, 964, 1939
 Portsmouth, Ohio: 1533
 Portsmouth, Va.: 1534
 Portugal 1534; Alfonso I 1789; Braganzas
 256; colonies 73, 149, 427, 576, 1105,
 1141; explorers 732, 864, 1144; liter-
 ature 1086; traders 576
 Portuguese East Africa: 1535, 1305, 2128
 Portuguese Guinea: 1535, 812
 Port Wine: 2095

- Porus: 44
 Poseidon (myth.): 1535, 1320
 Posen, Germany: 1535
 Postal Savings Banks: 1537
 Post-Mortem Examination: 1535
 Post-Office: 1536, 1973; dead-letter office 510; department 1985; postage rates 1536; stamps 1809
 Potameides (myth.): 1366
 Potash: 50; mica 1218
 Potassium: 1537
 Potato: 1537
 Potato-Bug: 1537
 Potential (in science): 1537
 Potomac, Army of the: 1739, 1847
 Potomac River: 1538
 Potosí, Bolivia: 1538
Potpourri: 1538
 Potsdam, Prussia: 1538
 Potstone: 1538
 Pottawattomy Indians: 1538, 380
 Potter, Humphrey: 1815
 Potter, Paul: 1538
 Pottery: 1538-40; Chinese 665; Egyptian 591, 2005; Etruscan 630; Greek 669; Limoges 1072; majolica 1151, 1539; Rookwood 400; Sévres 1729; Wedgwood 1539, 2064; Worcester 2109
 Pottstown, Pa: 1540
 Pottsville, Pa: 1540
 Pouchet, F. A: 1371, 1803
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y: 1540
 Poulsen: 1474
 Poultry: 1540
 Pound: 1541
 Pouter (pigeon): 1489
 Powder: 1541
 Powderhorn: 885
 Powderly, Terence Vincent: 1541
 Powell, John Wesley: 1541
 Power: 1541, 1346
 Powers, Hiram: 1542, 1712
 Powhatan: 1509, 1770
 Pozzuoli, Italy: 1542
 Prætor: 1542
 Prætorian Guard: 1542
 Pragmatic Sanction: 1542
 Prague, Bohemia: 1542, 1728; university 1987
 Prairie: 1543; *pampas* 61, 1415
 Prairie-Dog: 1543
 Pratt Institute: 1543
 Praxiteles: 1544, 83, 670, 1683, 1712
 Precession: 1544
 Precious Stones: 1832
 Preëmption of Land: 1544
 Pre-Raphaelitism: 1544
 Presbyterians: 1976
 Prescott, Arizona: 1544
 Prescott, William Hickling: 1544, 1094
 President of the United States: 1545, 1980-3; election 595; veto 2017
 Presque Isle: 1652
 Press: 1549; linotype 1077; type 1080, 1961; typesetting machines 1962
 Press, Freedom of the: 1546
 Pressburg, Hungary: 1545
 Pressure (in science): 1546
 Pressure-Gauge: 1161
 Prestor John (myth.): 733, 1322
 Prestonpans, Battle of: 370
Pretender, The Old: 958
Pretender, The Young: 377, 1299
 Pretoria, Transvaal: 1546, 1305
 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: 202
 Priam (myth.): 1546, 71
 Pribylof Islands: 37, 1714
 Prickle: 1547
 Pride, Colonel: 1112
 Priestly, Joseph: 376
 Prim, Juan: 1547
 Primates: 1154
 Primrose: 1547
 Prince: 1547
 Prince Albert, Saskatchewan: 1547
 Prince Edward Island, Can: 1547
 Prince of Wales: 1548
 Prince Rupert, B. C.: 1548
Princess, The (poem): 1548
 Prince's Metal: 1644
 Princeton, N. J.: 1548
 Princeton University: 1548
 Principe or Prince's Island, W. A.: 1549
Principia: 1344
 Printing: 1549, 1080, 1088; Caxton 354; Faust 651; Gutenberg 817; ink 926; newspapers 1343
 Prism: 1550
 Prisoners of War: 1550
 Prisons: 1550; Andersonville 70; Bastille 180; Dartmoor 504; Elmira, 1562
 Pritchard, Lieutenant-Colonel: 508
Privats-Dozent: 1987
 Privateer: 1550
 Privy Council: 1551, 467
Proa: 1551
 Proboscidea: 1154
Progne (myth.): 949
 Proctor, Bryan W. (*Barry Cornwall*): 1551
 Proctor, Richard Anthony: 1551
 Profile Lake: 2079
 Profit-Sharing: 1044
 Progressive Party: 1551; 1520
 Prohibition, see *Total Abstinence*; Prohibition Party: 1520
 Projectiles: 1551
 Prometheus (myth.): 1552
 Pronghorn Antelope: 78
 Proofreading: 1552
Propaganda: 1992
 Propagation: 1552
 Prosenchyma: 1552
 Proserpina (myth.): 1552
 Protagoras: 1552
 Protandry: 1553
 Protection: 1553
 Protector: 1553
 Proteids: 1553
 Proterozoic Era (geology): 748
 Protestantism: 1553
 Proteus (myth.): 1553
 Prothallium: 1553
 Prothero, George Walter: 1553
 Protococcus: 1554
 Protogyny: 1554

Protonema: 1554
 Protoplasm: 1554
 Protozoa: 1554
 Provençal Language: 1554
 Proverbs: 1555, 1779
 Providence, R. I: 1555, 2088
 Prunes: 1555
 Pruning: 1555
 Prussia: 1555; army 108; Franco-Prussian war 705, 707, 711, 759, 796, 1302, 1717, 1964, 2087; Napoleonic wars 1301, 1051; partition of Poland 1513; Pomerania 1523; Posen 1535; Seven Years' war 1727, 146, 711, 759, 1058, 1170; Silesian wars 711, 1058, 1170, 1756
 Prussic Acid: 7
 Pruth River: 1556
 Pseudomorphism (in minerals): 1231
 Pseudonym: 1556
 Psyche (myth.): 1556
 Psychology: 1556, 1884
 Psychology for Teachers: 1557
 Ptarmigan: 807
 Pteridophytes: 1558
 Ptolemy, Claudius Ptolemæus: 1558, 127, 745, 1558, 1813
 Ptolemy Soter: 1725, 45, 631, 972
 Ptolemy II, Philadelphus: 1068, 1157, 1899
 Public Lands: 1025, 1985; division 1851; Homestead Act 882; pre-emption 1544
 Public Schools: 1695-1700
 Puck (myth.): 1559, 646, 1222
 Puddling: 1626, 939
 Puebla, Mexico: 1559
 Pueblo, Colo: 1559
 Pueblo Indians: 1559, 1406
 Puerto Rico or Porto Rico: 1525, 1533
 Puffballs: 1559
 Pugdog: 539, 889
 Puget Sound: 1559
 Pul of Babylonia: 152
 Pulaski, Count Casimir: 1559
 Pulley: 1559
 Pullman, George M: 1560
 Pulque: 1560
 Pulsatilla: 1560
 Pulse: 1560

Pultowa, Battle of: 1460
 Puma: 1560
 Pumelo: 1731
 Pumice: 1560
 Pump: 1561, 34, 2054
 Pumpkin: 787
 Punch: 1561
 Punch and Judy (play): 1561
 Punctuation: 1561
 Punic Wars: 1562, 343, 834, 1627, 1995
 Punishment: 1562
 Punjab, India: 1563, 1756
 Punjab University: 1022
 Punta Arenas, Patagonia: 1428
 Pupa: 1564
 Pupin, Professor: 1885
 Puppet-Show: 1561
 Purdue University: 1020
 Pure Food Law: 1564
 Purim, Feast of: 627
 Puritans: 1564
 Purple: 1473, 1963
 Pusey, Edward Bouverie: 1564
 Puteoli, Italy: 1542, 1845
 Putnam, Israel: 1564
 Putnam, Rufus: 1564
 Putting-the-Shot: 1565
 Putrefaction: 1565
 Puvis de Chavannes, Pierre: 1565
 Pygmalion (myth.): 1565, 530
 Pyle, Howard: 1565
 Pylos: 1312
 Pym, John: 1565, 368
 Pyramids: 1565, 1727
 Pyramus and Thisbe (myth.): 1566
 Pyrenees Mountains: 1566, 632, 681, 704
 Pyrenoids: 1566
 Pyrites: 1566
 Pyrometer: 1567
 Pyrotechny or Fireworks: 676
 Pyrrhus: 1567, 71, 622
 Pythagoras: 1567
 Pytheas of Massilia: 745
 Pythia: 518; Pythian Games: 1568, 518
 Pythias and Damon: 499
 Python or Boa: 231
 Pyxis: 1568

Q

Q: 1569
 Quadrant: 1569
 Quadrilateral: 1569
 Quadruple Alliance: 1569
 Quæstor: 1569
 Quagga: 1569
 Quahaug: 1570
 Quail: 1570
 Quakers: 1570, 703, 721, 1446
 Quarantine: 1570; flag 1571
 Quarrying: 1571
 Quartermaster: 1571
 Quartet: 1571

Quartz: 1571; chalcedony 362; flint 682; sand 1673; sandstone 1674; silica 1757
 Quassia: 1571
 Quebec, Can: 1571; capture 715, 1255, 2103
 Quebec, City of: 1573
 Queen Anne's War: 714
 Queen Charlotte Islands: 1573
 Queen Charlotte Sound: 1574
 Queen of the May: 1192
 Queen of Sheba: 6
 Queen's College, Dublin: 195, 656
 Queen's Cup: 2119

Queensland, Australia: 144
 Queenstown, Ireland: 1574
 Querétaro, Mexico: 1514
 Quern: 1574
 Quesada, Jimenez de: 426
 Quicklime: 1071
 Quicksand: 1574
 Quicksilver or Mercury: 1206
 Quiller-Couch, A. T.: 1574
 Quills: 651
 Quin, James: 1575

Quince: 1575
 Quincy, Ill.: 1575
 Quincy, Mass.: 1575
 Quincy, Josiah: 1575
 Quinine: 1576, 172
 Quinoa: 1576
 Quintilian, M. Fabius: 1576, 1083
 Quipu: 1576
 Quirinal Hill, Rome: 1629
 Quirinus (myth.): 1631
 Quito, Ecuador: 1576, 575, 581

R

R: 1577
 Ra (myth.): 1797
 Rabat, Morocco: 1577
 Rabbi: 1577
 Rabbit: 1577, 837, 890
 Rabelais, François: 1577, 1085
 Raccoon: 1577
 Race-Point Lighthouse: 328
 Races of the World: 1578; 116, 142, 146, 150, 179, 190, 352, 357, 390, 399, 400, 452, 463, 494, 496, 545, 555, 565, 584, 590, 629, 633, 653, 675, 757, 784, 801, 892, 898, 921, 923, 936, 961, 1010, 1029, 1101, 1109, 1148, 1152, 1197, 1216, 1251, 1260, 1272, 1428, 1442, 1455, 1470, 1488, 1522, 1578, 1669, 1708, 1712, 1722, 1734, 1749, 1766, 1845, 1895, 1952, 1957, 2002, 2037
 Rachel (Elisa Rachel Félix): 1578
 Racine, Wis.: 1578
 Racine, Jean Baptiste: 1578, 550, 1085, 1656
 Raclawice, Battle of: 1012
 Radiation: 1579, 855
 Radicalism: 1579
 Radiometer: 1579
 Radiomicrometer: 1579
 Radish: 1580
 Radium: 1580
 Rae, John: 1580
 Raffaele or Majolica Ware: 1151
 Raffaele or Raphael: 1587
 Raffia: 1580
 Ragfair Market: 1111
 Raglan, Lord: 1580
 Ragstone: 1580
 Raikes, Robert: 1848
 Rail (bird): 1581
 Railroads: 1581; 602, 1750, 1672, 1973
 Rain: 1582
 Rainbow: 1582
 Raingauge: 1583
 Rainier, Mount: 1583
 Rainy Lake: 1583
 Rainy River: 1583
 Raisins: 1583
 Rajah: 1583
 Raknor Japanese Ware: 665
 Raleigh, N. C.: 1583
 Raleigh, Sir Walter: 1583; 595, 766, 1088, 1357, 2024

Ralph, Julian: 1584
 Ram (sheep): 1736
 Ram (ship): 1584
 Rama (myth.): 1584, 1080
 Ramayana, *The* (poem): 1584
 Ramée, Louise de la (*Ouida*): 1584
 Rameses: 1585, 591, 1063, 1727
 Ramesseion or Ramesseum: 1585
 Ramillies, Battle of: 1585, 1173
 Ramsay, David: 1585
 Ramsay, Sir William: 1585
 Ramsey, Alexander: 1585
 Ranavalona I of Madagascar: 1141
 Ranching: 1586
 Rand, Theodore Harding: 1586
 Randall, James Ryder: 1586
 Randall, Samuel J.: 1586
 Randolph, Edmund J.: 1586
 Randolph, John: 1586
 Randolph, Peyton: 1586
 Rangoon, Burma: 1586
 Ranjit Singh: 1586, 1756
 Ranke, Leopold von: 1587
 Ransom, Matthew Whitaker: 1587
 Raphael or Raffaele: 1587
 Rappahannock River: 1587
 Raratonga or Cook Islands: 449
 Rarehound: 539
 Raspberry: 1587
 Raspe, Rudolf Eric: 1277
 Rastadt, Treaty of: 681
 Rat: 1588
 Rat Portage (Kenora) Ont.: 997
 Rattlesnake: 1588
Raues Haus, Hamburg, Germany: 1588
 Raven: 1588
Raven, The (poem): 1588
 Ravenna, Italy: 1588
 Rawlins, John A.: 1589
 Rawlinson, George: 1589
 Rawlinson, Sir Henry: 1589
 Rayleigh, Baron J. W. S.: 1589
 Razorshell: 1589
 Read, Opie: 1589
 Read, Thomas Buchanan: 1589
 Reade, Charles: 1589
 Reading: 1590; appreciative 1591; beginning 1590; special methods 1591; thought-reading 1591; outlines 2291

- Reading, Pa: 1591
Realschule: 1701
 Reaping-Machines: 1591, 1132
 Réaumur, René Antoine: 1592
 Récamier, Madame: 1592
 Receptacle: 1592
 Rechabites, The: 1592
 Reciprocity: 1592
 Reclamation Act: 940
 Reclamation of Swamp-Lands: 1592
 Réclus, Jacques Elisée: 1594
 Reconstruction in the South: 1594, 975
 Redbreast: 1595, 1620
 Red Cross Societies: 1595, 177
 Redditch, England: 1317
 Redi, Francesco: 1802
 Red Jacket: 1595, 940
 Redlands, Cal: 1596
 Red Mountains: 2122
 Red Prince: 712
 Red River: 1596
 Red River of the North: 1596
 Red River Rebellion: 1596, 1613
 Red Sea: 1596, 119
 Redstart: 1596
 Reed (in music): 1597
 Reed, Thomas B: 1597
 Reeves, John Sims: 1597
 Refining (Kerosene and Sugar): 1597
 Reflection (in optics): 1067
 Reformation: 1597, 706, 1124, 1199, 1553;
 Huguenots 1117; Luther 1124; Scotland
 1008; Waldenses 2034
 Refraction (in optics): 1067; eye 643; prism
 1550
 Refrigeration: 1598
 Regent Diamond: 527
 Regillus, Lake: 1598
 Regina, Assiniboia: 1598
 Regnault, Henri Victor: 1598, 906
 Regulus, Marcus Atilius: 1599
 Rehoboam: 972, 1746
Reichsanstalt, Berlin, Germany: 1599
 Reid, Thomas: 1599
 Reid, Whitelaw: 1599
 Reign of Terror: 717
 Reims or Rheims, France: 1605
 Reindeer: 1599, 803, 1030
 Reinecke, Karl: 1600
 Reis, Philip.: 1884
 Religion in the U. S.: 1975; questions 2406
 Rembrandt, Hermanzoon: 1600
 Remenyi, Eduard: 1600
 Remington, Frederick: 1600
 Remonstrance, The Grand. 368
 Remora: 1600
 Remsen, Ira: 1600
 Remus (myth.): 1631
 Rémusat, Charles François: 1600
 Renan, J. Ernest: 1601
 Renaissance or Renaissance: 706
 Reni, Guido: 1601
 Repeal Association: 1370
 Representatives, House of: 442, 1974; im-
 peachment 917
 Reprisal, Letters of: 1175
 Reproduction (in plants): 1601
 Reptiles: 1601; eggs 589
 Republic, Grand Army of the: 1601, 1109
 Resaca de la Palma, Battle of: 1876
 Reservoir System: 2054
 Reshid-ed-Din: 1081
 Resins: 1602
 Resonance (in physics): 1602
 Resources of the U. S., Natural: 1967-70
 Respiration (in plants): 1602
 Respiration, Organs of: 1603
 Reszke, Jean de: 1603
 Retina: 644
 Retort (in chemistry): 1603
 Retreat of the Ten Thousand: 2117
 Retz, Cardinal. 1085
 Reunion Island: 1604
 Reuter, Fritz: 1604, 1088
 Revere, Paul: 1604, 1062
 Revere, Mass: 1604
 Revolution, War of the American: 1973;
 Brandywine 260; Bunker Hill 289; Con-
 cord 439; Bennington 200; Conways'
 cabal 741; Cowpens 470; King's Moun-
 tain 1005; Lafayette 1020; Monmouth
 1252, Princeton 1548; Saratoga 1679;
 Stony Point 1832; Thanksgiving Day
 1897; Trenton 1941; West Point 2071;
 Yorktown 2124
 Revolver: 1604, 814
Reynard the Fox (poem): 1604
 Reynolds, John Fulton: 1605
 Reynolds, Sir Joshua: 1605
 Rhadamanthus (myth.): 1605
 Rhætia: 1963, 1858
 Rhætian Alps: 1963
 Rhea or Nandu (bird): 1605
 Rhea (myth.): 1682
 Rheims or Reims, France: 1605
Rheingold, Das (opera): 1606
 Rheotropism: 1606
 Rhine River: 1606, 632
 Rhinoceros: 1606
 Rhizoids: 1606
 Rhizome or Rootstock: 1633
 Rhode Island. 1606, 545, 2088
 Rhodes: 1607, 1153
 Rhodes, Cecil John: 1607
 Rhodes, Colossus of: 430, 1607
 Rhodesia, South Africa: 1607
 Rhodes Scholarships: 1608
 Rhododendron: 1608
 Rhodophyceæ: 1609
 Rhone River: 1609, 743
 Rhubarb: 1609
 Rhythm: 1693
 Riall, Phineas: 1124
 Ribault, Jean: 1609
 Ribbon: 1609
 Ricardo, David: 1610
 Rice: 1610
 Richard I of England (the Lion-Heart):
 1610, 483, 974, 1664
 Richard II of England: 1611, 616, 862, 974.
 1008, 1771, 2050
 Richard III of England: 1611, 587, 616, 862.
 1635, 2124
 Richardson, Samuel: 1611, 1090

- Richelieu, Cardinal: 1612, 6, 930, 1117, 1193, 1904
 Richmond, Ind: 1612
 Richmond, Leigh: 1612
 Richmond, Va: 1612
 Richter, Jean Paul: 1612, 1088
 Ricimer: 1627
 Ricketts, James B: 1613
 Riddles: 1613
 Rideau Canal: 1385
 Ridley College: 1613
 Ridley, Nicholas: 1613
 Riel, Louis: 1613, 1596
 Rienzi, Nicholas Gabrini: 1614
 Rifles: 1614, 107; automatic 1615; Woodgate 814
 Riga, Russia: 1615; Gulf of: 1645
 Riggs, Kate Douglas (Wiggin): 1615
Rigoletto: (opera) 1615
Rigveda: 2007, 1080
 Riis, Jacob Augustus: 1615
 Riley, James Whitcomb: 1615
 Rimini, Italy: 1616
 Rineheart, William H: 1616
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: 1616
 Rio Grande: 1616, 941
 Rio Negro: 1616
 Ripley, George: 1617
 Ripuarian Laws: 495
Rip van Winkle (tale and play): 1617, 967
 Ristori, Adelaide: 1617
 Ritschl, Albrecht: 1617
 Ritter, Karl: 1617
 Rivers of the U. S. 1968-9
 Riverside, Cal: 1617
 Rives, Amélie (Princess Troubetzkoy): 1617
 Riviera: 1618
 Rizzio or Riccio, David: 581, 1181
 Roads: 1618; macadamized 1129
 Roanoke River: 1618
 Roanoke, Va: 1618
 Robbia, Luca della: 1618, 1539
 Robbins, Benjamin: 815
 Robert of Normandy: 383, 483, 1341
 Robert I of Scotland (Robert the Bruce): 278, 586, 1655, 1708
 Robert II of Scotland: 1619, 1708
 Robert III of Scotland: 1619, 1708
 Robert College, Constantinople: 1956
 Roberts, Baron Frederick: 1619, 235, 1013, 1739
 Robertson, Frederick William: 1619
 Robespierre, Maximilien: 1620, 717, 955
 Robin: 1620, 1595
 Robinson, Christopher:
Robinson Crusoe (novel): 515, 1666
Rob Roy (Robert MacGregor): 1620
 Robsart, Amy: 1050
 Robusti, Jacopo: 1915
 Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste: 1621
 Rochefort, Victor Henri: 1621
 Rochefoucauld, François, Duc de la: 1032
 Rochelle, France: 1621
 Rochelle Salts: 1668
 Rochester, N. H: 1621
 Rochester, N. Y: 1621
 Rockefeller, John Davidson: 1621, 1989
 Rocket (fireworks): 676
Rocket The (steam-engine): 1817
 Rockford, Ill: 1622
 Rockhewn Temples: 609
 Rocking-Stones or Logans: 1622
 Rock Island, Ill: 1622
 Rockland, Me: 1622
 Rock River: 1622
 Rocks (geology): 747-750
 Rocky Mountains: 1622, 428, 1968
 Rocky-Mountain Goat: 1623
 Rococo (in art): 673
 Rocroi, Battle of: 440
 Rodents: 1623, 1154
 Rodgers, John: 1623
 Rodin, Auguste: 1623
 Rodman, Thomas J: 1623
 Roderic, King: 785
 Rodrigues Island: 1623
 Roemer, Ole: 1623, 627, 1068
 Roentgen Rays: 1623
 Roentgen, Wilhelm Konrad: 1624
 Roger of Sicily, Count: 1752
 Rogers, Henry Wade: 1624
 Rogers, John: 1624, 1712
 Rogers, Randolph: 1624
 Rogers, Samuel: 1624
 Rojestvenski, Sinovi P: 1649
 Roland: 1625, 769
 Roland, Madame: 1625
 Rolfe, John: 1509
 Roller-Skate: 1763
 Rollin, Charles: 1725
 Rolling-Mills: 1625
 Romagna, Italy: 1626
 Roman Empire: 1626-8, 1629, 1744: architecture 93; arms and armor 106-7; army 107; colonies 427; Christianity 1627; civil wars 81, 137, 303, 446, 1172, 1525; Dacia 495; *decemviri* 512; drama 550; legion 1049; literature 1083; Mithradatic war 1243; pottery 1538-9; Punic wars 343, 835; Pyrrhic war 1567; race 1578, 1626; Sabines 1651; sculpture 1711; servile war 1792; slavery 1765; taxes 1874
 Romance: 1628
 Romanes, George John: 1628
 Romanesque (architecture): 93
 Romani or Gypsies: 818
 Romanic Peoples in Europe: 633
 Romanoff, House of: 1628
 Romanoff, Michael or Romanov, Mikail: 1628, 1648
 Rome, Georgia: 1628
 Rome, Italy: 1629, 1320, 1626-8; Appian Way 85; aqueducts 87; baths 1629; *Campagna di Roma* 1630; Capitoline Hill 331; carnival 338; catacombs 348; *Circus Maximus* 1630; *Colosseum* 1630; Etruscans 630; Forum 701; gladiators 770; great fire 1320; Pantheon 1417; plunder of 744, 2002; Tarpeian Rock 1871; theaters 1630, 1898; tribunes 1941; use of fire-engines 676
 Rome, N. Y: 1620
Romeo and Juliet (drama): 1630

- Romola* (novel): 1630
 Romulus (myth.): 1631, 1651
 Rook: 1631
 Rookwood Pottery: 400
 Roosevelt, Theodore: 1631, 1983
 Root: 1632
 Root-Cap: 1632
 Root, Elihu: 1632
 Root, George Frederick: 1632
 Root-Hair: 1633
 Root-Pressure: 1633
 Rootstock or Rhizome: 1633, 755
 Root-Tubercles: 1633
 Ropes: 1633
 Rosa, Monte: 55
 Rose: 1633
 Roseberry, Archibald, Earl of: 1634
 Rosecrans, William Starke: 1634, 373, 383
 Roses, Attar of: 134
 Roses, Wars of the: 1634, 616, 863
 Rosewater: 1746
 Rosetta Stone: 1635, 591, 1082
 Rosin: 1602
 Roslin, Scotland: 1635
 Ross, George W: 1635
 Ross, James Clarke: 1635, 77
 Ross, John: 1635, 1783
 Rossetti, Christina Georgina: 1635
 Rossetti, Dante Gabriel: 1635, 1544
 Rossetti, Gabriele: 1636
 Rossi, Countess: 1781
 Rossini, Gioacchino: 1636, 1807
 Rossland, B. C.: 1636
 Rotation of Crops: 1636, 28
 Rothschild Family: 1636
 Rotifers: 1637
 Rotterdam, Holland: 1637
 Rouen, France: 1637
 Rouge River: 1637
 Rough Riders, The: 1637
 Roumania or Rumania: 1643
 Roumelia or Rumelia: 1643
 Round Table, The (myth.): 1638, 114, 913
 Round Tower or Old Stone-Mill: 1343
 Rousseau, Jean Baptiste: 1638
 Rousseau, Jean Jacques: 1638, 931, 1085
 Rousseau, Lovell Harrison: 1638
 Rousseau, Pierre Étienne: 1639
 Routes: oceanic 1370; trade 1930
 Rouzard, Madame (Christine Nilsson): 1352
 Rowan Tree or Ash: 117
 Rowland, Henry Augustus: 1639, 531, 1794
 Royal Canadian Academy: 1639
 Royal Military College of Canada: 1639
 Royal Society of Canada: 1640
 Rubber Manufacture: 1640
 Rubens, Peter Paul: 1640
 Rubicon River: 1641
 Rubinstein, Anton Gregor: 1641
 Ruble: 1641, 2111
 Ruby: 1641
 Rudolf of Austria: 1752
 Rudolf of Saxony: 1686
 Ruff (bird): 1641
 Ruffini, Giovanni: 1641
 Rugby, England: 1642
 Rugs: 1642
 Ruhmkorff Coil: 923
 Rum: 1643
 Rumania or Roumania: 1643, 633
 Rumelia or Roumelia: 1643, 287
 Rumford, Count (Sir Benjamin Thompson): 1905
 Ruminant: 1643
 Runeberg, Johan Ludvig: 1643
 Runner (in plants): 1643
 Rupert, Prince: 1644, 581, 1650
 Rupert's Land: 316, 319, 893, 1360
 Rural Credits: 1644
 Rurik: 1644, 1364, 1647
 Rush, Benjamin: 1644
 Ruskin, John: 1644, 718, 1958
 Russell, Earl John: 1645
 Russell of Killowen, Charles: 1645
 Russell, Lord William: 1645
 Russell, William Clark: 1645
 Russia: 1645, 633; Armenia 104; debt 1306; flag 680; Khiva 1001; Lapland 1030; Lithuania 1101; Nova Zembla 1363; Peter the Great 1459; Poland 1512; Turkestan 1954; War of the Crimea 478; war with Napoleon 1302; with Caucasus 262; with Japan 1648; Revolution 1648.
Russian Hymn: 1648
 Russo-Japanese War: 1648, 1157, 1406, 1919
 Rust: 1649
 Rust (in plants): 1649
 Ruth: 1649
 Rutland, Vt: 1650
 Ruwenzori, Mount: 1650, 1811
 Ruysdael, Jacob: 1650
 Ruyter, Admiral Michael: 1650
 Rydberg, Viktor: 1087
 Rye: 1650
 Rye-House Plot: 1650
 Ryerson, Egerton: 1650
 Ryswick, Peace of: 1650

S

- S: 1651
 Saarbrück: 707
 Sabbath, The: 1651
 Sabine River: 1651
 Sabines: 1651
 Sable Island: 1651
 Sable or Marten: 1178
 Sablière, Madam: 1021
 Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.: 1651
 Sacramento, Cal: 1651
 Sacramento River: 1652
 Sacs and Foxes (Indians): 1652
 Sadducees: 1464
 Sadi: 1652, 1081, 1746
 Sadowa, Battle of: 1652, 759, 1010
 Safety-Lamp: 1652 509
 Safety-Valve: 1652
 Saffron: 1653
 Saga: 520, 1087
 Sage: 1653
 Sagecock or Sagegrouse: 1653
 Sage, Russell: 1653
 Saghalien or Sakhalin Island: 1653
 Saginaw Bay: 1653
 Saginaw, Mich: 1653
 Sago: 1654, 1464
 Sagres Observatory and Naval School: 864
 Saguenay River: 1654
 Saguntum, Spain: 1654
 Sahara: 1654, 22, 1582
 Said Pasha: 502
 Saigon, Cochín-China: 1655
 Sail: 1655
 Sailors' Snug Harbor: 1324, 1651
 Saint Aidan's College: 218
 Saint Albans, England: 1655, 154
 Saint Albans, Viscount. *See* BACON, FRANCIS
 Saint Andrews, Scotland: 1655
 Saint Anthony Falls: 1236, 862
 Saint Augustine, Fla: 1655
 Saint Bernard Dog: 539
 Saint Bernard, Great and Little: 1655
 Saint Catherines, Ont: 1655
 Saint Charles, Mo: 1656
 Saint Clair Lake: 1656
 Saint Clair River: 1656
 Saint Cloud, France: 1656
 Saint Cloud, Minn: 1656
 Saint Croix River: 1656
 Saint Cyr, France: 1656
 Saint Denis, France: 1656
 Saint Elias, Mount: 1656
 Saint Etienne, France: 1656
 Saint Gaudens, Augustus: 1656, 1712
 Saint Germain, France: 1657
 Saint Gotthard Mountain: 1657, 55, 1951
 Saint Helena (island): 1657
 Saint Henri, Quebec: 1657
 Saint-Hilaire, Geoffroy: 1657
 Saint Hyacinthe, Quebec: 1657
 Saint James' Palace: 1657
 Saint John, Lake: 1657
 Saint John, New Brunswick: 1658
 Saint John of Jerusalem, Knights of: 1658
 Saint John River: 1658, 1324
 Saint John's Bread: 339
 Saint John's, Newfoundland: 1658
 Saint Joseph, Missouri: 1658
 Saint-Just, Louis Antoine de: 1658
 Saint Lawrence, Channel of the: 1659
 Saint Lawrence, Gulf of: 1659
 Saint Lawrence River: 1659
 Saint Louis, Missouri: 1659
 Saint Louis Rapids: 1018
 Saint Louis, Senegal: 1660, 1723
 Saint Mark's Cathedral: 1660
 Saint Mary's Strait or River: 1661, 733
 Saint Maurice River: 1661
 Saint Michael's College, Toronto: 1661
 Saint Paul, Minn: 1661
 Saint Paul's, London: 541, 1110-1, 2070
 Saint Peter's, Rome: 541, 1055
 Saint Petersburg, Russia: 1661
 Saint-Pierre, Bernardin de: 1662
 Saint Quentin, France: 1662
 Saint-Saëns, Charles Camille: 1662
 Saint-Simon, Claude Henri, Count de: 1662
 1775
 Saint-Simon, Louis, Duke of: 1662
 Saint Sophia's, Constantinople: 93, 447.
 1364
 Saint Thomas, Ontario: 1662
 Saint Thomas, Africa: 1663
 Saint Thomas' Home: 1350
 Saint Thomas' Hospital: 888
 Saint Vincent, Cape: 1663
 Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin: 1663
 Sainte-Cunégonde, Quebec: 1663
 Saki: 1663
 Sakyamuni the Buddha: 284
 Sal: 1777
 Salaberry, Charles Michel de: 1663
 Saladin: 1663, 117, 483, 591, 711, 1658.
 1663, 1721
 Salamanca, Spain: 1663
 Salamander: 1663
 Salamis, Battle of: 1664, 1799, 1899, 2117
 Salem, India: 1664
 Salem, Mass: 1664
 Salem, Ore: 1664
 Salerno, Italy: 1665
 Salic Law: 1665, 495, 710
 Salford, England: 848
 Salisbury, England: 1665
 Salisbury, Robert Cecil, Marquis of: 1665
 Saliva: 1665
 Sallee, Morocco: 1665
 Sallust: 1666, 1083
 Salmon: 1666, 1342
 Salome: 1666
 Salomon, Otto: 1768
 Salonica or Thessalonica, Turkey: 1666
 Sal-Soda: 1777
 Salt: 1666
 Salt Lake City, Utah: 1667

- Saltpeter or Niter: 1667, 934
 Salts: 1668, 622, 1040, 1145, 1777
 Salvador: 1668
 Salvation Army: 1668
 Salvini, Tommaso: 1669
 Sam, Tiresias Simon: 825
 Samarcand, Turkestan: 1669
 Samaria, Palestine: 1669, 972, 1861
 Samaritans: 1862
 Samoa: 1669
 Samos: 1670
 Samo-Thrace or Samothraki: 1670
 Sampson, William T: 1670, 485, 1677, 1791
 Samson: 1670
 Samuel: 1670
Samurai: 1670
 San Angelo, Texas: 1670
 San Antonio, Texas: 1671
 San Bernardino, Cal: 1671
 San Diego, Cal: 1671
 San Francisco, Cal: 1671, 575
 San Francisco, Mount: 100
 San Jacinto, Battle of: 1672
 San José, Cal: 1673
 San José, Costa Rica: 1673
 San Juan, Battle of: 1677
 San Luis Potosí, Mexico: 1673
 San Marino: 1673, 633
 San Salvador: 1673
Sancho Panza: 361
 Sancho II of Castile: 398-9
 Sancy Diamond: 527
 Sand: 1673, 406, 772-3, 796, 1574, 1778
 Sand-Dollar: 1673
Sand, George (Madame Dudevant): 1673, 1085, 1685
 Sandalwood: 1674
 Sandblast (glass): 772-3
 Sanderling: 1674
 Sandpiper: 1674, 1773
 Sandstone: 1674
 Sandusky, Ohio: 1674
 Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands: 848-50, 1326
 Sandy Hook: 1674
 Sangir Islands: 1675
 Sanhedrin: 1675, 972
 Sanitary Commission: 1675
 Sankey, Ira David: 1258
 Sansculotte: 1675
 Sanskrit: 801, 919, 1080, 1584, 2007
 Santa Ana, Cal: 1675
 Santa Anna, Antonio de: 1675, 1672
 Santa Barbara, Cal: 1675
 Santa Claus: 1676
 Santa Cruz: 1676
 Santa Fé, New Mexico: 1676
 Santa Rosa, Cal: 1676
 Santiago, Chile: 1676
 Santiago de Cuba: 1676, 485
 Santo Domingo: 1677, 825
 Santo Domingo City: 1677
 Santo Monte or Athos, Greece: 130
 Santos-Dumont, A: 1677
 São Francisco River: 1677
 São Paulo, Brazil: 1677
 Saône et Loire, France: 291
 Sap, Ascent of: 2051
 Sapphire: 1677, 612, 1832
 Sappho: 1678
 Saprophytes: 1678
 Sap-Sucker: 1678
 Sapwood: 1678
 Saracens: 1679, 87, 371, 483, 815-6, 1260, 1751
 Saragossa, Spain: 1679
 Saratov, Russia: 1679
 Saratoga, Battle of: 1679, 1334
 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: 1679
 Sarawak, Borneo: 247
 Sard: 362, 1571, 1757
 Sardanapalus: 1679
 Sardine: 1680
 Sardinia: 1680, 353-4, 706-7, 1144, 1779
 Sardiis, Lydia: 1680, 493
 Sardonyx: 1680
 Sardou, Victorien: 1680
 Sargasso Sea: 1370, 1463
 Sargassum: 1681
 Sargent, John S: 1681
 Sargon of Assyria: 125, 1063, 1669, 1724
 Sark: 366-7
 Sarmatians: 1681
 Sarnia, Ont: 1681
 Sarsaparilla: 1681
 Sarto, Andrea del: 1681
 Saskatchewan Province, Canada: 1681
 Saskatchewan River: 1682
 Sassafras: 1682
 Sassari, University of: 1680
 Satellite: 1682
 Satinwood: 1682
 Satolli, Cardinal Francesco: 1682
 Satsuma Ware: 1682
 Saturn (myth.): 1682
 Saturn (planet): 1500
Saturnalia: 1683
 Satyrs (myth.): 1683
 Saul: 1683, 972, 1670
 Sault Ste. Marie, Mich: 1683, 321
 Sault Ste. Marie, Can: 1683
 Savannah, Ga: 1683
 Savannah River: 1683
 Save River: 1684
 Savery, Thomas: 1815
 Savonarola, Girolamo: 1684
 Savoy, Prince Eugene of: 631, 1071, 1348, 1680, 1752
 Sawfish: 1684
 Sawmill: 1124
 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha: 1684
 Saxe, John Godfrey: 1684
 Saxe, Maurice: 1685
 Saxe-Meiningen: 1685
 Saxe-Weimar: 1685
 Saxhorn: 1685
 Saxifrage: 1685
 Saxons: 1685, 616, 1686, 708
 Saxony: 1686, 758
 Saxophone: 1686
 Saxton, Joseph: 1686
 Sayce, Archibald Henry: 1686
 Scale, The Musical: 9
 Scale (in plants): 1686
 Scale-Insects: 1686

- Scallop: 1687
 Scalp: 1687
 Scanderbeg: 1687
 Scandinavia: 1687; 520, 581, 674, 911, 980, 1087, 1356, 1359, 1361, 1372, 1742, 1854, 1906, 1999, 2035
 Scarabæus: 1687
 Scarlet Tanager: 1868
 Scenery of the United States: 1969
 Scheffer, Ary: 1688
 Scheherazade (myth.): 1084
 Scheldt River: 1688
 Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm: 1688, 1087
 Schenck, Robert Cumming: 1688
 Schenectady, N. Y.: 1688
 Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich: 1688, 550, 1088, 1685
 Schlegel, August Wilhelm: 1689
 Schlegel, Friedrich: 1689
 Schleiermacher, Friedrich: 1689
 Schley, Winfield Scott: 1689
 Schliemann, Heinrich: 1689
 Schmalkald, League of: 1689
 Schnitzer, Eduard (Emin Pasha): 613
 Schofield, John McAllister: 1690, 1304
 Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe: 1690
 School-Garden: 1690
 School Organization and Management: 1691, 1440
 School-Sanitation: 1691
 School-Ships: 1692
 School-Song: 1692
 Schools, Correspondence: 461
 Schools, Elementary: 1695
 Schools, Open Air: 1697
 Schools, Normal: 1355
 Schools, Rural: 1695
 Schools, Secondary: 1701; Summer: 1702
 School System at Gary: 1702a
 Schools, Technical: 1879
 Schools, Trade: 1931
 Schools, Vacation: 1997
 Schools for Defectives: 1703
 Schools of Commerce: 1703
 Schooner: 1742
 Schopenhauer, Arthur: 1704
 Schreiner, Olive (*Ralph Iron*): 1704
 Schubert, Franz Peter: 1704
 Schultze, Max: 214, 356, 1554, 2135
 Schulze: 1802
 Schumann, Robert: 1704
 Schumann-Heink, Madam: 1705
 Schurman, Jacob Gould: 1704
 Schurz, Carl: 1705
 Schuyler, Fort (Troy, N. Y.): 1996
 Schuyler, Philip John: 1705
 Schuylkill River: 1706
 Schwann, Theodor: 213, 1802, 2135
 Schwarz, B.: 815
 Schwatka, Frederick: 1706
 Schweinfurth, Georg Anton: 1351
 Science: 1706, 1481
 Scilly Islands: 1706
 Sciopticon or Magic-Lantern: 1144
 Scioto River: 1706
 Scipio Africanus Major: 1716, 935
 Scipio Africanus Minor: 1706, 836
 Scissors-Bill or Skimmer: 1342, 1764
 Sclerenchyma: 1707
 Scollard, The Right Rev. D. J.: 1707
 Scone, Scotland: 1707
 Scopads (Greek family): 1712, 1759
 Scoria: 1036
 Scorpion: 1707
 Scotland: 1707-9, 539, 585-8, 683, 889, 1401; clans 403-4; Covenanters 456-8; Highlands 617; Laud 956-8; literature 1035; serfdom 1766; universities 1987; whisky 1827
 Scott, David: 1709
 Scott, Duncan Campbell: 1709; R. F.: 1709
 Scott, Fort: 698
 Scott, Sir Walter: 1709, 1, 1090, 1867
 Scott, Winfield: 1710, 397, 1124, 1172
 Scranton, Pa.: 1710
 Screamer: 1710
 Screw: 1710
 Screw-Propeller: 1711, 1744
 Scribe: 1711
 Scudder, Horace Elisha: 1711
 Sculpture: 1711; Assyrian 669; Byzantine 671; Greek 669. *See, also, ARCHITECTURE, ART, ARTISTS and FINE ARTS*
 Scutari, Turkey: 1712
 Scylla and Charybdis: 1712, 2076
 Scythians: 1712
 Sea: 1712, 1783, 1910-1
 Sea-Anemone: 1713
 Sea-Cucumber: 1713, 578-9
 Sea-Cow or Manatee: 1155
 Sea-Hare: 1713
 Sea-Lion: 1714
 Sea of Japan, Battle of: 987
 Sea-Swallow: 561
 Sea-Urchin: 1713, 578-9
 Seal: 1714, 38
 Sealed Orders: 1714
 Sealing-Wax: 1714
 Seasons: 1715, 127, 574
 Seath, John: 1715
 Seattle, Washington: 1715
 Seaweeds or Algæ: 48
 Sebastian, Saint: 1716
 Secession, Ordinances of: 371, 440-1, 1982
 Sebastopol, Russia: 1716
 Secord, Laura: 1716
 Secretary-Bird: 1716
 Secrecion: 1717
 Sedalia, Missouri: 1717
 Sedan, Battle of: 1717, 705
 Seddon, Richard John: 1717
 Sedge: 1717
 Sedgwick, Catherine Maria: 1717
 Sedgwick, John: 1717
 Sedimentary Rocks: 748
 Seebeck, Thomas Johann: 1717, 598
 Seed-Dispersal: 1717
 Seed-Plants: 1718
 Seeds: 1718
 Seeley, John Robert: 1718
 Seidl, Anton H.: 1718
 Seine River: 1718
 Seismology: 1719
 Seismograph: 1719, 575

- Seismometer: 1719
 Sejanus: 1908
 Selaginella: 1719
 Selenium: 1719
 Seleucia: 1719, 152
 Seleucia-on-the-Tigris: 1719
 Seleucia Pieria, Syria: 1719
 Seleucidæ: 1720
 Self-Activity: 1720
 Self-Pollination: 1720
 Selim I: 1720
 Seljuks: 1721, 1957
 Selkirk of Juan Fernandez, Alexander: 980-1
 Selkirk Mountains: 1721
 Selma, Ala: 1721
 Selous, Frederick Courteney: 1721
 Selwyn, Alfred Richard Cecil: 1721
 Semaphore: 1721
 Sembrich, Marcella: 1721
 Semele (myth.): 1722
 Seminole Indians: 1722
 Semiramis (myth.): 1722, 834
 Semites: 1722; language 1471
 Semmes, Raphael: 1722
 Sempach, Battle of: 1858, 2095
 Senate, U. S.: 442, 1974
 Seneca: 1723, 1058, 1083, 1320, 1830
 Seneca Falls, N. Y.: 1723
 Seneca Lake: 1723
 Senefelder, Alois: 1100
 Seneca Indians: 1723
 Senegal, Africa: 1723
 Senegal River: 1723
 Senegambia-Niger: 1724
 Senlac or Hastings, Battle of: 616, 847
 Senn, Nicholas: 1724
 Sennacherib: 1724
 Sensibilities (in psychology): 1557
 Sensitive Plants: 1724
 Seoul, Korea: 1724, 1011
 Separator, Cream: 475
 Sepal (in plants): 1724
 Sepoy: 1724, 1123
 September: 1724
Septuagint The 972, 1762
 Sequoia: 1724
 Serapis (myth.): 1724
 Serf: 1765
 Serpentine (mineral): 1725
 Serpents or Snakes: 1773
 Serpent-Worship: 1725
 Sertorius: 1524-5
 Serum: 1725
 Servia: 1726, 633
 Servile War: 331, 1524-5, 1792
 Sesostriis (myth.): 1727
 Seton, Ernest Thompson: 1727
 Setter: 1727, 539
 Settlements, Social: 1775
 Seven Days' Battles: 1047, 1131
 Seven Pines, Battle of: 1114
 Seven Sleepers (myth.): 1727
 Seven Stars, The (astron.): 1504
 Seven Wise Men: 1727, 1779
 Seven Wonders of the World: 1727, 429, 620-1, 834, 1565-6
 Seven Years' War: 1727, 35, 711, 715, 1058, 1170, 1086, 1757
 Severn River, England: 1728, 1311
 Severus, Alexander: 1728
 Severus, L. Septimius: 1728, 1542, 2123
 Sevier, John: 1729
 Sévigné, Madame de: 1729, 1058, 1085
 Seville, Spain: 1729
 Seville Cathedral: 1729
 Sévres, France: 1729
 Seward, William Henry: 1729
 Sewerage: 1730
 Sewing-Machine: 1730, 1746
 Sextant: 1569
 Sexual Spore: 1730
 Seychelles Archipelago: 1730
 Seymour, Horatio: 1731
 Sforza, Francesco: 1731
 Shad: 1731, 869
 Shaddock: 1731
 Shadow: 1731
 Shafter, William Rufus: 1732, 485, 1677, 1791
 Shag or Cormorant: 456
 Shagreen: 1732
 Shagbark Hickory: 872
 Shah: 1732
 Shahjahanpur, India: 1732
 Shakers: 1732
 Shakspeare, William: 1733; 550, 1085, 1129, 1399, 1630, 1781, 1836, 2097
 Shale: 1733
 Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate: 1733
 Shalmaneser of Assyria: 125, 972, 1669
 Shamokin, Pa: 1734
 Shamoying: 1043
 Shamrock: 1734
 Shaml, Samuel: 353
 Shanghai, China: 1734
 Shanley, Charles Dawson: 1734
 Shannon River: 1734
 Shans: 1734
 Shark: 1734
 Sharon, Pa: 1735
 Shaw, Albert: 1735
 Shaw, George Bernard: 1735
 Shaw, Henry W: 1735
 Shaw, Leslie M: 1735
 Shawl: 1735
 Shawnee, Okla: 1736
 Shawnee Indians: 1736
 Shay's Rebellion: 1736
 Shearwater: 1736
 Sheba, Queen of: 6
 Sheboygan, Wis: 1736
 Shekinah: 1863
 Sheep: 1736, 1420-1, 2107, 2108
 Sheepshead: 1737
 Sheffield, England: 1737
 Shelbyville, Ind: 1737
 Sheldrake: 1737
 Shell: 1737
 Shell (projectile): 1738
 Shelley, Percy Bysshe: 1738, 1090
 Shenandoah, Pa: 1739
 Shenandoah River: 1739
 Sherbrooke, Que: 1739

- Shere Ali of Afghanistan: 1739
 Sheridan, Philip Henry: 1739
 Sheridan, Richard Brinsley: 1740
 Sherman, Texas: 1740
 Sherman Anti-Trust Law: 1948
 Sherman, James Schoolcraft: 1740
 Sherman, John: 1740; Sherman, Roger: 1741
 Sherman, William Tecumseh: 1741, 373, 383,
 754, 793-4, 976-7, 1108-9, 1304, 1683,
 1739-40
 Sherry: 2094
 Sherwood Forest: 1742
 Shetland Islands: 1742, 1708
 Shibboleth: 1742
 Shiites: 1200, 1455
 Shillaber, Benjamin Penhallow (*Mrs. Part-*
ington): 1742
 Shiloh, Ky., Battle of: 1742
 Shiloh, Palestine: 1742
 Shintoism: 962, 1351
 Ship: 1742; galley 730, ironclad 1313; moni-
 tor 1251, 1913; navy 1323; privateer
 1550; sail 655; steamship 1818; trireme
 1943; yacht 2119
 Shipbuilding: 1743
 Shiras, George: 1746
 Shiraz, Persia: 1746
 Shishak or Sheshonk I: 1746
 Shoemaking: 1746
 Shoot: 1749
 Shooting-Stars: 1212
 Short Ballot: 1947
 Shorthand or Phonography: 1747
 Shoshone Falls: 1747, 1773
 Shoshone or Snake Indians: 1747
 Shot: 1747, 1738
 Shotgun: 1747
 Showers of Fishes: 1747
 Shreveport, La: 1748
 Shrew (animal): 1748
 Shrike: 1748
 Shrimp: 1748
 Shrove Tuesday or Mardi Gras: 1169
 Shushan: 1852
 Siam, Gulf of: 1748
 Siam, Kingdom of: 1748; Anglo-Siamese
 Treaty 1748
 Siamese Twins: 1748
 Siberia: 1749, 938, 1645
 Siberian Railroad: 1750
 Sibyl: 1751
 Sicilian Vespers: 1751
 Sicily: 1751, 342, 632, 830
 Sickles, Daniel Edgar: 1752
 Siddartha the Buddha: 284
 Siddons, Sarah (Kemble): 1752
 Sidney, Sir Philip: 1752
 Sidon, Phœnicia: 1753
 Siegfried (myth.): 1347, 1756
 Siemens, Ernst Werner von: 1753, 569
 Siemens, Sir William: 1753
 Siena, Italy: 1753
 Sienkiewicz, Henryk: 1753
 Sierra Leone: 1753
 Sierra Madre: 1754
 Sierra Moreña: 1754
 Sierra Nevada, Cal: 1754
 Sierra Nevada, South America: 1754
 Sierra Nevada, Spain: 1754
 Sieve-Vessels (in plants): 1754
 Siéyès, Emmanuel Joseph: 1754
 Sigel, Franz: 1754
 Sigismund, Emperor: 1754, 758, 901, 2132
 Signaling: 1755
 Signal-Service, United States: 1755
 Sigourney, Lydia Huntley: 1756
 Sigsbee, Charles Dwight: 1756
 Sigurd (myth.): 1756
 Sikhs: 1756
 Silas Marner (novel): 1756
 Silesia: 1756, 1727
 Silica: 1756, 362, 406, 682, 711, 772, 1385,
 1571, 1757
 Silicle: 1757
 Silique: 1757
 Silk: 1757, 390, 1128
 Silkworm: 1757
 Silliman, Benjamin: 1758
 Silo: 30
 Slioam: 1758
 Silurian Period (geology): 749
Silvas or *Selvas*: 1758
 Silver: 1758
 Silvio, Monte (Matterhorn): 1189
 Simcoe, John Graves: 1758
 Simms, William Gilmore: 1758
 Simonides: 1759, 130
 Simoom or Simoon: 1759
 Simple Harmonic Motion: 1759
 Simplon, Mount: 55, 1951
 Simpson, Sir James Young: 1760
 Sinai, Mount: 1760, 1
 Singapore, India: 1760, 1135, 1151
 Single Tax: 1760
 Sioux or Dakota Indians: 1761, 497
 Sioux City, Iowa: 1761
 Sioux Falls, S. D.: 1761
 Siphon: 1761
 Siphonogamy: 1762
 Sirenia: 1154
 Sirens (myth.): 1762
 Sirius the Dog-Star: 540, 1813
 Sirocco: 1762
 Sisyphus (myth.): 1762, 455-6
 Sisters of Charity: 367
 Sistine Chapel: 72, 764, 2006
 Sitka, Alaska: 1762
 Sitting Bull: 1762, 752, 1761
 Sixtus IV (pope): 1762, 707
 Sixtus V (pope): 1762, 707
 Skager-Rack: 1762
 Skate: 1763
 Skating: 1763
 Skeleton: 1763; skull 1764; teeth 1880
 Skimmer: 1764
 Skin: 1764
 Skuld (myth.): 1356
 Skull: 1764
 Skunk: 1764
 Skye, Island of: 1765
 Skylark: 1765
 Sladen, Douglas: 1765
 Slate or Shale: 1733
 Slater, Samuel: 1765

- Slaughtering: 1195
 Slavery: 1765, 851, 1103-4, 1141; abolition 275, 610, 738, 765, 1074, 1317-9, 1471, 1570, 1834, 1847, 2081-2; American 989, 1976, 1981; British 2083; Mexican 1216; Roman 1765; serfdom 1117, 1648; trade 1318
 Slavs or Slavonians: 1766, 638
 Slidell, John: 1766
 Slime-Moulds or Myxomycetes: 1297
 Sloane, William Milligan: 1767
 Slocum, Henry W.: 1767
 Sloe: 1767
 Sloop: 1742
 Slot-Machine: 1767
 Sloth: 1768
 Sloyd: 1768
 Slug: 1768
 Smallpox: 1997
 Smell: 1768
 Smelt: 1769
 Smelting: 1211
 Smiles, Samuel: 1769
 Smith, Adam: 1769
 Smith College: 1769
 Smith, Edmund Kirby: 1769
 Smith, Fort: 698
 Smith, Francis Hopkinson: 1769
 Smith, Goldwin: 1769
 Smith, Henry Boynton: 1770
 Smith, Captain John: 1770, 959, 1092
 Smith, Jr., Joseph: 1263
 Smith, Samuel Francis: 1770
 Smith, Sydney: 1770
 Smith, Sir William: 1770
 Smith, William Robertson: 1771
 Smith, Sir William Sidney: 1771
 Smithfield or Smoothfield, London: 1771
 Smithsonian Institution: 1771
 Smoke: 1771
 Smollett, Tobias George: 1771, 1090
 Smuggling: 1772
 Smut (in plants): 1772
 Smyrna, Turkey: 1772
 Snail: 1772
 Snake Indians: 1747
 Snake River: 1773
 Snakes: 1773
 Snipe: 1773
 Snow: 1773
 Snowberry: 1774
 Snowbird: 1774
 Snowbound (poem): 1774
 Snowbunting: 1774
 Snowdrop: 1774
 Snowy Egret or Heron: 869
 Snowshoes: 1774
 Soap: 1774
 Soapstone or Talc: 1866
 Sobieski, John (John III of Poland): 974
 Socialism: 1775, 1179
 Social Settlements: 1775
 Society Islands: 1776
 Sociology: 1776, 1932-3
 Socrates: 1777, 41, 130, 632, 1082, 1502, 2111
 Soda: 1777
 Sodium: 1778, 1668
 Sodium-Nitrate, Chilean: 1667
 Sodom and Gomorrah: 1778
 Sofia, Bulgaria: 1778
 Soils: 1778; alluvium 53; clay 406; earth 574; loess (China) 389.
 Sokoto, Africa: 1778
 Solar Microscope: 1778
 Solar System: 1778
 Soldier: 1041, 1914
Solemn League and Covenant, The: 1778
 Soldier's Homes in the U. S.: 1779
 Solferino, Italy: 1779
 Solomon: 1779, 972
 Solomon's Seal: 1779
 Solon: 1779, 94, 130, 480, 1712, 1727
 Solstice: 1715
 Solway Firth: 1779
 Solyman I, the Magnificent: 1780, 1658
 Somaliland: British, French, Italian: 1780
 Somerset, F. J. H. (Lord Raglan): 1580
 Somerset, Lady Henry: 1780
 Somerville, Mary: 1780
 Somerville, Mass.: 1781
 Sonnet, The: 1781
 Sons of Liberty: 1781
 Sontag, Henrietta: 1781
 Soochow or Suchau, China: 1842
 Sophocles: 1781, 130, 632, 1082
 Sora or Rail (bird): 1581
 Sorbonne College, Paris: 1782, 1116
 Soredia: 1782
 Sorel, Que.: 1782
 Sorghum: 1782
 Sorus (in plants): 1782
 Sothern, Edward Askew: 1782
 Soudan or Sudan: 1843, 592, 1148
 Soulages Canal, Can.: 1782
 Soult, Nicholas Marshal: 1782
 Sound (acoustics): 7, 1198, 1220, 1474, 1478
 Sound, The: 1783
 Sounding: 1783
 Sousa, John Philip: 1783
 South African Republic (Transvaal): 1013, 1937
 South America: 58, 61
 South Australia: 144
 Southampton, England: 1783
 South Bend, Ind.: 1783
 South Bethlehem, Pa.: 1783
 Southbridge, Mass.: 1783
 South Carolina: 1784, 1609, 1814
 South Carolina, University of: 1785
 South Connecting Current: 1370
 South Equatorial Current: 1370
 South Dakota: 1786
 South Dakota, University of: 1787
 South McAlester, Okla.: 1787
 South Mountain, Battle of: 1787
 South Nigeria or Lagos: 1021
 South Omaha, Neb.: 1787
 South Pole: 1516
 South Sea: 1407
 South-Sea Scheme: 1787
 South Shields, England: 1742
 Southern Cross: 1787
 Southey, Robert: 1787, 1090

- Spadix: 1788
 Spain: 1788; 69, 89, 103-4, 427, 484, 633, 879, 1086, 1216, 1469, 1790, 1976-7, 1979, 1987
 Spalding, Bishop John Lancaster: 1789
 Spallanzani: 1802
 Spandau, Prussia: 1789
 Spanish Africa: 1789
 Spanish-American War: 1790, 1138
 Spanish Succession, War of: 759, 1789
 Sparks, Jared: 1791
 Sparrow: 1791
 Sparrow-Hawk: 1791
 Sparta, Greece: 1792, 130-1, 801, 1792
 Spartacus: 1792, 330, 1524-5
 Spartanburg, S. C.: 1792
 Spathe: 1792
 Specie-Payments in the U. S. Resumption of: 1792
 Specific Gravity or Density: 521
 Specific Heat: 1793
 Spectacles: 1793
Spectator, The: 12, 626-7, 1090, 1820
 Spectrograph: 1793
 Spectroscope: 1793
 Spectroscopy: 1793
 Spectrum: 1794
 Spectrum-Analysis: 1795
 Speculum (metal): 1795
 Speech or Voice: 2026
 Speke, John Hanning: 1795, 1351
 Spelling: 1795
 Spencer, Herbert: 1795, 646, 1776
 Spencer, Mass: 1796
 Spenser, Edmund: 1796, 1088, 1781
 Sperm (in plants): 1796, 1152
 Spermaceti: 1797
 Spermery: 1797
 Spermatophytes: 1797
 Spermatozoid: 1796
 Sperm-Whale: 2072-3
 Sphagnum: 1797
 Sphinx, The: 1797, 1711
 Spice Islands or Moluccas: 1135, 1249, 1244
 Spices: 1798
 Spiders: 1798
Spiegeleisen: 1157
 Spike: 1799
 Spikelet: 1799
 Spikenard or Nard: 1799
 Spine: 1799
 Spinner, Francis Elias: 1799
 Spinning: 1799, 102, 481, 838
 Spinola, Ambrosio, Marquis of: 1799
 Spinoza, Benedict: 1799
 Spirea: 1800
 Spiritualism: 1884
 Spirogyra: 1800
 Spitzbergen Islands: 1800
 Spofford, Ainsworth Rand: 1800
 Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth: 1800
 Spokane, Wash: 1800
 Sponges: 1800
 Spontaneous Combustion: 1802
 Spontaneous Generation of Life: 1802
 Spoonbill: 1803
 Sporangium: 1803
 Spore: 1803
 Sporogonium: 1804
 Sporophore: 1804
 Sporophyte: 1804
 Spottsylvania Court-House: 1804, 1047
 Spraying Mixtures: 1804
 Springbok: 1805
 Springfield, Ill: 1805
 Springfield, Mass: 1805
 Springfield, Missouri: 1805
 Springfield, Ohio: 1805
 Springs: 1805
 Spurgeon, Charles Haddon: 1806
 Spy: 1806
 Squash: 787
 Squatter Sovereignty: 546, 1074, 1891, 1981, 1982
 Squid: 1806
 Squier, Ephraim George: 1806
 Squirrel: 1806; *Stabat Mater* (hymn): 1807
 Stabilizer: See AERONAUTICS: 20
 Stadium: 1807
 Staël, Mme. de: 1807
 Stag: 1808
 Stagger-Weed: 1032
 Staghound: 539
 Stamens: 1808
 Stamford, Conn: 1808
 Stamp-Act: 1808
 Stamp-Mill: 1808
 Stamps: 1809
 Standard Oil Company: 1809
 Standards: 1809
 Standing Stones or Stone-Circles: 1832
 Standish, Miles: 1809
 Stanford, Leland: 1809
 Stanhope, Lady Hester: 1810
 Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl of: 1810
 Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, Dean: 1810
 Stanley, Henry M: 1810, 1104
 Stanton, Edwin McMasters: 1811
 Stanton, Elizabeth Cady: 1811
 Star-Chamber: 1811, 1706
 Star of Bethlehem (botany): 1811
 Star of the South (diamond): 527
 Starch: 1811
 Starfish: 1812, 578-9
 Stark, John: 1812
 Starling: 1812
 Stars: 1813; meteors 1212; Milky Way 2126; new 1331; North 1360; Polestar 1516
Star-Spangled Banner, The: 1813
 Staten Island: 1813
 States of the American Union: 1974, 1985
 States, General, The: 1813
 State's Rights: 1814
 State University of Iowa: 1814
 Statics: 1814
 Staunton, Va.: 1814
 Stead, William T.: 1815
Steal Away (song): 1815
 Steam: 1815
 Steamboat: 1818
 Steam-Engine: 1815
 Steam-Hammer: 1817, 1304
 Steamship: 1818, 18 (Aeronautics)
 Steam-Shovel and Dredge: 1819

- Steam-Turbine: 1953
 Steam-Whistle: 1819
 Stearine: 1379
 Steatite: 363
 Stedman, Edmund Clarence: 1819, 1097
 Steel: 1819, 939
 Steel-Building Construction: 1820
 Steel-Engraving: 618-9
 Steel Corporation, United States: 1986
 Steele, Sir Richard: 1820, 1090
 Steelton, Pa: 1821
 Stein, Baron Heinrich von: 1821
 Stele (in plants): 1821
 Stelvio, Pass of: 1821
 Stern: 1821
 Stenography or Shorthand: 1747
 Stephen the Martyr: 1822
 Stephen I of England: 1822
 Stephens, Alexander H: 1822
 Stephens, James (Fenian): 654
 Stephenson, George: 1822, 1817
 Stephenson, Robert: 1822, 1817
 Stereopticon or Magic-Lantern: 1144
 Stereoscope: 1823
 Stereotyping: 1823
 Sterilizing Processes: 1824
 Sterling, Ill: 1824
 Sternburg, Hermann Speck von: 1824
 Sterne, Laurence: 1824, 1090
 Stettin, Prussia: 1824
 Steuben, Baron Friedrich von: 1824
 Steubenville, Ohio: 1825
 Stevens, Alfred: 1825, 1712
 Stevens Point, Wis: 1825
 Stevens, Thaddeus: 1825
 Stevenson, Adlai E: 1825
 Stevenson, Robert Louis: 1825
 Stevinns, Simon: 1826, 1814
 Stewart, Balfour: 1826
 Stewart, William Morris: 1826
 Stickleback: 1826
 Stigma: 1827
 Stilicho, Flavius: 1827, 37
 Stillwater, Minn: 1827
 Stipule: 1827
 Stirling, James Hutchinson: 1827
 Stirling, Scotland: 1827
 Stockholm, Sweden: 1827
 Stockport, England: 1828
 Stockraising: 1828, 31
 Stocks: 1829
 Stockton, Cal: 1829
 Stockton, Francis Richard: 1829
 Stockton, Robert Field: 1829
 Stockyards: 1829
 Stoddard, Charles Warren: 1830
 Stoddard, Richard Henry: 1830
 Stoics: 1830
 Stokers: 1830
 Stoke-upon-Trent, England: 1831
 Stolon: 1831
 Stomach: 1831
 Stomata: 1831
 Stone-Age: 1831
 Stone-Circles: 1832
 Stone, Lucy Blackwell: 1832
 Stone River, Battle of: 1281, 1739
 Stones, Precious: 1832; 63, 527, 611, 738, 1029, 1385, 1435, 1641, 1677-8, 1923, 1958-9
 Stoneworts: 1832
 Stony Point, N. Y: 1832
 Storage-Battery: 1833
 Stork: 1833
 Storm: 1833
 Storrs, Richard Salter: 1834
 Story, Joseph: 1834
 Story, William Wetmore: 1834
 Stowe, Harriet Beecher: 1834, 1095
 Strachan, Rt. Rev. J: 1835
 Stradivari, Antonio: 1835
 Strafford, Thomas, Earl of: 1835
 Straits Settlements: 1151
 Strakosch, Clara Louise (*née* Kellogg): 1835
 Strassburg, Germany: 1835, 707, 1302
 Stratford, Ont: 1836
 Stratford-on-Avon, England: 1836
 Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord: 1836
 Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord: 1836
 Straus, Oscar S: 1836
 Strauss, David Friedrich: 1836
 Strauss, Johann: 1837
 Strauss, Richard: 1837
 Straw: 1837
 Strawberry: 1837
 Streator, Ill: 1837
 Street-Railways: 601-3
 Strength of Materials: 1837
 Strikes, Labor: 1015, 1932
 Strobilus (in plants): 1838
 Strychnine: 1512
 Stuart or Stewart Family: 1838, 958, 1180
 Stuart, Gilbert Charles: 1838
 Stuart, James Ewell Brown: 1839, 1739
 Stubbs, Bishop William: 1839
 Study, How to: 1839
 Sturgeon: 1841
 Sturgeon Falls, Can: 1842
 Sturluson, Snorri: 1087
 Stuttgart, Germany: 1842
 Stuyvesant, Peter: 1842, 1334, 1338
 Style (in plants): 1842
 Stylites, Simeon: 1842
 Styx River (myth.): 1842
 Submarine (Torpedo): 1924-5
 Subsoil: 1842
 Subways: 249, 382, 1337
 Sucker (fish): 1843
 Sucker (in plants): 1843
 Suchau, China: 1842
 Sucré: 1843
 Sudan: 1843, 6, 592, 1148
 Sudraka: 1080
 Sue, Marie Joseph Eugene: 1843
 Suez Canal: 1843, 87, 321, 1058
 Suffrage: 1843
 Suffren, Pierre André de: 1844
 Sugar: 1844, 367, 775, 1118, 1166, 1597, 1643, 1844, 1845
 Suliotes: 1845
 Sulla, Lucius Cornelius: 1845, 1300
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour: 1845
 Sulphate of Lime: 1071, 1846
 Sulphur: 1846, 1751

Sulphuric Acid: 1352, 1354, 1512, 1846
 Sulu Islands: 1846
 Sumac: 1846, 1511
 Sumatra: 1846
 Sumner, Charles: 1847
 Sumner, Edwin Vose: 1847
 Sumter, Fort: 698
 Sumter, Thomas, General: 1847
 Sunbury, Pa: 1848
 Sun (planet): 1848, 127-9, 1500
 Sunbird: 898
 Sunday-Schools: 1848
 Sunderland, England: 1849
 Sunfish: 1849
 Sunflower: 1849
 Superior, Wis: 1850
 Superior, Lake: 1850
 Surabaya, Java: 1850
 Surakarta, Java: 1850
 Surat, India: 1850
 Surface-Tension: 1850
 Surinam or Dutch Guiana: 811
 Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of: 1851
 Surveying: 1851, 1941
 Susa or Shushan, Persia: 1852, 503-4
 Suspension Bridge: 266
 Suspensor (in plants): 1852
 Susquehanna River: 1852
 Sutte: 1852
 Swabia: 1852
 Swallows: 1852
 Swamps: 516, 533, 684, 1592-3, 1646, 1750,
 2023
 Swan: 1853
 Swansea, Wales: 1853
 Swaziland, Africa: 1937, 1938

Sweatshops: 1853
 Sweden: 1854, 517, 633, 1030, 1087, 1361,
 1447
 Swedenborg, Emmanuel: 1855, 1316
 Sweetbay: 1147
 Sweetbrier or Eglantine: 1855
 Sweet Pea: 1855
 Sweet Potato: 1855
 Swift or Chimney-Swallow: 1855
 Swift, Jonathan: 1856, 1090
 Swimming: 1856
 Swinburne, Algernon Charles: 1856, 1092
 Swine: 1856
 Switzerland: 1857, 633
 Sword (Toledo): 1920
 Swordfish: 1858
 Sycamore: 1858
 Sydney, Australia: 1858, N. S.: 1858
 Syndicalism: 1860
Syva, Carmen (Elizabeth of Rumania): 607-8
 Sylvester, Saint: 1034
 Symbiosis (in plants): 1859
 Symmes, John Cleves: 1859
 Symonds, John Addington: 1859
 Sympathetic Nervous System: 1860
 Sympetalous Flowers: 1860
 Synagogue: 1860
 Syncarpous Flowers: 1860
 Synergids (in plants): 1860
 Syracuse, N. Y.: 1860
 Syracuse, Sicily: 1861, 1348
 Syracuse University: 1861
 Syria: 1861; Druses 555; Edom 584; literature 1081, 1083; Palestine 1411; Philistines 1470; Phœnicia 1473; Semites 1722
 Syringa: 1861

T

T: 1863
 Taanach, Battle of: 512
 Tabernacle: 1863
 Tabernacle, Mormon: 1667
 Table Mountain: 329
 Tabor, Mount: 1863
 Tabor, Mrs. Robert (*Julia Marlowe*): 1174
 Tabriz, Persia: 1863
 Tacitus, Publius Cornelius: 1683, 26, 1083
 Tacna, Battle of: 387
 Tacoma, Mount: 345
 Tacoma, Wash: 1864
 Tadpole: 719
 Taft, Lorado: 1864
 Taft, William Howard: 1864
 Taganrog, Russia: 1865
 Tagherain, Mount: 133
 Taglioni, Maria: 1865
 Tagus River: 1865
 Tahiti Island: 1776
 Tailor-Bird: 1865
 Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe: 1865
 Tai-Ping: 1070, 781, 834, 1865
 Tait, Peter Guthrie: 1865

Taiwan or Formosa: 696
 Taj-Mahal: 1866, 1732
 Tajiks: 1955
 Talavera, Battle of: 2067
 Talc: 1866
 Talent (money and weight): 1867, 2111
Talisman, The (novel): 1867
 Talladega, Ala: 1867
 Tallahassee, Fla: 1867
 Talleyrand de Perigord, Prince: 1867
 Tallien, Jean Lambert: 1867
 Tallow: 1376
 Talmage, Thomas De Witt: 1868
Talmud: 1081
 Tamarack: 1031
 Tamarisk (manna): 1161
 Tamarind: 1868
 Tambourine: 1868
 Tamerlane or Timur: 1914
 Tammany Society: 1868, 517, 1960
 Tampa, Fla: 1868
 Tampa Bay: 1868
 Tampico, Mexico: 1868
 Tanager: 1868

- Tananarivo, Madagascar: 1868, 1141
 Tancred: 1868
 Taney, Roger Brooke: 1869
 Tanganyika, Lake: 1869
 Tangier, Morocco: 1869
 Tanjore, India: 1869
 Tannhäuser (myth.): 1869
Tannhaeuser (opera): 1869
 Tannin or Tannic Acid: 1869
 Tanning: 1043
 Tantalus (myth.): 1870, 1352
 Taoism: 390
 Tap (in screws): 1711
 Tapajos River: 1870
 Tapestry: 1870
 Tapioca: 1870
 Tapir: 1870
 Tar: 1870
 Tarantula: 1870
 Tarapaca, Battle of: 387
 Tarbell, Ida M.: 1871
 Tarde, G.: 1776
 Tarifa, Spain: 1871
 Tariff: 1871
 Tarkington, Newton Booth: 1871
 Tarleton, Sir Banastre: 470, 1847
 Tarpeian Rock: 1871, 331
 Tarpon: 1872
 Tarquin: 1872, 1620, 1626, 1751
 Tarquino, Pico de: 484
 Tarrytown, N. Y.: 1872
 Tarsus, Asiatic Turkey: 1872
 Tartaric Acid: 1872
 Tartars: 1872
 Tartarus (myth.): 1507
 Tartary: 1873
 Taschereau, Cardinal: 1873
 Taschereau, Sir H. E.: 1873
 Tashkend, Turkestan: 1873
 Tasman, Abel: 661, 718
 Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land: 1873, 718,
 1339
 Tasso, Torquato: 1873, 1084, 1784
 Taste: 1873
 Tattooing: 1874
 Tauchnitz, Karl Christoph: 1874
 Taunton, Mass.: 1874
 Taunton River: 1874
 Taurus Mountains: 1874
 Tawing: 1043
 Taxes: 1874
 Taxidermy: 1875
 Taxonomy: 1875, 249
 Tay River and Firth: 1875, 1705
Taygeta (star): 1504
 Taygetus, Mount: 800, 1792
 Taylor, James Bayard: 1875
 Taylor, Jeremy: 1876
 Taylor, Zachary: 1876, 1675
 Tchelyabinsk, Siberia: 1750
 Tea: 1876
 Teachers' College, New York City: 1877, 1333
 Teachers' Institute: 1877
 Teaching, Method of: 1877. *See, also, Edu-*
 cation and Pedagogy
 Teak: 1879
 Teal: 1879
 Technical Schools: 1879
 Tecumseh: 1880, 976, 1001, 1876
 Teeth: 1880
 Tegnér, Esaias: 1880, 1087
 Teheran, Persia: 1880
 Tehuantepec, Mexico: 1880
 Tekeli, Count Emeric: 1880
 Telautograph: 1881
 Telegraph: 1881, 1266-7, 1973, 2074; Edison
 582; Morse 1266; oceanic 301, 659
 Telegraphy, Wireless: 1881, 1169
 Tel-el-Amarna, Egypt: 1462
 Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt, Battle of: 88
 Telemachus (myth.): 1883
 Telemeter: 1883
 Telepathy: 1884
 Telephone: 1884, 197, 1220, 1973
 Telephotography: 1885
 Telescope: 1885
 Teleutospore (in plants): 1886
 Tell, Wilhelm (myth.): 1886, 1689
 Teller, Henry Moore: 1886
 Tellos of Athens: 1779
 Temiskaming, Lake: 1886
 Tempé, Vale of: 1886
 Temperance: 1926
 Temperature: 1886, 855
Tempest, The (drama): 1886
 Templars, Knights: 1887, 1467
 Temple, Archbishop Frederick: 1887
 Temple, Texas: 1887
 Temple, Sir William: 1856
 Temples: Ellora 609; Karnak 1887; Luxor
 1888; Memphis 1207; Table of Christ 1314
 Tendon: 1283
 Tendril: 1888
 Tenements: 1888
 Teneriffe, Canary Islands: 322, 1319
 Teniers, David: 1889
 Tennessee: 1889
 Tennessee River: 1890
 Tennessee, University of: 1890
 Tennis: 1890
 Tennyson, Lord Alfred: 1891, 1548
 Terence (Publius Terentius Afer): 1891, 550,
 1083
 Tereus: 949
 Terhune, Mary Virginia (*Marion Harland*):
 1892
 Termites or White Ants: 77
 Tern: 1892
 Ternate Island: 1249
 Terpsichore (myth.): 1284
 Terra-Cotta: 1892
 Terrapin: 1892
 Terre Haute, Ind.: 1892
 Terrell, Tex.: 1893
 Terrier: 1893, 539, 889
 Territories of the U. S.: 1975, 1967
 Terry, Alfred Howe: 1893
Terry, Ellen (Mrs. E. A. Wardell): 1893
 Tesla, Nikola: 1893, 601
 Testa (in plants): 1894
 Testing-Machine: 1894
 Tetrad (in plants): 1894
 Tetraspore: 1894
 Teutones: 1895, 1172

- Teutonic Knights: 1101
 Tewfik Pasha: 592
 Texarkana, Ark. and Tex: 1895
 Texas: 1895
 Texas, University of: 1896, 141
 Thackeray, William Makepeace: 1897, 1090
 Thales of Miletus: 1897, 127, 1472, 1727
 Thalia (myth.): 789
 Thallium: 1897
 Thallophytes (in plants): 1897
 Thallus (in plants): 1897
 Thames River: 1897
 Thanksgiving Day: 1897
 Thayer, Abbott Handerson: 1898
 Theater: 1898, 429, 1861
 Thebes, Egypt: 1898
 Thebes, Greece: 1898
 Theiss River: 1899
 Themis (myth.): 1899, 524
 Themistocles: 1899, 97, 1664
 Theocritus: 1899, 1082
 Theodolite: 1899
 Theodoric: 1899, 135, 785, 1751
 Theodore of Abyssinia: 6
 Theodosius I the Great: 1900, 37, 58, 94, 633
 Theodosius II: 898, 1827
 Theophrastus: 1900, 1082
 Theosophy: 1900
 Theresa, Saint: 1900
 Thermo-electric Currents: 1717
 Thermograph: 1900
 Thermometer: 1900, 645
 Thermopylæ, Greece: 1901, 1759
 Thermostat: 1901
 Thermotropism (in plants): 1901
 Theseus (myth.): 1901, 130
 Thessalonica or Salonica: 1666
 Thessaly, Greece: 1902
 Thetis (myth.): 7
 Thian-Shan Mountains: 1902
 Thiers, Louis Adolphe: 1902, 705
Thirty-Nine Articles, The: 1902
 Thirty Tyrants, The: 1903
 Thirty Years' War: 1903, 758
 Thistle: 1904
 Thistlewood: 1126
 Thomas à Kempis: 996
 Thomas, General George Henry: 1904, 373, 383, 1304, 1690
 Thomas, Saint: 1904
 Thomas, Theodore: 1905
 Thomasville, Ga: 1905
 Thompson, Launt: 1905
 Thompson, Maurice: 1096
 Thompson, Richard Wigginton: 1905
 Thompson, Sir Benjamin (Count Rumford): 1905
 Thomson, James: 1906
 Thomson, Joseph John: 1906
 Thomson, Sir William (Lord Kelvin): 996
 Thor (myth.): 1906, 980
 Thoreau, Henry David: 1906, 1094
 Thorn: 1906
 Thorwaldsen, Albert Bertel: 1906, 674, 1712
 Thothmes III of Egypt: 591
Thousand and One Nights (tales): 1084
 Thousand Isles, Lake of: 1659
 Thrace: 1906
 Thrasybulus: 1861
 Thrasher (bird): 1907
 Thread: 1907
 Three Denominations, The: 535
 Three Rivers, Quebec: 1907
 Threshing-Machine: 1907
 Throwing-the-Hammer: 1565
 Thrush: 1907
 Thucydides: 1908, 1082
 Thug: 1908
 Thumb the Dwarf, General Tom: 565
 Thurman, Allen Granbery: 1908
 Thyestes (myth.): 134
 Thyrsus (in plants): 1908
 Tiamat (myth.): 1081
 Tiberias or Galilee, Sea of: 729, 1861
 Tiberius Cæsar: 1908, 1864
 Tiber River: 1908
 Tibet: 1908-10
 Tick: 1910
 Ticknor, George: 1910
 Ticonderoga, N. Y.: 1910; capture by Ethan Allen 52; battle of 715
 Tides: 1910, 2058
 Tidor Island: 1249
 Tien-Tsin, China: 1911
 Tierra del Fuego: 1911
 Tiffin, Ohio: 1911
 Tiflis, Russia: 1911
 Tiger: 1911
 Tiglath-Pileser I of Assyria: 125, 152
 Tiglath-Pileser II of Assyria: 126
 Tiglath-Pileser III of Assyria: 152
 Tigranes of Armenia: 104, 1123
 Tigris River: 1912
 Tilden, Samuel Jones: 1912
 Tiles: 1912, 1892
 Tilley, Leonard: 1912
 Tillman, Benjamin Ryan: 1912
 Tillman, Samuel Escue: 1913
 Tilly, Count Johann: 1913, 816, 1903, 2036
 Tilsit, Treaty of: 1913
 Timbrel: 554-5
 Timbuktu, Africa: 1913
 Timby, Theodore Ruggles: 1913
 Time: 1913, 120, 1207
 Timoleon of Corinth: 455
 Timothy: 1914
 Timur the Great or Tamerlane: 1914; 22, 946, 1669, 1680, 1955
 Tin: 1914, 1151
 Tindale, William: 1915, 534-5, 1088
 Tintoretto, Il: 1915, 540
 Tippecanoe, Battle of: 1915, 844, 921
 Tippecanoe River: 1915
 Tippoo Sahib: 1915, 458-9
 Tip-up or Teter Snipe: 1773
 Tirlemont, Belgium: 1915
 Tiryns, Greece: 1915
 Tisiphone (myth.): 725
 Tissot, James Joseph: 1916
Titans (myth.): 1916; Titania (myth.): 1129
 Titanic Disaster: 1916
 Tithonus (myth.): 140
 Titian, Vecelli: 1916, 1661
 Titicaca, Lake: 1916

Titlark: 1916
 Turnouse: 1916
 Titus: 1917
 Titus, Flavius Sabinus: 1917, 770, 970, 972,
 1524
 Titusville, Pa: 1917
 Tivo^{li}, Italy: 1917
 Tlascala, Mexico: 462
 Tmolus, Mount: 1680
 Toad: 1917
 Toadstool: 178-9
 Tobacco: 1918
 Tobacco-Worm: 1918
 Tocantins River: 1919
 Tocqueville, Alexis de: 1919
 Todleben, Franz Eduard: 1919
 Togo, Admiral Heihachiro: 1919, 987
 Togoland, Africa: 1921
 Togrul Beg: 1721
 Tokat, Asiatic Turkey: 1920
 Tokay (wine): 1920
 Tokelau Island: 1522
 Tokio or Tokyo, Japan: 1920
 Toledo, Ohio: 1921
 Toledo, Spain: 1920; cathedral 1921
 Tolstoi, Count Leo: 1921
 Totecs: 1216, 150
 Tom, Mount: 881
 Tomato: 1921
 Tomato-Worm: 1918
 Tombigbee River: 1922
 Tompkins, Daniel D: 1922
 Tombs of the Kings, Jerusalem: 970
 Tom-Tom: 554-5
 Tonawanda, N. Y: 1922
 Tones (acoustics): 8
 Tonga Islands: 718
 Tongue: 1922
 Tonka-Bean or Vanilla: 2003
 Tonquin or Tongking: 1922
 Toombs, Robert: 1922
 Tony, Henri de: 1923, 1033
 Top: 1923
 Topaz: 1923
 Topeka, Kan: 1923
 Top-hana, Constantinople: 448
 Toplady, Augustus Montague: 1924
 Torai, General José: 1677, 1791
 Tornado: 1833-4
 Toronto, Canada: 1924
 Torpedo (fish): 1924
 Torpedo (apparatus): 1924
 Torpedo-boat: 1924-5
 Torquemada, Tomás de: 1925
 Torre Nueva: 1679
 Torrey, John: 1925
 Torricelli, Evangelista: 1925
 Torrid Zone: 574
 Torrington, Conn: 1925
 Tortoise: 1925, 1958
 Tortugas or Dry Tortugas: 556
 Torture: 1926
 Torus (in plants): 1926
 Tory Party: 2076
 Toscanelli del Pozzo, Paolo: 1926
 Tostig: 616
 Total Abstinence: 1926

Totems: 1927
 Toucan: 1927
 Touch: 1927
 Toulon, France: 1928; siege 175
 Toulouse, France: 1928
 Tourgée, Albion W: 1928
 Tourmaline: 1928
 Tournament: 1928
 Tours, France: 1928
 Toussaint, François Dominique: 1928
 Tower, Charlemagne: 1929
 Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, Missouri: 1660
 Tower of London: 1929, 1111
 Towers, Leaning: 239, 1494, 1679
 Towhee or Cheewink: 1929
 Town-Meetings: 1929
 Towton, Battle of: 587
 Toxodontia: 1154
 Toy-Cart, *The* (drama): 1080
 Toynbee, Arnold: 1775
 Toynbee Hall: 1775
 Trachea: 1930
 Tracheid: 1930
 Track-Events: 1930
 Tractarian Movement: 995, 1342, 1564
 Trade Commission: 651, 1985, 1948
 Trade-Mark: 1930
 Trade, Routes of: 1930
 Trade-Schools: 1931
 Trade-Winds: 1931
 Trades-Unions: 1932, 1015
 Trafalgar, Cape: 1934, 1319
 Tragedy: 550
 Traill, Henry Duff: 1934
 Trajan, Marcus: 1934, 822, 1063, 1505
 Transcaucasian War: 353, 400
 Transformer: 1934
 Trans-Isthmian Canal: 1347-8, 1415-6
 Transit (in astronomy): 1935
 Transit-Instrument: 1935
 Transkei, Africa: 1935
 Transmission of Power: 1935, 1346
 Transpiration (in plants): 1936
 Transportation in the U. S: 1973
 Transplanting: 1936
 Trans-Siberian Railway: 1750
 Transvaal, Africa: 1937, 1305
 Transylvania: 1938
 Trap (in geology): 1938
 Trapping: 1939
 Trasimenus, Lake: 1939
 Traverse City, Mich: 1939
 Travertine: 1167-8
 Trawling: 1939
Treasure Island (story): 1826
 Treasury Department: 1984
 Treaties: Aix-la-Chapelle 35; Amiens 64;
 Ashburton 111; Ghent 184; Hay-Paunce-
 foote 407; Paris 716, 320; Passau 1190;
 Portsmouth 1939; Pyrenees 681; Ryswick
 1650; Tilsit 1913; Utrecht 1996, 319,
 681, 1071, 1569; Washington 36
 Trebizond, Turkey: 1940
 Tree: 1940
 Tree-Dwellers: 1940
 Trench, Richard Chenevix: 1941
 Trent Affair: 2083

- Trenton, N. J: 1941
 Triangulation: 1941
 Tribonian: 984
 Tribunes, Roman: 1941
 Trichina: 1942
 Trichogyne (in plants): 1942
 Trichome (in plants): 1942
 Triclinic System: 1231
 Trieste, Austria: 1942
 Trifolium or Clover: 413
 Trilobites: 1942
 Trinidad, Colo: 1942
 Trinidad, W. I: 1942
 Trinity College, Dublin: 556; library 1064
 Trinity College, Toronto: 1942
 Triple Alliance or *Dreibund*: 552, 1569
 Tripoli, Africa: 1943. Tripoli, City of: 1943
 Triple Entente. (v. EUROPEAN WAR.)
 Trireme: 1943
Tristan and Isolde (opera): 1943
 Tristram of the Round Table (myth.): 114
 Triumvirate: 1943, 81, 1123
 Trojan War: 882, 1945
 Trolley-Cars: 1943
 Trollope, Anthony: 1944
 Trombone: 1944
 Tromp, Martin van: 1944, 225
 Tropic-Bird: 1944
 Tropics: 1944
Troubadour: 1944
 Troubetskoy, Princess (Amélie Rives): 1617
 Trout: 1945
Trouveres: 1944
 Trowbridge, John Townsend: 1945
 Troy, Asia Minor: 1945, 736, 858; excavation 1689
 Troy, N. Y: 1945
 Truckee-Carson, Nevada: 941
 Truffles: 1946
 Trumbull, John: 1946, 1096
 Trumbull, Jonathan: 1946, 449
 Trumbull, Lyman: 1946
 Trumpet: 1946
 Trumpet-Flower: 1946
 Trusts: 1947, 1253
 Tsad or Chad, Lake: 1948
 Tschaikovsky, Peter Ilitch: 1948
 Tsetse: 1948
 Tsin Dynasty, of China: 1080
 Tuber (in plants): 1948
 Tuberose: 1948
 Tübingen, University of: 1987
 Tucker, John Randolph: 1949
 Tuckerman, Henry Theodore: 1949
 Tuckey, Captain: 442
 Tucson, Ariz: 1949
 Tudor Family: 1949
 Tudor, Margaret, Queen of Scotland: 957, 587
 Tufts College: 1949
Tuileries, Paris: 1949, 717, 1120
 Tula, Russia: 1949
 Tulane University: 1330, 1119
 Tulip: 1949
 Tulip-Tree: 1949
 Tulloch, John: 1950
 Tumblebug: 1687
 Tumbleweed: 1950
 Tunicates: 1950
 Tunis, Africa: 1950
 Tunis, City of: 1951
 Tunnel: 1951, 704, 1346; Cascade Tunnel 345
 Tunny: 1952
 Tupper, Sir Charles: 1952
 Tupper, Martin Farquhar: 1952
 Turanians: 1952
 Turbine: 1746
 Turbot: 1953
 Turenne, Vicomte Henri de: 1953, 440
 Turgenieff, Ivan: 1954, 1351
 Turgor (in plants): 1954
 Turgot, Anne Robert: 1954
 Turin, Italy: 1954; university 1954
 Turkistan: 1954
 Turkey: 1955
 Turkey or The Ottoman Empire: 1955, 633; Arabia 87; Armenia 104; army 107; Bulgaria 286; Crete 477; Crimean War 478; Druses 555; flag 680; Janizaries 960; Lemnos 1052; Lesbos 1057; Montenegro 1256; Scanderbeg 1687; wars: Hungary 631; Poland 974; 298 (Byzantine Empire)
 Turkey-Buzzard: 1955
 Turks: 1957, 970, 974
 Turks and Caicos Islands: 1957
 Turmeric: 1957
 Turner, George: 1957
 Turner, Joseph Mallord.: 1957
 Turner, Sharon: 1958
 Turner's Gap: 1787
Turn-Verein: 1958
 Turpentine: 1958
 Turquoise: 1958
 Turtle: 1958, 1925
 Turtledove: 1959
 Tuscaloosa, Ala: 1959
 Tuscany: 1959
 Tuscarora Indians: 1960
 Tuskegee Institute: 2047
 Tutuila Island: 1669
Twain, Mark (S. L. Clemens): 408
 Tweed River: 1960, 1708
 Tweed, William Marcy: 1960, 1481
 Tweedie, L. J: 1960
 Twickenham, England: 1960
 Twilight: 1960
 Twiner: 1960
 Twin-lin, Ma: 1080
 Tyche or Fortune (myth.): 700
 Tyler, John: 1960
 Tyler, Moses Coit: 1961
 Tyler, Wat: 1771, 2050
 Tyler, William Seymour: 1961
 Tyler, Texas: 1960
 Tyler, Edward B: 1961
 Tyndale, William: 1915
 Tyndall, John: 1961, 1803
 Tyndall, Mount: 1754
 Tyng, Stephen Higginson: 1961
 Type: 1961, 1080
 Typesetting-Machines: 1962
 Typewriters: 1962
 Typhoon: 1750

Tyre, Phoenicia: 1963
 Tyrian Dye: 1473
 Tyrrhel, Sir Walter: 2086

Tyrol or Tirol: 1963, 145
 Tyrrhenian Sea: 1198
 Tzarskoë-Selo, Russia: 1963

U

U: 1964
 Uganda, Africa: 1964
 Uhland, Johann Ludwig: 1964
Uhlands: 1964
 Ujiji, German East Africa: 1964
 Ulfilas, Bishop of the Goths: 1964, 784-5
 Ulm, Württemberg: 1965; battle of 1965
 Ulric I of Württemberg, Count: 2113
 Ulrica of Sweden, Queen: 1855
Ultima Thule (Shetland Islands): 1742
 Ultramarine; 1030
 Ulysses or Odysseus (myth.): 1965, 7, 35, 311, 315, 400, 1082, 1762, 1833
 Umbel (in plants): 1965
 Umbria, Italy: 1965, 672
 Unaka Mountains: 1889
 Unalaska: 1965
 Uncas, Chief: 1965
Uncle Sam (nickname): 1965
Underground Railroad: 1966
 Underwood, Oscar W.: 1966
 Ungulates: 1966, 1154
 Unicorn (myth.): 1966
 Uniforms: 1966
 Unio: 1967
 Union, The American or Federal: government 1973; history 1979-83
 Union Labor Party: 1520
 Union, N. J.: 1967
 Union Stock-Yards, Chicago: 1829
 Uniontown, Pa.: 1967
 Union University: 1688
 Unit of Measurement: 1195
 United Provinces (Holland): 1190, 2087.
See, also, DUTCH REPUBLIC and HOLLAND
 United States of America: 1967-86; area and boundaries 1967; agriculture 1971, 27-32; army 1975, 108, 2071; art 1, 431-2, 899, 927, 1020, 1140, 1656, 1681, 1838, 2068, 2077; cabinet 300; canals 1973, 320-1; census 359; cities 1976; Civil War 1982; climate 1969; coast 1968; coast-survey 415; colonies 1967, 1977; commerce 1972, 973; communication 1973; Confederate States 440; Congress 442; Constitution 1973-5, departments 1973-5, 1984-5; divisions 1967, 1968-9, 1975; drainage 1968-9; education 1976; Electoral College 595; executive 1974; finance 1975; fisheries 1970, 1972; forestry 1970, 1972; fruits 1971; geological survey 747; government 1973-5; history 1977-83; immigration 1976-7; Indians 921-2; industries 1970-2; irrigation 940-3; judiciary 1974; lakes 1968-9; law 1975; legislative 1974; literature 1992-7; lumbering 1972; manu-

factures 1970; mining 1969, 1972; mint 1237; mountains 1968; names of states 1985-6; naturalization 1307; navy 1975, 74, 1311, 1313-4; political parties 1519; population 1976; postoffice 1973; presidents 1980-3, 1545; protection 713; railroads 1973, 1581-2; reclamation 1592; reconstruction 1594; religion 1975; resources 1969-70; Revolution 1978-9; rivers 1968-9; scenery 1969; shipping 1973; states 1974, 1975, 1985; surface 1968-9; tariff 1871; taxes 1874-53; territories 1975; transportation (express, postal, railroad, shipping, telegraph, telephone and waterways) 1973; Union, The 1979-83; works of reference 1983-4 and 876-7
 United States Departments: agriculture 1985; commerce and labor 1985; interior 1985; justice 1985; navy 1985; postoffice 1985, 510, 1536; state 1984; treasury 1984; war 1984
 United States Names and Meanings: 1985
 United States Steel Corporation: 1986, 1947
 University: 1986; University Extension: 1988
 University of California: 1988
 University of Chicago: 1989
 University of Colorado: 1989
 University of Illinois: 1989
 University of Kansas: 1990
 University of Michigan: 1990
 University of Minnesota: 1990
 University of Mississippi: 1241
 University of Missouri: 1242
 University of Nebraska: 1315
 University of Notre Dame: 1990
 University of Oregon: 1990
 University of Pennsylvania: 1448
 University of Vermont: 1990
 University of Wisconsin. 2100. *See, also, names of cities, countries and states*
 Unwin, Mrs.: 470
 Upas: 1990
 Upoln Islands, Samoa: 1669
 Upper Canada College: 1990
 Upsala, Sweden: 1991
 Ur of the Chaldees: 1991
 Ural Mountains: 1991
 Ural River: 1991, 632
 Urania (myth.): 1284
 Uranium (metal): 1991
 Uranus (myth.): 1991, 1082
 Uranus (planet): 1500, 1316
 Urban II (pope): 1991
 Urban V (pope): 1991
 Urban VI (pope): 1991
 Urban VIII (pope): 1991
 Urbana, Ill.: 1903

Urbanists: 707
 Urbino, Italy: 1992
 Urd (myth.): 1356
Urim and Thummim: 1992 1263
Ursa Major: 186, 1360
Ursa Minor: 186
 Ursula, Saint: 1992
 Ursulines: 1992
 Uruguay: 1992
 Uruguay River: 1993
 Urumiah, Lake: 1993

Urumiah, Persia: 1993
 Usury: 1993
 Utah: 1994, 1263
 Utah or Ute Indians: 1995
 Utica, Africa: 1995
 Utica, N. Y.: 1996
Utopia (romance): 1996
 Utrecht, Netherlands: 1996
 Utrecht, Treaty of: 1996, 681, 1071, 1569
 Uzbegs: 1872

V

V: 1997
 Vacation-Schools: 1997
 Vaccination: 1997, 969
 Vacuum: 1997
 Valdai Hills: 1998
 Valdivia, Pedro de: 1676
 Valencia, Spain: 1998
 Valencia, Venezuela: 1998
 Valenciennes, France: 681
 Valentine, Basil: 1998
 Valentine, Saint: 1998
 Valentinian I of the West-Roman Empire: 1998
 Valentinian II of the West-Roman Empire: 1998, 1900
 Valentinian III of the West-Roman Empire: 1998
 Valentinus: 1999
 Valetta, Malta: 1999
 Valette, John de la: 1999
 Valhalla or Walhalla (myth.): 1999, 2053
Valjean, Jean: 1999
 Valkyrs (myth.): 1999
 Valladolid, Mexico: 1999
 Valladolid, Spain: 1999
 Vallejo, Cal: 1999
 Valley Forge, Penn: 1999
 Vallombrosa, Italy: 2000
 Valois, House of: 2000
 Valparaiso, Chile: 2000, 575
 Valparaiso, Ind: 2000
 Valparaiso University: 2000
 Vámbéry, Herman (Arminius): 2000
 Vampire: 2000
 Van, Turkey in Asia: 2001
 Van Buren, Martin: 2001
 Vancouver, B. C.: 2001
 Vancouver, Captain George: 2046
 Vancouver Island: 2001, 270
 Vandals: 2002, 1751
 Vanderbilt, Cornelius: 2002
 Vanderbilt University: 2002, 1303
 Vanderlyn, John: 2002
 Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania: 1873
 Van Dyke, Sir Anthony: 2002
 Van Dyke, Henry Jackson: 2003
 Van Hise, Charles Richard: 2003
 Van Horne, Sir William: 2003
 Vanilla: 2003

Van Rensselaer, Stephen: 2003
 Vane, Sir Henry: 2004
 Varnish: 2004
 Varro, Marcus Terrentius: 2004, 323, 612, 835, 1083
 Varus: 104
 Vasa, Gustavus: 1854
 Vasari, Giorgio: 2004
 Vascular Bundles: 2004
 Vases: 2005
 Vashti: 627
 Vassar College: 2005, 1333
 Vassar, Mathew: 2005
 Vathy, Samos: 1670
 Vatican Council: 2006
 Vatican Palace and Library: 2006, 1064, 1762
 Vauban, Sebastian Le P.: 700
 Vaudois or Waldenses: 2034
 Vaughan, Cardinal Herbert: 2006
 Vault: 2006
 Vauxhall, London: 2007
 Vector: 2007
Veda, The (hymns): 2007, 920, 1080
 Vedder, Elihu: 2007
 Vega (star): 1813
 Vega-Carpio, Lopé Felix de: 2007, 550, 1086
 Vei, Italy: 2007
 Vellum: 1420
 Veins (in plants): 2007
 Velasquez, Diego (Spanish soldier): 462, 848
 Velasquez, Diego Rodriguez (Spanish painter): 2007, 1281
 Velocity (in dynamics): 566
 Velvet: 2008
 Venation (in plants): 1680
 Vendetta: 1680
 Veneer: 2008
 Venezuela: 2008; independence 238
 Venice, Gulf of: 2010
 Venice, Italy: 2009, 92, 672
 Ventilation: 2042
 Venus (myth.): 2010, 670
 Venus (planet): 1499, 1935
 Venus Fly-Trap (plant): 338
 Vera Cruz, Mexico: 2010, 1303, 1710; defense 1675
 Verazzano, Giovanni: 2010, 1149
 Verbena: 2010

- Verdandi (myth): 1356
Verd antique: 1167-8
 Verdi, Giuseppe: 2010, 1615
 Verestchagin, Vasili: 2011, 674
 Vergil: 2011, 140, 1083
 Vermes or Worms: 2011
 Vermilion: 2012
 Vermont: 2012; University of 1990
 Vernation (in plants): 2014
 Verne, Jules: 2014
 Vernet, Claude Joseph: 2014
 Vernet, Emile: 2014
 Vernon, Admiral Edward: 2014
 Verona, Italy: 2014
 Veronese, Paolo: 2015
 Veronica, Saint: 2015
 Verres, Gaius: 398
 Verrocchio, Andrea del: 1055
 Versailles, France: 2015, 717
 Vertebrates: 2015, 1154
 Verulam, Baron (Francis Bacon): 154
 Vesalius, Andreas: 2134
 Vespasian, Titus Flavius: 2016, 26
 Vespucci, Amerigo: 2016
 Vest, George Graham: 2016
 Vesta (myth.): 2017
 Vestal Virgins: 2017
 Vesuvius: 2017, 947, 1524, 1917, 2027
 Veterinary Science: 31
 Veto: 2017
 Vevey, Switzerland: 2017
 Via-Mala, Switzerland: 2017
 Viand, Pierre: 1116
 Vibration (in acoustics): 8
 Viburnum: 2018
Vicar of Wakefield, The (novel): 2018
 Vichy, France: 2018
 Vicksburg, Miss: 2018, 793, 1108, 1741
 Victor Emmanuel II of Italy: 2018, 737, 948, 1680, 1779
 Victor Emmanuel III of Italy: 2018
 Victoria, Australia: 2018, 143
 Victoria, B. C.: 2019, 2001
 Victoria Falls: 2128
 Victoria, Queen. 2019, 617, 646, 1015
 Victoria, Lake: 2020
 Victoria, Mahé Island: 1731
 Victoria University: 2020, 1340
 Vienna, Austria: 2020, 642; cathedral 2020; Congress of 2020; University of 2020
 Vikings: 1493; ships 1744
 Villafranca, Italy: 2020, 1012
 Villars, Claude, Duke of: 2021
 Villeroi, François de Neufville, Duc de: 1585
 Villiers, George, Duke of Buckingham: 283
 Vincennes, Ind: 2021
 Vincent, Bishop John Heyl: 2021
 Vincent of Beauvais: 613
 Vinci, Leonardo da: 2021, 701
 Vine: 794
 Vinegar: 2022
 Violets: 2022
 Viol: 2022
 Violin: 2022
 Violoncello: 2022
 Viper: 2022
 Virchow, Rudolph: 2022
 Vireo or Greenlet: 2023
 Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro): 2011, 143, 1083
 Virginia: 2023, 1142, 1814
 Virginia City, Montana: 2025
 Virginia City, Nevada: 2025
 Virginia Creeper: 2025
 Virginia Deer: 513
 Virginia, Minnesota: 2025
Virginia or Merrimac, The (ship): 1208, 1743
 Virginia, University of: 2025
 Virgin Islands: 2025
 Virgin Mary: 1180, 1314
 Viscosity of Liquids: 2025
 Vishnu (myth.): 2025, 518
 Visigoths: 784, 899, 1788
 Vision: 643-4
 Vistula River: 2026
 Vitellius, Aulus: 2016
 Vitruvius Pollio, Marcus: 92
 Vittoria, Battle of: 1782
 Vinchegda River: 565
 Vladimir the Great: 2026
 Vladivostok, Siberia: 2026, 1750
 Vocal Memnon: 2026, 1200
 Vogt, Karl: 2026
 Voice: 2026
Volapük: 2027
 Volcanoes: 2027; *Ætna* 629; *Api* 1249; *Fusiyama* 726; *Hecla* 857; *Izalco* 951; *Iztacihuatl* 91; *Mauna Kea* 1190; *Mauna Loa* 1190; *Popocatepetl* 1528; *Stromboli* 1078; *Vesuvius* 2017
 Volscians: 456
 Volga River: 2028, 632
 Volta, Alessandro: 2028, 597, 603
 Voltaic Cell: 597
 Voltaire, François Aronnet: 2029, 1085
 Voltmeter: 2029, 731
 Volunteers of America: 2029, 1669
 Vondel, Joost van den: 1086
 Voodooism: 2029, 1318
 Voorhees, Daniel W: 2030
 Vos, Victor Della: 1162
 Vosges Mountains: 2030
 Votes: electoral 1546
 Voting: Australian system 144
 Voting-Machine: 2030
 Vulcan or Hephæstus (myth.): 2030
Vulgate, The: 2030, 970, 1762
 Vulture: 2030

W

- W:** 2032
Wabash, Ind: 2032
Wabash River: 2032
***Wacht am Rhein, Die* (song):** 2032
Waco, Tex: 2032
Wade, Benjamin Franklin: 2032
Wadsworth, James: 2032
Wagner, Wilhelm Richard: 2032
Wagram, Battle of: 2033, 1301
Wahsatch Range: 1994
Wainwright, Richard: 2033
Waite, Morrison Remich: 2033
Wake: 2033
Wakefield, Mass: 2033
Wake-Robin or Trillium: 2033
Wakulla Spring: 1867
Waldemar of Denmark: 521, 836
Waldenses or Vaudois: 2034
Waldersee, Count Alfred von: 2034
Waldo, Peter: 2034
Wales: 2034, 333
Wales, Prince of: 2035, 1548, 2124
Walfish Bay, Africa: 2035
Walhalla or Valhalla (myth.): 2035, 1999
Walker, Amasa: 2035
Walker, Francis Amasa: 2035
Walker, Robert James: 2035
Wallace, Alfred Russel: 2035, 639, 1325
Wallace, Lewis: 2036
Wallace, Sir William: 2036, 586, 1771
Wallachia, Rumania: 1643
Walla Walla, Washington: 2036
Wallenstein, Albrecht von: 2036, 816-7, 1903, 1913
***Wallenstein's Tod* (drama):** 1689
Walloomsac or Bennington, Battle of: 1334, 1812
Walloons: 2037
Wall Street, New York City: 2037
Walnut: 2038
Walpole, Horace, Earl of Orford: 2038, 797, 1058
Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford: 2038, 751, 1058
Walpurgis Night (myth.): 2038
Walpurgis, Saint: 2038
Walrus: 2038
Walsall, England: 2039
Walsh, Archbishop John: 2039
Walsingham, Sir Francis: 2039
Walter the Penniless: 483
Waltham, Mass: 2039
Walther von der Vogelweide: 2039
Walton, Izaak: 2040
Wampum: 2040
Wanamaker, John: 2040
Wandering Jew (myth.): 2040
Wapiti: 2040, 513
War: Fabian policy 645; **fortifications** 699; **prisoners** 1550; **United States Department of** 1984
War of 1812: 1135, 1980; **battles** 952, 1124, 1135, 1454, 1651
Warbler: 2040
Ward, General Artemas: 2041
***Ward, Artemus* (Charles Farrar Browne):** 276
Ward, John Quincy Adams: 2041
Ward, Mrs. Humphry: 2041
Wardell, Mrs. E. A. (*Ellen Terry*): 1893
Wardlaw, James: 1732
Ware, Mass: 2041
Waring, George Edwin: 2041, 1730
Warming and Ventilation: 2042, 856
Warner, Charles Dudley: 2042
Warner, Susan: 2042
Warren, O: 2043
Warren, Pa: 2043
Warren, Gouverneur Kemble: 2043
Warren, Joseph: 2043
Warren, Lavinia (Mrs. Thumb the Dwarf): 565
Warren, Samuel: 2043
Wark, David: 2043
Warsaw, Russia: 2043; **siege of** 1011; **University of** 2043
Wartburg Castle, Germany: 2044
Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of: 2044, 587, 863, 1634
Warwick, R. I: 2044
Washburne, Elihu Benjamin: 2044
Wash-Drawing: 551
Washington (state): 2044
Washington, D. C: 2046
Washington, Indiana: 2047
Washington, Penn: 2047
Washington, Booker T: 2047
Washington, George: 2047, 513, 714, 951, 1046, 1075, 2024, 2046, 2072
Washington and Jefferson College: 2050
Washington and Lee University: 2050, 1062
Washington Elm: 2050
Washington University (St. Louis): 1660
Wasp: 2050
Wat Tyler: 2050
Watch: 411-2, 2050
Watchmaking: 2050
Water: 2051, 1232
Water, Ascent of: 2051, 1713
Waterbug: 2052
Waterbury, Conn: 2052
Watercolors: 551
Waterfall or Cataract: 2052
Waterlily: 2052
Waterloo, Battle of: 2052, 1302
Waterloo, Iowa: 2052
Watermelon: 2052
Watermeter: 1753
Watermill: 685, 1574, 2053, 2074
Water-Ouzel: 1401-2
Waterspout: 2052
Watertown, Mass: 2053
Watertown, N. Y: 2053
Watertown, Wis: 2053
Waterville, Me: 2053
Watervliet, N. Y: 2053

- Waterways: 320, 1968, 1973
 Waterwheel: 2053, 2074
 Waterworks: 2054
 Watson, John (*Ian Maclaren*): 2055, 1156
 Watson, John Crittenden: 2055
 Watson, Thomas: 2055
 Watson, William: 2055
 Watson, William: 2056
 Watt, James: 2056, 1815, 1817
 Watterson, Henry: 2057
 Watts, George Frederick: 2057
 Watts, Isaac: 2057
 Waukegan, Ill: 2058
 Waukesha, Wis: 2058
 Wausaw, Wis: 2058
 Wave-Motion: 2058; light 2059; sound 2059;
 strings 2059; water 2058
 Wax: 2059
 Waxwing: 2059
 Wayland, Francis: 2060
 Wayne, Anthony: 2060, 1832, 699
 Weasel: 2060
 Weather-Signals: 1755
 Weaver-Bird: 2060
 Weaving: 2061
 Webb City, Missouri: 2061
 Webb, Alexander Stewart: 2061
 Weber, Karl Maria von: 2061, 732
 Weber, Wilhelm Eduard: 2062, 741
 Webster, Mass: 2062
 Webster, Daniel: 2062
 Webster, Noah: 2063
 Webster, Pelatiah: 2064
 Wedgwood, Josiah: 2064, 1559, 2005
 Wedgewood Ware: 2064
 Weed, Thurlow: 2064
 Weevil: 2064
 Weights and Measures: 1195, 1212-3
 Weihaiwei, China: 1014
 Weimar, Germany: 2064, 1685
 Weir, Robert Walter: 2065
 Weismann, August: 2065, 639
 Welding: 2065
 Welland Canal, Can: 2065, 321
 Welland River: 2066
 Wellboring: 2066; artesian 113
 Welles, Gideon: 2066
 Wellesley College: 2066
 Wellesley, Mass: 2066
 Wellesley, Richard Colley, Marquis of: 2066
 Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of: 2067,
 1302, 1445, 1782, 2052
 Wellington, New Zealand: 2067
 Wells College: 2067
 Wells, David Ames: 2067
 Wellston, Ohio: 2068
 Wener Lake, Sweden: 1854
 Wergeland, H. A.: 1087
 Weser River: 2068
 Wesley Charles: 2068
 Wesley, John: 2068, 1683
 Wesleyan University, Conn: 2068
 Wessex: 588, 616
 West Bay City, Mich: 184
 West, Benjamin: 2068
 Westbrook, Harriet: 1738
 West Chester, Pa: 2069
 Westcott, Brooke Foss: 2069
 Westerly, R. I.: 2069
 Western, The (college): 1405
 Western Australia: 2069, 144
 Western Islands or Hebrides: 857
 Westfield, Mass: 2069
 West Hoboken, N. J.: 2070
 West Indies: 2070; Bahamas 157; Barba-
 dos 170; Bermudas 205; Cuba 484;
 Curaçao 487; Haiti 825; Jamaica 956;
 Leeward 1048; Martinique 1179; Porto
 Rico 1533; Trinidad 1942; Virgin 2025
 Westinghouse, George: 2070
 Westminster Abbey: 2070, 1111
 Westminster Palace or Parliament Houses:
 1110
 Westminster, B. C.: 2070
 Westphalia, Germany: 2071; treaty 1858
 West Point, N. Y.: 2071, 1224
 West Springfield, Mass: 2071
 West Virginia: 2071
 West Virginia University: 2072
 Wetterhorn Mountain: 2072, 55
 Weyman, Stanley John: 2072
 Weymouth, Mass: 2072
 Whale: 2072, 1154; oil 1324; spermaceti
 1797
 Whaleback-Boats: 2073
 Whately, Richard: 2073
 Wheat: 2073, 1129; markets 1235, 2096
 Wheatstone, Sir Charles: 2074
 Wheatstone's Bridge: 2074
 Wheel: 2074, 2053
 Wheeler, Benjamin Ide: 2075
 Wheeler, Joseph: 2075, 1677
 Wheeler, William Almon: 2075
 Wheeling, W. Va.: 2075
 Whelk: 2075
 Whey: 296
 Whig Party: 1074; English 2075; American
 2076
 Whipple, Abraham: 2076
 Whippoorwill: 2076
 Whirlpool: 2076, 1143, 1712
 Whirlwind: 2076, 2094
 Whisky: 2076
 Whisky Insurrection: 730
 Whistler, James Abbott: 2077
 Whitby, England: 2077
 White, Andrew Dickson: 2077
 White, Edward Douglass: 2077
 White, Henry Kirke: 2078
 White, Richard Grant: 2078
 White, Stewart Edward: 2078
 White, William Allen: 2078
 White Ant: 75-6
 Whitebait: 2078
 Whitefield, George: 2078, 1341
 Whitefish: 2078
 White House or Executive Mansion: 2079
 White Lady (myth.): 2079
 White Lead: 2079
 White Mountains: 2079, 1325
 White Plains, N. Y.: 2079
 White River: 2079
 White Sea: 2079
 Whitman, Walt: 2079, 1095

- Whitney, Eli: 2080, 464; cotton 464
 Whitney, Mount: 308, 1754
 Whitney, William Collins: 2081
 Whitney, William Dwight: 2081
 Whittier, John Greenleaf: 2081, 1094, 1774
 Whittington, Sir Richard: 2082
 Whortleberry: 893
 Whydah, Dahomé: 496
 Wichita, Kan: 2082
 Wiclif, John: 2114, 901, 1088
 Wieland, Christoph Martin: 2082
 Wiesbaden, Prussia: 2082
 Wigan, England: 2082
 Wiggin, Kate Douglas (Mrs. Riggs): 1615, 1097
 Wight, Isle of: 2082
 Wilberforce, William: 2083
 Wilcox, Eda Wheeler: 2083
 Wilde, Richard H.: 1094
 Wildcat: 1127
 Wilderness, Battles of the: 1047, 1114, 1717
 Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands: 2083, 879
 Wilkes, Charles: 2083
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa: 2083-4
 Wilkie, Sir David: 2084
 Wilkins, Mary E. (Mrs. Freeman): 712, 1097
 Wilkinsburg, Pa: 2084
 Wilkinson, James: 2084
 Willamette River: 2084
 Willard, Emma Hart: 2084
 Willard, Frances Elizabeth: 2084
 Willemstad, Curaçao: 487
 William, Fort: 699
 William I of England (William the Conqueror): 2085, 542, 616, 658, 841, 847, 1356, 1665, 1708, 1822, 2035
 William II of England: 2086
 William III of England: 2086, 75, 937, 957, 2089
 William IV of England: 2086
 William I of Germany: 2086, 759, 1717
 William II of Germany: 2087
 William of Orange: 2087, 448, 617, 879, 957
 William I of Württemberg: 2113
 William the Lion of Scotland: 1708, 1827
 William and Mary College: 2088, 2089
 Williams, Sir George: 2088, 2125-6
 Williams, John: 2088
 Williams, Roger: 2088, 1303, 1607
 Williams, Samuel Wells: 2089
 Williamsburg, Va: 2089
 Williams College: 2089
 Williamsport, Pa: 2089
 Williamstown, Mass: 2089
 Willimantic, Conn: 2089
 Willis, John: 1743
 Willis, Nathaniel Parker: 2089, 1095
 Will-o'-the-Wisp: 915
 Willow: 2090
 Wilmington, Del: 2090
 Wilmington, N. C: 2090
 Wilmot Proviso: 546
 Wilson, Allan B: 1730
 Wilson, Alexander: 2091
 Wilson, Sir Daniel: 2091
 Wilson, Henry: 2091
 Wilson, Sec. James H.: 2092
 Wilson, James Harrison: 2092
 Wilson, John (*Christopher North*): 2092, 1090
 Wilson, William L.: 2092
 Wilson, Woodrow: 2092
 Wilson's Creek, Battle of: 1690
 Winchell, Alexander: 2093
 Winchester, Ky., Mass., Va.: 2093
 Winchester, Eng.: 2093
 Winchester Cathedral: 2093
 Windmill: 2093
 Windom, William: 2093
 Window: 2094
 Wind-River Mountains: 2115
 Winds: 2094, 1253; measure 71; monsoon 1253; signal-service 1755; simoom 1759; sirocco 1762; storm 1832
 Windsor Castle: 2094
 Windsor, Ont: 2094
 Windward Island: 2094
 Wine: 2094, 794-5
 Winfield, Kan: 2095
 Winkelried, Arnold von: 2095
 Winnebago Lake: 2095
 Winnebago Indians: 2095
 Winnipeg City, Manitoba: 2095
 Winnipeg Lake: 2095
 Winnipegosis Lake: 2096
 Winnipisogee Lake: 2096
 Winona, Minn: 2096
 Winslow, Edward: 2096
 Winslow, John Ancrum: 2096
 Winsor, Justin: 2096
 Winston, N. C: 2097
 Winter ('he season): 1715, 574
 Winter, William: 2097
 Winter Palace: 1662
Winter's Tale (drama): 2097
 Winthrop, John: 2097, 444
 Winthrop, Theodore: 2097
 Wire: 2097
 Wirt, William: 2098
 Wirz, Henry: 70
 Wisconsin: 2098
 Wisconsin River: 2010
 Wisconsin, University of: 2100, 1142
 Wise, Henry Alexander: 2101
 Wiseman, Cardinal Nicholas: 2101
 Wishart, George: 1008
 Wistaria: 2101
 Wister, Owen: 2101
 Witch and Witchcraft: 2101, 1188
 Witch-Hazel: 2102
 Witte, Sergius Julievitch: 2102
 Wittekind of Saxony: 1686
 Wittenberg, Saxony: 2102
 Woburn, Mass: 2102
 Woden or Odin: 1372
 Wolcott, Roger: 2103
 Wolf: 2103
 Wolfe, Charles: 2103
 Wolfe, James: 2103, 715, 1573
 Wolseley, Viscount Garnet Joseph: 2103, 592, 1304
 Wolsey, Cardinal Thomas: 2104, 863, 2094
 Wolverhampton, England: 2104
 Wolverine: 2104

- Woman's Christian Temperance Union: 1926
 Woman's Relief-Corps: 2104
 Women's Clubs: 2104
 Women's Rights: 2105, 78, 224, 544, 646,
 721, 1102, 1811, 2085
 Wombat: 2105
 Wood, Petrified: 1231
 Wood, Leonard: 2105, 1676
 Wood or Methyl Alcohol: 2106, 1123
 Woodbine: 2106
 Woodcarving: 2106
 Woodchuck: 2106
 Woodcock: 2106, 1773
 Woodengraving: 2106, 666
 Wooden Horse, The (myth.): 1945, 1965
 Woodpecker: 2107, 1678
 Wood-Pewee: 1463
 Woodpulp: 1123
 Woodworth, Samuel: 1094
 Wood's Hole, Mass.: 2107.
 Woodstock, Ont: 2107
 Wool: 2107, 1232, 1736
 Woolen Manufacture: 2108
 Woolman, John: 1093
 Woolsey, Theodore Dwight: 2108
 Woolwich, England: 2108, 1110
 Woonsocket, R. I: 2108
 Wooster, David: 2108
 Wooster, Ohio: 2108
 Worcester, Dean Conant: 2108
 Worcester, England: 2109
 Worcester, Joseph Emerson: 2109
 Worcester, Mass: 2109
 Worden, John Lorimer: 2109, 1251-2
 Wordsworth, Dorothy: 2110
 Wordsworth, William: 2109, 1090, 1781
 Workhouse: 1527
 World's Fairs or Expositions: 642
 Works of Reference: 876, 1983
 Worms, Germany: 2110
 Worms or Vermes: 2011
 Worth, Fort: 699
 Worth of Coins: 2110
 Wounded Knee, S. D: 1224
 Wren (bird): 2112
 Wren, Sir Christopher: 2112
 Wrestling: 2112
 Wright, Carroll Davidson: 2112
 Wright, R. Ramsay: 2112. Wilbur: 2113
 Writing: 2113, 1722
 Wulfruna: 2104
 Württemberg, Germany: 2113, 638, 1695
 Wurzburg, Bavaria: 2113
 Wu, Ting Fang: 2113
 Wyandot Indians: 2114
 Wyandotte Cave: 2114
 Wyatt, Richard John: 2114
 Wyatt, Sir Thomas: 2114
 Wycliffe or Wiclif, John: 2114, 901, 1088
 Wycliffe College, Toronto: 2114
 Wyoming: 2115
 Wyoming Valley: 2116

X

- X: 2117
 Xanthippe: 2117, 1777
 Xavier, Saint Francis: 2117, 919, 962
 Xenia, Ohio: 2117
 Xenon: 95, 1585
 Xenophon: 2117, 1082, 1777
 Xerophytes (in plants): 2117
 Xerxes: 2118, 5, 1664, 1680
 Ximenes da Cisneros, Francisco: 2118
 Ximenes da Quesada, Gonzalo: 2118
 Xisuthrus (myth.): 518
 X-Ray or Roentgen Rays: 1623-4
 Xylem: 2118

Y

- Y: 2119
 Yacht: 2119
 Yak: 2119
 Yakub Khan: 1739
 Yakutsk, Siberia: 2119
 Yale District, Canada: 2120
 Yale, Elihu: 2120
 Yale University: 2120, 1326
 Yaliobusha River: 2121
 Yam: 2120
 Yancey, William Lowndes: 2120
 Yang-tse-Kiang River: 2120
 Yankee: 2120
 Yankee Doodle (song): 2120
 Yankton, S. D: 2120
 Yard, The Imperial: 2121
 Yaroslav: 1647
 Yates, Edmund Hodgson: 2121
 Yates, Richard: 2121
 Yawl: 2119
 Yazoo River: 2121
 Year: 573-4, 1715
 Yeast: 2121, 1220
 Yeddo or Tokio: 1920, 575
 Yellow Bird: 2121
 Yellow Cedar: 354
 Yellow Fever: 2121
 Yellow Hammer or Flicker: 682
 Yellow Metal (copper): 452
 Yellow Race: 2122

- Yellow Sea: 2122
 Yellowstone Park: 2122, 1306
 Yellowstone River: 2122
 Yellow Springs, O: 2122
Yen: 2123, 2111
 Yenisei River: 2123, 1750
 Yew: 2123
 Yezo or Yesso, Japan: 2123
 Yokohama, Japan: 2123
Yom Kippur: 650
 Yonge, Charlotte Mary: 2123
 Yonkers, N. Y.: 2123
 York, England: 2123
 York, George, Duke of (GEORGE V): 2124
 York, House of: 2124
 York, Pa: 2124
 York River: 2124
 Yorktown Va: 2124
 Yosemite Falls: 2124
 Yosemite Valley: 2124, 1306
 Yoshihito, Emperor: 1292 (MUTSUHITO)
- Youmans, Edward L.: 2125
 Young, Brigham: 2125
 Young, Charles Augustus: 2125, 1848
 Young, Edward: 2125
 Young, Mrs. Ella F.: 2125
 Young Pretender, The: 1290
 Young, Thomas: 2125, 1068, 1794
 Young, Thomas: 2125, 1068, 1794
 Young Men's Christian Association: 2125
 Young's Modulus: 593
 Youngstown, O: 2126
 Young Women's Christian Association: 2126
 Ypsilanti, Mich: 2126
 Yucatan, Mex: 2126, 1217
 Yucca-Moth: 2126
 Yukon District, Can: 2127,
 Yukon River: 2127
 Yule: 395
 Yuma, Ariz: 2127
 Yuma Indians: 2127

Z

- Z*: 2128
 Zacatecas, Mexico: 2128
 Zahm, John Augustus: 2128
 Zama, Battle of: 2128, 1706
 Zambezi Region and River: 2128
 Zambezia: 1535, 1607, 2128
 Zanesville, Ohio: 2129
 Zangwill, Israel: 2129
 Zanzibar Protectorate, Africa: 2129
 Zebra: 2129
 Zebu: 2130
 Zechariah: 2130
 Zeeman Effect: 2130
 Zeisberger, David: 2130
 Zemstvo: 2130
Zend-Avesta: 1081, 2136
 Zenith: 1298
 Zeno: 2131, 1830
 Zenobia: 2131, 139
 Zeus (myth.): 2131, 736, 912, 1682, 1722
 Zilleh, Turkey: 2131
 Zinc or Spelter: 2131
 Zinc-Etching: 2131, 1101
 Zinc-White: 2132
- Zinspaläste*: 2020
 Zion, Mount: 2132
 Zionist Movement: 2132
 Zirkon: 1231
 Ziska, John: 2132
 Zodiac: 2132
 Zodiacal Light: 2133
 Zola, Emile: 2133
 Zone: 2133
 Zoölogy: 2133-6; questions 2408
 Zoöphyte: 2136
 Zoöspore: 2136
 Zoroäster: 2136, 1081, 1144
 Zouaves: 2137
 Zulu: 2137, 1304, 1725
 Zululand, Africa: 2137, 1304
 Zuñi Indians: 2137, 1725
 Zürich, Lake: 2137, 1857
 Zürich, Switzerland: 2137
 Zuyder Zee: 2137
 Zwingli, Ulrich: 2138, 1858
 Zygomorphous Flowers: 2138
 Zygospor: 2138
 Zygote: 2138

INDEX OF FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

Since pictures convey a more definite idea of the appearance of persons and things than words alone can possibly do, the abundant use of illustrations is one of the most important features of *The Student's*. The text pictures relating to any given subject will always be found, of course, by referring to the proper heading in the index of subject matter, but the full page illustrations contain a large number of pictures illustrating other subjects than those to which they immediately relate, and this index is to extend their usefulness. For example, the two plates showing "Common Birds in Their Natural Colors," contain the pictures of thirty-one different birds, and each bird is here indexed alphabetically.

The pictures relating to any one subject, in addition to being indexed alphabetically, are also grouped under the subject headings. For example, all the full page illustrations pertaining to Physiology, in addition to being indexed under "Heart," "Brain," etc., are all brought together under "Physiology."

Geographical topics are not only classified under "Geography" and under the different continents and countries, but the headings "Agriculture," "Botany," "Geology," "Meteorology," and "Zoology," should be consulted.

The illustrations referred to, either face the page number given or are in the series of pictures following the page number. The pages marked "H" are in the *How and Why Library*.

A

Achilles: Automedon with Horses of 730
 Adam, Julius: Painting by 663
 Addison, Joseph: 1089
 Adenoids: Where located, etc. 1487
 Aeroplanes (See Flying Machines)
 Africa: Types of natives 22, 23; animals 24;
 Congo hut, floating hut village, Kafir hut
 745; life of natives H-30
 Agassiz, Louis J. R.: 1704
 Agriculture: Barley 1651; Cotton plant, and
 cotton picking, ginning, marketing and
 weaving H-292; oats 1651; plum (prune)
 721; rice growing H-318; rye 1651; sheep
 raising and wool industry 58; shearing by
 machinery 2108; soil, carried away by
 Mississippi 1240; tobacco 420; wheat, plow-
 ing, harvesting, threshing and milling
 H-284, 1651.
 Alligator: Eggs and young 52
 Alma-Tadema: Painting by 730
 Alpaca: 315
 Alps: Village scene in Switzerland H-62
 Altar of St. Mark's Cathedral: 93
 Amethyst: 1832
 Anemone: Sea H-124
 Angelo, Michael: Statue of Lorenzo de Medici
 1710
 Animals (comparative ages): 74
 Ant Bear: 62
 Ant Porcupine: 144
 Antelope: 24, 58
 Apple Blossoms in natural colors: H-182
 Arabs, Life of: Horsemen, desert tents, attitude
 in praying H-58
 Aracari: 62

Architecture: Relation to painting and sculp-
 ture 92; studies in 93; modern American
 home, "sky scraper" southern mansion 745
 Arkwright, Sir Richard: 1705
 Armadillo: 62
 Army (U. S.) Insignia: 2092
 Art: How sculpture and painting grew out of
 architecture 92; genre painting 663; poetry
 in art 730, 731; examples of Greek art 93,
 801, 1711; historical paintings 875; Indian
 in art 922; our discovery period in art 1437;
 the Madonna and Motherhood in art 1142;
 Japanese pottery, manufacture of 1538;
 famous works of sculpture 1700, 1711;
 George Washington in art 1984; Lincoln in
 art 1985
 Asia: Types of natives 120
 Aster (wild): 685
 Astronomy: Relative force of gravity on differ-
 ent planets 128; how to find the constella-
 tions 129
 Aubert, Jean: Painting by 730
 Aurora, Borealis: 140
 Aurora: Painting by Guido Reni 730
 Australia: Types of natives 142; animals 144;
 feats with boomerang 244
 Automedon: With horses of Achilles 730
 Automobile: H-68
 Aviator and balancers in his ears: 572
 Aye-aye: 24

B

Bacon, Francis: 1088
 Baden-Powell, General: H-462
 Balkan War: Rulers 160
 Banana Bird: 24
 Banley: 1651

- Bartholdi's (F. A.) Lion of Belfort: 1710;
Statue of Liberty H-66
Basilica of St. Mark's Cathedral: 93
Bass: 67
Bat (vampire): 62
Battleship: With wireless equipment 1742,
1883
Bear (age): 74; grizzly 58; brown and polar,
mother polar bear's home under the snow
H-238
Beard, Dan: H-462
Bees: Life of 192; how they fructify flowers
H-114
Beetles: Importation of 194; underground nest
of 195
Benedict XV: 199
Birch: Flower and seeds of 1719
Bird Houses: H-236
Bird of Paradise: 144
Birds: Common (in natural color) H-216;
tracks, compared H-462
Blackberry Leaf covered with frost: H-79
Blackbird (age): 74; (red winged) in color
H-216
Blashfield, E. H.: Painting by 1437
Blast Furnace: How operated 725
Blommers, Bernardus: Painting by 664
Blood: Circulation of 228, 854
Bloodstone: 1832
Blooming Mill (steel making): H-296
Bluebird (in color): H-216
Bluefish: 677
Bluejay (in color): H-216; nest H-218
Bobolink (in color): H-216
Bones: Broken, how properly set 1487
Bonheur, Rosa: Painting by 663
Book: Greek reading from scroll 730
Boomerang: Remarkable feats with 244
Borglum, Gutzon: Bust of Lincoln 1985
Borneo: Native dwelling 745; queer covered
cart H-68
Botany: Apple blossoms H-182; Aster (wild)
685; Flower and seeds of birch 1719;
Blackberry leaf covered with frost H-79;
Cocoa 420; Carnivorous plants H-112;
Poppy field in China H-52; Coconut palm
420; Coffee, fruit and blossom, 418, 420;
Cotton H-289, 292; Currant 721; Dandelion
H-171; Fertilization of flowers H-114;
Flowers 685, H-48, H-114; Fungi 1284,
H-104; Golden Rod 685; Grass blade
covered with frost H-79; Growth pressure
H-104; Hops 420; Huntsman's Cup H-112;
Maple 1718; Monkey-bread tree H-30;
Mushrooms 1284; Oaks H-185; Olive 420;
Orchid 685; Palm (oil and coconut
varieties) 420; Persimmon 721; Pitcher
plant H-112; Plum (prune) 721; Potato,
growing on tomato vine and wild potatoes
crossed with tame 290; Lily 685; Rice
growing H-318; Roots of fungus H-104;
Rose (wild) 685; Rubber tree, blossom and
fruit 420; Rye 1651; Sensitive plants H-112;
How spores are scattered H-104; Strawberry
721; Tea 420, 1876; Toadstools 1284;
Tobacco 420; Truffles 1284; Trumpet
leaf H-112; Venus fly traps H-112; Violet
685
Boughton, G. H.: Painting by 922
Bouguereau's "Consoling Virgin": 1143
Boy Scouts: Various features of their work
H-462
Brain: How it controls the body 258
Brazil: Native hut 745
Bridge: Bascule 266; concrete, how built 684
Buffalo (bison): 58
Bulgaria: Peasant types 161
Bunting: Indigo H-216
Burns, Robert: 1089
Butterfly: Mexican 296
Buttons: Pearl, how made 1435
- C**
- Cabin: Pioneer log 745
Caddis Worm and its underwater web: H-205
Camel: Use in transportation H-260; varieties
of 314
Canada: Scene in Bow River Valley 318
Canoe: Types of 1742
Capitals: Greek types 93
Cardinal Bird (in color): H-216
Caribou: Swimming 1307
Carlyle, Thomas: 1090
Carnivorous Plants: H-112
Carp (age): 74
Cassowary: 144
Cats (age): 74; varieties of 348
Catbird (in color) H-216
Caterpillar: Covered with dew H-78
Cathedral: St. Mark's, Rheims, Cologne 93;
St. Peter's 198
Chameleon: 24
Chaucer, Geoffrey: 1088
Chicago: Bascule bridges on Chicago River 266
Chimpanzee: 24
China: Native types 120; children playing
"Dragon Head," boy sleight of hand
performer, native water carrier, poppy
field, sedan chair H-52
Chinese: Junk (vessel) 1742
Chipmunk: H-28
City: Service of, to citizens; fire department,
clearing streets after snowfall, removing
garbage H-345
Civil War: Fight between Merrimac and
Monitor 1742
Claude: Landscape study 664
Clouds: Types of H-78
Coach: Old English H-68
Cockatoo (helmeted): 144
Cocoa: Branch, blossoms and fruit 420
Coconut Palm: Branch, blossom and fruit 420
Cocoons: Silk 1758
Coffee: Plantation in Costa Rica, trees in
bloom, plantation in Brazil, tree with fruit,
picking coffee, drying grounds, cleansing,
sacking 418; fruit and blossom 420
Cologne: Cathedral 93
Columbus: Flagship of 1742
Columns: Egyptian 590
Concrete: How used in building arches and
bridges 684

Condor: 62
 Congo: Hut, floating village 745
 Constellations: How to find 129
 Constantinople: Sultan's palace 160
 Coral: Imitated in frost crystals H-79
 Coreggio's "Holy Night": 1142
 Corot, J. B. C.: His "Dance of the Nymphs"
 327
 Cotton plant in blossom and ripe boll: H-289;
 kekchi cotton H-292; picking, marketing,
 ginning and weaving H-292
 Cowbird (in color): H-216
 Coyote: H-281
 Crawfish (age): 74
 Cream separator: How used 1224
 Crocidolite (precious stone): 1832
 Crow's nest with young: 218
 Currant: 721

D

Dagnan-Bouveret's "Madonna of the Rose":
 1143
 Dairy Industry: 1224
 Dandelion: Plant, flowers and seed heads (in
 color): H-171
 Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa": 876
 Davy, Sir Humphry: 1704
 Deer: (Pampas) 62; taken by flashlight 1309
 Del Sarto's "Madonna of the Sack": 1142
 De Medici, Lorenzo: 1710
 Denver and the Rockies: View of H-44
 DeQuincey, Thomas: 1090
 Desert: Lion in 664; Arabian H-58; camel
 trains in H-260
 De Soto: Burial of 1437
 Detaille, Edouard: Painting by 93
 Dew: Interesting effects of H-78
 Dickens, Charles: 1090
 Digestion: Explanation of 1831
 Dogs: Eskimo, train of 1514; varieties of 538
 Dragon Fly (age): 74
 Dress: Worn at different historic periods 552
 Dromedary: 314
 Dryden, John: 1088
 Duckbill: 144
 Ducks: Varieties of 557
 Dupre, Julien: Painting by 663

E

Eagle (bald): 58; golden (age) 74
 Ear: Balancing device in 572
 Eggs: Alligator 52
 Egypt: Girl temple attendant 92; architecture,
 columns 590; Sphinx 591; pyramid 592;
 ancient plowing method still in use H-284
 Elephant: 24; (age) 74; mastodon 603; wild,
 in pen 604; carrying howdah (canopied
 seat) Siam H-68; at work H-248
 Eliot, George: 1090
 Emigrants: American, moving west H-34;
 "prairie schooner" H-68
 Emu: 144
 England: Travel by coach H-68; Durbar in
 India H-248
 Erickson, Lief: Landing of 1437

Eskimos: Types of 60; hut 745; life of H-24;
 dog train H-68
 Essex (famous vessel): 1742
 Eye (movements of): 643

F

Faraday, Michael: 1704
 Fertilization of flowers: H-114
 Fiji Islands: Native hut 745; canoe 1742
 Fildes, Luke: Painting by 663
 Fire Fighters: Life of H-344
 Fire Sticks: How used H-462
 Fish: Varieties of 677
 Flag: American, first display of 679
 Flax: Combining in Japan H-48
 Flowers: Varieties of 685; Japanese garden
 H-48; how fertilized artificially and by
 insects H-114
 Flicker (in color): H-216
 Fly (age): 74; campaign against, foot and
 tongue magnified H-204
 Flying Machines: Various types 20; how they
 fly H-360
 Fox (red): H-28
 France: Primary school 663
 Frederick the Great: 875
 French, D. C.: Statue of Lincoln at Gettys-
 burg 1985
 Frigate "Essex": 1742
 Frost: "Art work" of H-79
 Fujiyama, Mt.: H-48
 Fulton, Robert: 1705; first steamboat 1742
 Fungi: Edible and poisonous 1284; curious
 forms of, how fungus grows H-104

G

Garnet: 1832
 Gebler, Otto: Painting by 663
 Geoffroy, Jean: Painting by 663
 Geography: Alps H-62; Life of Arabs H-58;
 Chicago River bridges 266; Constantinople
 160; Dairy Industry 1224; Denver and the
 Rockies H-44; Desert 664, H-58, H-260;
 Habitations 745; Location of U. S. Indus-
 tries 1968; Transportation of iron ore,
 smelting and conversion into steel H-296;
 Manufacture of Japanese Pottery 1538;
 Operation of Panama Canal locks 1416;
 Lumbering industry H-304; New York
 City 1336, 1437, H-66; Railroads H-44,
 H-68; Sheep Raising and wool industry
 2108; Shells from Indian Ocean 1738;
 Merchant ships 1742; Soil carried away by
 Mississippi 1240; Standard Time 1914;
 Modes of travel H-68; Wheat and flour
 industry H-284
 Geology: Amethyst 1832; Bloodstone 1832;
 Crocidolite (precious stone) 1832; Mt. Fuji-
 yama H-48; Garnet 1832; How remains of
 ancient life were preserved H-70; Mastodon
 603; Mountains H-44, H-62, H-74; Nao-
 saurus (extinct animal) 603; Opal 1832;
 Rocky Mountains H-44
 George V. of England: 615

Gerome, J. L.: Painting by 664
 Gipsy: Hut (Hungary) 745
 Giraffe: 24
 Glass Making: Blowing, cutting and drawing H-314
 Goat (mountain): 58
 Golden Rod: 685
 Goldfinch (in color): H-216
 Goldsmith, Oliver: 1089
 Goldstone: 1832
 Goose (age): 74
 Gopher: H-280
 Government: Service to citizens, fire department, clearing streets after snowfall, removing garbage H-345; Immigration H-66; Insignia of American Army Officers 2093; Naval Cadets studying wireless telegraphy 1883
 Grass: Blade covered with frost H-79
 Grasshoppers: Nests of 195; dew-laden, asleep on a flower H-78
 Gravitation: Relative force of, on different planets 128
 Greece: Reading Homer 730; Examples of Greek Art 93, 801; war galley 1742
 Grosbeak (in color): H-216
 Ground-hog: H-280
 Growth Pressure: Great force of H-104
 Guinea Fowl: 24

H

Habitations: Human 745
 Haquette, Georges: Painting by 664
 Heart: Circulatory system 228, 854
 Herculeaneum: Wall paintings 92
 Heron: Varieties of 869
 Hippopotamus: 24, H-274
 History: Greek types of capitals 92; Examples of Greek art 93, 801; Greek reading Homer from scroll 730; Greek lyre 730; Greek war galley 1742; Pioneer log cabin 745; Civil War 1742; Old English coach H-69; Flagship of Columbus 1742; Lorenzo de Medici 1710; Burial of De Soto 1437; Dress 552; American Emigrants H-34, H-68; England, Durbar in India H-248; Lief Erickson 1437; First display of American flag 679; Frederick the Great 875; Lincoln Statue 1985; Robert Fulton's first steamboat 1742; George V. of England 615; Herculeaneum, wall paintings 92; Houdon's Washington 875; Henry Hudson entering New York Bay 1437; Joan of Arc 875; George Washington in art 1984; Lincoln in art 1985; Mayflower (ship) H-16; Meissonier's "Retreat from Moscow" 876; Napoleon portrait 876; William Penn 1978; Pilgrims H-16; Egyptian and modern methods in plowing H-284; Pocahontas 1978; First train in England H-68; General Lee 1046; Bust and sculpture of Rameses II. 92; Paul Revere 875; Roman Trireme 1742; Santa Maria (Columbus' flagship) 1742; Captain John Smith 1978; March of Miles Standish 923; Peter Stuyve-

sant 1978; Turner's "Fighting Temeraire" 436; Van Dyck's "Baby Stuart" 876; War of 1912 (Frigate Essex) 1742; Woodrow Wilson 2092; U. S. Presidents to date 1984
 Hobbema: Painting by 664
 Hoecker, Paul: Painting by 663
 Hog (age): 74
 Holbein's "Meyer Madonna": 1142
 Holland: Scene in, by Hobbema 664; children, fishing vessels in port H-20
 Homer: Greek reading from 730
 Hops: Vine, blossom and fruit 420
 Houdon's Washington: 875
 Hovenden, Thomas: Painting by 663
 Hudson, Henry: Entering New York Bay 1437
 Humming Bird: Tufted 62; nest 218; (in color) H-216
 Humped Camel: 314
 Hungary: Gipsy hut 745
 Huntsman's Cup: H-112
 Huxley, Thos.: 1706

I

Ibis: Sacred 92
 Ice: Harvesting and manufacture 910; crystals H-79
 Iceland: Native hut 745
 Immigration: Newly arrived German family, immigrant station on Ellis Island H-66
 India: Shells from Indian Ocean 1738; Durbar ceremony H-248
 Indians: Types of North American 60; South American 61; Pueblo dwelling, tepees 745; giving peace signal, character and location of habitations in primitive America 922; the Indian in art 923; canoe 1742; Navajo women weaving blanket 2108; sign language H-13; medicine man, "baby carriage," Indian school H-14
 Indigo bunting (in color): H-216
 Industries of U. S.: Location of 1968
 Insects: Protective mimicry 1230
 Insignia of American Army Officers: 2093
 Ireland: Peasant home H-40
 Iron Ore: Transportation of, smelting and conversion into steel H-296
 Italy: Sicilian cart H-68
 Ittenbach, Franz: "Head of the Virgin" 1143

J

Japan: Native types 120; scenes in, peasant and Mt. Fujiyama, flower garden, girls carrying babies, jinrikisha men and cherry blossom time, Japanese bed, combing out flax seed H-48
 Japanese Pottery: Manufacture of 1538
 Java: Curious fungus found in jungles H-104
 Jaguar: 62
 Joan of Arc listening to the voices: 875
 Johnson, Eastman: Painting by 1985
 Johnson, Samuel: 1089
 Joints: How held together and protected 1487
 Jonson, Ben: 1088

K

Kangaroo: 144
 Karnak: Temple of 590
 Kelvin, Lord: 1705
 Kildeer: Nest of 588
 Kingbird (in color): H-216
 Kingfisher, Belted (in color): H-216
 Kite: Use of, in wireless telegraphy 1883
 Kiwi: 144

L

Landseer, Sir Edwin: Painting by 663
 LeBrun's (Madame) Portrait of herself and daughter: 1143
 Lee, General: On horseback 1046
 Lemur: 24
 Le Page Bastien: Painting by 875
 Lily: Meadow 685
 Lincoln, Abraham: Bust by Borglum, boyhood by Eastman Johnson, at Gettysburg by French 1985
 Lion: 24; (age) 74; group 349; in desert 644; father, mother and the babies H-246
 Lizard (bridge): 144
 Llama: 62, 315, 2108; use in transportation H-68
 Lobster: 1105; farming, work of the government H-68
 Locks: Operation of, in Panama Canal 1416
 Locust (age): 74
 Log Cabin: 745
 Lumbering Industry: H-304
 Luxor: Temple of 590
 Lyre Bird: 144
 Lyre: Greek 730

M

Mackerel: 677
 Mandril: 24
 Manual Training: Bird houses made by pupils H-236
 Maple: Flower and seeds of 1718
 Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph: 1882
 Marten: Purple (in color) H-216
 Mary, Queen of England: 615
 Mastodon: 603
 Matches: How made (14 pictures) H-312
 Mayflower (ship): H-16
 Mayfly (age): 74
 Meadow Lark (in color): H-216
 Mechanics (See Physics)
 Medici, Lorenzo de: Statue by Angelo 1710
 Meissonier's "Retreat from Moscow": 876
 Merrimac and Monitor: 1742
 Meteorology: Types of clouds H-78; Coral imitated in frost crystals H-79; Interesting effects of dew H-78; Frost "art work" H-79; Ice crystals H-79; Snow flakes 1774, 1775
 Mexico: Butterflies 296; Adobe hut 745; Castle of Chapultepec 1214; Cathedral of Mexico 1216; Indians, weaving 2108
 Milk: Pasteurizing 1224; depot for the poor 1225
 Milking Machine: Electric 1224

Millet, J. F.: His "The Gleaners" 663
 Mink: H-281
 Mocking Bird: 58
 Mohammedan's attitude in praying: H-58
 Mole: H-280
 Mona Lisa: By Da Vinci 876
 Monkey: Howling 62; varieties of 1252; intelligence of trained, how monkeys carry their young, monkey acrobats H-254
 Monkey-bread tree: H-30
 Montessori: Portrait and methods 1256a
 Moran, Edward: Paintings by 1437
 Moran, Thomas: Paintings by H-61, H-74
 Morse, S. F. B.: 1705
 Mosquito: Structure of 1269
 Motor Car: Railroad 1271
 Moth (age): 74
 Mountains: Rocky H-44; Alps in Switzerland H-62; "The Sentinel" by Moran H-74
 Mouse (age): 74; whitefooted, with young 1309
 Mouth: Work of preparation of food 1665
 Murillo's "Immaculate Conception": 1142
 Mushrooms: Varieties of 1284
 Muskrat: H-280
 Moving Pictures: How made and what makes them seem to move H-352

N

Naosaurus (extinct animal): 603
 Napoleon: Portrait by Delaroche, retreat from Moscow 876
 Naval Cadets: Studying wireless telegraphy 1883
 Negro: Family and their home in Alabama H-30
 Nests: Baltimore oriolé 164; beetles and grasshoppers 195; 12 varieties of birds' nests 210; of Kildeer 588; nest building by fish 1826
 New York City: View of subway 1336; Henry Hudson entering New York Bay 1437; harbor, Statue of Liberty and immigrant station H-66
 New Zealand: Huge fungus of H-104
 Nicol, Erskine: Painting by 663
 North America: Animals 58
 Notre Dame Cathedral: Wall statues in 92

O

Oak: Varieties of H-185
 Oats: 1651
 Obelisk: 590
 Oceanica: Native hut 745
 Oglethorpe, James E.: 1978
 Olive: Vine, blossom and fruit 420
 Opal: 1832
 Open Hearth Furnace (steel making): H-296
 Opium: Poppy field in China H-52
 Opossum: 62, 1309, H-280
 Orchid: 685
 Oriole: Baltimore 164; orchard (in color) H-216
 Ostrich: 24
 Otter: 1308
 Ovenbird (in color): H-216
 Owl: Horned and barred 1404

P

Painting: Connection with architecture 92; types of genre painting 663
 Palm: Oil and cocoanut varieties with vine, blossom and fruit 420
 Pampas Chicken: 62
 Panama Canal: Material excavated, location of, how ships climb over the mountains, difficulties involved in digging 1416
 Paris: Grand Opera House (interior) 93
 Parrot: 24; (age) 74; (Nestor and owl) 144
 Parthenon: 93; portion of frieze 1711
 Pasteurization of milk: 1224
 Peanut: Vine, blossom and fruit 1434
 Peary, Robert E.: 1436
 Peccary: 62
 Penn, William: 1978
 Persimmon: 721
 Peru: Llamas of 2108
 Pewee: Wood (in color) H-216; nest 219
 Phoebe Bird: H-216; nest 218
 Photo-engraving: Three color process 1476
 Philippines: Life of natives H-54; oxen driven tandem H-68; rice growing and winnowing in H-318
 Physics and Mechanics: Blast furnace 725; Blooming mill (steel making) H-296; Bridge 266, 684; Cream separator 1224; Various types of flying machines 20, H-360; Gravitation 128; Ice manufacture 910; Marconi and the wireless telegraph 1882; Matches H-312; Milking machine, electric 1224; Motors (railroad) 1271; Moving pictures H-352; Panama Canal, construction and operation 1416; Railroads H-44; Manufacture of steel H-296; Sugar, process of manufacture 1844; Telephoning without wires 1883; Wireless telegraph 1882, 1883.
 Physiology: Blood circulation 228, 854; how the brain controls the body 258; balancing device in the ears 572; eye movements 643; "mechanical man," showing joints, etc. 1486; how new teeth come in, operation of knee joint, proper mending of broken bones, adenoids 1487; work of mouth in preparation of food 1665
 Pig Iron: Casting machine H-296
 Pigeons (age): 74; varieties of 1489; carrier pigeons, how used in taking pictures H-385
 Pike (wall-eyed): 677
 Pilgrims: Story of H-16
 Pitcher Plant: H-112
 Plowing: Egyptian and modern method H-284
 Plum (prune): 721
 Plymouth Rock: H-16
 Pocahontas: 1978
 Polar Sea and Ice Pack: 1514b
 Pope, Alexander: 1089
 Poppy Field in China: H-52
 Porcupine: 58, 1308
 Porto Rico: Native hut 745
 Potato: Growing on tomato vine and wild potatoes crossed with tame 290
 Pottery: Japanese, how made 1538
 Poynter, E. J.: Painting by 92
 Prairie Chicken: 58; South American 62

Prairie Dog: 58, H-280
 Prune (plum): 721
 Pueblo: Dwelling 745
 Puritans (See Pilgrims)
 Pyramid: Interior of 592

Q

Quail: 1570

R

Rabbits (age): 74; varieties of 1577
 Raccoon: 58, H-281
 Raphael's "Sistine Madonna": 1142
 Railroads: How they climb mountains H-44; first train in England and modern locomotive H-68
 Rain Splash: Study of a H-362
 Ramesses II: Bust and wall sculpture memorial 92
 Raven (age): 74
 Red Fox: H-281
 Redstart: American 2040; in color H-216
 Reed Warbler's Nest: 24
 Regnault, A. G.: Painting by 730
 Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Girl": 663
 Reni, Guido: His "Aurora" 730
 Revere, Paul: Midnight ride of 875
 Rhea: 62
 Rheims Cathedral: 93
 Rhinoceros: H-274
 Rice Growing: H-318
 Rock Rabbit: 24
 Rocky Mountains: H-44
 Rodin's "Thinker": 1710
 Rolling Mill: H-297
 Roman Trireme: 1742
 Roots of Fungus: H-104
 Rose (wild): 685
 Rubber: Tree, blossom and fruit 420
 Ruskin, John: 1090
 Russian Sledge: H-68
 Rye: 1651

S

St. Mark's Cathedral: Basilica and altar 93
 St. Peter's Cathedral: Exterior view and services in 198
 Salamander: (Mexican) 58
 Salmon: 677; jumping falls 1307
 Santa Maria (Columbus' flagship): 1742
 Sapsucker: Yellow bellied (in color) H-216
 School Life in France (painting): 663
 Sculpture: Connection with architecture 92
 Sea Anemone: H-124
 Sea Urchins: 1812
 Sedan Chair: Chinese H-52
 Sensitive and Carnivorous Plants: H-112
 Shad: 677
 Sheep: (Rocky Mountain) 58; sheep raising and wool industry, shearing by machinery 2108
 Sheet Steel: How made H-297
 Shells: From Indian Ocean 1738

Ship: Development of (merchantmen and fighting vessels) 1742
 Shorthed: 24
 Siam: Elephant with howdah H-68
 Sidney, Sir Phillip: 1088
 Silk Worms and Silk Manufacture: 1758
 Skunk: 58, H-281
 Smith, Captain John: 1978
 Snail (age): 74
 Snake (diamond): 62
 Snow Flakes: Types of 1774, 1775
 Soap Bubbles: Blowing of remarkable forms H-394
 Soil: Carried away by Mississippi 1240
 South America: Types of natives 61; animals 62
 Spain: Donkey milk delivery H-68
 Sparrow (age): 74; yellow winged sparrow's nest, vesper sparrow 219; chipping (in color), song (in color) H-216
 Spencer, Herbert: 1704
 Spenser, Edmund: 1088
 Sphinx: Interior of 591, 1711
 Spider: 1309; crab 1789; web covered with dew H-78; how spiders fly and an under-water spinner H-205
 Sponges and Sponge Farming: H-125
 Spores: How scattered H-104
 Squirrel: 74, H-281
 Standard Time: 1914
 Standish, Miles: March of 923
 Starfish: 1812
 Stars: How to find constellations 129
 Steel: Manufacture of, from mining of iron ore to finished product H-296
 Stickleback: Nest building fish 1826
 Stomach: Work of digestion 1831
 Stones: Precious 1832
 Strawberry: 721
 Stuyvesant, Peter: 1978
 Subway: View of New York 1336
 Sugar: Process of manufacture 1844
 Sully, Thomas: Painting by 663
 Sumatra: Native dwelling 745
 Swan (age): 74
 Swift, Jonathan: 1089
 Switzerland: Village with mountains H-62

T

Table Manners: H-410
 Talegala Hen (Australian mound turkey): 144
 Tanager (South American): 62; scarlet (in color) H-216
 Tea: Branch, blossoms and fruit 420; plant and preparation for market 1876
 Teeth: How new ones come in 1487
 Telephoning Without Wires: 1883
 Teniers, David: Painting by 663
 Tepee: Indian 745
 Thackeray, W. M.: 1090
 Thompson-Seton, Ernest: H-462
 Thompson, Sir William (Lord Kelvin): 1705
 Thistle: Covered with dew H-78
 Three Color Process: 1476
 Thrush: Wilson (in color), wood (in color) H-216

Tides: How moon causes H-358
 Tiger (royal Bengal): 349
 Toad (horned): 58; (age) 74
 Toadstools: 1284
 Tobacco: Plant, blossom and fruit 420
 Torpedo Boat: 1742
 Toucan: 62
 Travel: Modes of, in air and on land H-68
 Tree Kangaroo: 144
 Trees: How fungus attacks them H-104
 Trout (Canada red and brook): 677
 Truffles: 1284
 Trumpet Leaf: H-112
 Turkey (wild): 58; Australian mound 144
 Turner, J. W. M.: His "Fighting Temeraire" 436
 Turquois: 1832
 Turtle (age): 74
 Tyndall, John: 1704

V

Van Dyck's "Baby Stuart": 876
 Vampire (bat): 62
 Venice: Harbor of H-61
 Venus de Milo: 1711
 Venus Fly Traps: H-112
 Vesper Sparrow's Nest: 221
 Vicuna: 315
 Violet: 685
 Vireo: (Warbling) nest 219; red-eyed (in color) H-216; white-eyed on nest H-221
 Von Bremen, Meyer: Painting by 663

W

Walker, Nellie V.: Statuary group "Her Son" 1143
 War of 1812 (Frigate Essex): 1742
 Warblers: Nest 218; (reed) nest 219; group of 2040
 Wart Hog: 24
 Washington: Statue by Houdon 875; with his mother and with Mrs. Washington at Newburg 1984
 Watches: Miniature; for the blind, etc. 1915
 Watt, James: 1705
 Watts, George F.: His "Sir Galahad" 729
 Waxwing: Cedar (in color) H-216
 Weakfish: 677
 Weasel: H-280
 Whale (age): 74
 Wheat: Plowing, harvesting, threshing and milling H-284; varieties of 1651
 Whistler: Portrait of his mother 876
 Whitefish: 677
 Whitney, Eli: 1705
 Wilson, Woodrow: 2092
 Winged Victory: 1711
 Winthrop, John: 1978
 Wireless: Telegraph 1882; telephone 1883
 Wolf: (Marsupial) 144
 Woodchuck: H-280
 Woodcock: 2106
 Woodpecker: Red headed (in color) H-216

Wood Pewee: Nest 221
 Wood Thrush: On nest 218
 Wool: Industry 2108
 Wren: (In color) H-216

Y

Yacht: 1742

Z

Zamacois, Edouard: Painting by 875
 Zeppelin (flying machine): 20
 Zoology: Alligator 52; Alpaca 315; Animals (comparative ages) 74; Ant Bear 62; Ant Porcupine 144; Antelope 24, 58; Aracari 62; Armadillo 62; Aye-aye 24; Banana Bird 24; Bass 677; Bat (vampire) 62; Bears 58, 74, H-238; Bees 192, H-114; Beetles 194, 195; Bird of Paradise 144; Birds, common, in natural color H-216; Tracks H-462; Blackbird 74, H-216; Bluebird H-216; Bluefish 677; Bobolink H-216; Buffalo 58; Bunting (Indigo) H-216; Caddis Worm H-205; Camel, use in transportation H-260; varieties of 314; Cardinal Bird H-216; Caribou 1307; Carp (age) 74; Cassowary 144; Cats 74, 348; Catbird H-216; Caterpillar covered with dew H-78; Chameleon 24; Chimpanzee 24; Chipmunk H-28; Cockatoo 144; Coconuts 1758; Condor 62; Cowbird H-216; Coyote H-281; Crawfish 74; Crow's nest with young 218; Deer (Pampas) 62, 1309; Dragon Fly 74; Duckbill 144; Ducks 557; Eagle 58, 74; Elephants 24, 74, 603, 604, H-68, H-248; Emu 144; Fish 677; Flicker H-216; Giraffe 24; Goat 58; Goldfinch H-216; Gopher H-280; Grasshoppers' nests 195, dew-laden asleep on a flower H-78; Grosbeak H-216; Ground-hog H-280; Guinea Fowl 24; Herons 869; Hippopotamus 24, H-274; Humming Bird 62, 218, H-216; Hump Camel 314; Ibis (sacred) 92; Indigo Bunting H-216; Insects, mimicry by 1230;

Jaguar 62; Kangaroo 144; Kildeer 588; Kingbird H-216; Kingfisher H-216; Kiwi 144; Mackerel 677; Mandril 24; Marten H-216; Mastodon 603; Meadow Lark H-216; Mink H-281; Mocking Bird 58; Monkey 62, 1252, H-254; Mole H-280; Mosquito 1269; Moth (age) 74; Mouse 74, 1309; Muskrat H-280; Opossum 62, 1309, H-280; Oriole, Baltimore 164, orchard H-216; Ostrich 24; Otter 1308; Ovenbird H-216; Owl 1404; Pampas Chicken 62; Parrot 24, 74, (Nestor and owl) 144; Pecary 62; Pewee H-216, 219; Phoebe Bird H-216, 218; Pigeon 74, 1489, H-385; Pike 677; Porcupine 58, 1308; Prairie Dog 58, H-280; Quail 1570; Rabbit 74, 1577; Raccoon 58, H-281; Lemur 24; Lion 24, 74, 664; Lizard 144; Llama 62, 315, H-68; Lobster 1105, H-138; Lyre Bird 144; Raven 74; Red Fox H-281; Redstart 2040, H-216; Reed Warbler's Nest 24; Rhea 62; Rhinoceros H-274; Rock Rabbit 24; Salmon 677, 1307; Sapsucker H-216; Sea Urchins 1812; Sea Anemone H-124; Shad 677; Shorthorn 24; Life of the Silk Worm 1758; Skunk 58, H-281; Snail (age) 74; Snake (diamond) 62; Sparrows 72, 219, H-216; Spiders 1309, 1789, H-78, H-205; Sponges and Sponge Farming H-125; Squirrel 74, H-281; Starfish 1812; Stickleback (nest building fish) 1826; Tanager 62, H-216; Thrush H-216; Tiger (royal Bengal) 349; Toad 58, 74; Toucan 62; Tree Kangaroo 144; Trout (Canada red and brook) 677; Vampire (bat) 62; Vicuna 315; Vireo 219, H-216, H-221; Warblers 210, 218, 2040; Wart Hog 24; Waxwing H-216; Weakfish 677; Weasel H-280; Whale 74; Whitefish 677; Wolf (Marsupial) 144; Woodchuck H-280; Woodpecker H-216; Wood Pewee's Nest 221; Wood Thrush 218; Wren H-216; Woodcock 2106; Goldfinch H-216; Mastodon (extinct hairy elephant) 603

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